Q. HORATI FLACCI

OPERA.

Thy factious foam, nor "cast up" endless "mire."

And Mr. Morfitt's rhyme is no milder than his blank verse, as a short extract will show:—

Yet Priestley, Faction's darling child,
Enjoys this sanguinary scene,
And celebrates, with transports wild,
The wrongs, miscall'd the rights, of men.
But Britons still united sing,
Old England's glory, Church and King.

Thy puritanic spleen assuage,
Polemic Priest! restrain thine ire!
Nor with such idle, idiot rage
Against the Church thy pop-guns fire!
For Britons will united sing,
Old England's glory, Church and King.

Of trains of powder preach no more;
Vain is thy force, and vain thy guile;
To God and Kings their rights restore,
Nor This blaspheme, nor Those revile!
For Britons will united sing,
Old England's glory, Church and King.

But in the violence of their frantic glorification of the worst excesses of the Revolution, and their fierce hatred of all who opposed it, the Liberals of the period seem to have been quite a match for their rivals. The following specimen, taken from "a spirited song," as Mr. Langford calls it, written for "the Anniversary of the French Revolution," may suffice to illustrate the kind of language popular with those who called themselves "friends of liberty":—

Let Burke, like a bat, from its splendour retire,
A splendour too strong for his eyes;
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire,
Enrapt in his cobwebs, like flies;
Shall phrenzy and sophistry hope to prevail,
Where reason opposes her weight,
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
And the balance yet trembles with fate?

* * * *

But 'tis over—high Heaven the decision approves—
Oppression has struggled in vain:
To the Hell she has formed Superstition removes,
And Tyranny bites his own chain.
In the records of Time a new era unfolds—
All nature exults in its birth—
His creation benign the Creator beholds,
And gives a new charter to Earth.

The timid, tender way in which the Birmingham rioters of 1791 were dealt with by the law may be gathered from a contemporary anecdote of a gentleman out hunting with Mr. Corbett's fox-hounds, who was so sure of killing the fox that he cried "Nothing but a Birmingham jury can save him." In conclusion, we must

Milton, and from the pages of Cowley; while from such later poets as Cowper and Wordsworth he culls imitations as unmistakeable as they are happy. The paradoxical expression of Epist. I. xi. 28, "Strenua nos exercet inertia," is the source of Cowper's

Who borne about
In chariots and sedans know no fatigue
But that of idleness.

The reflective vein of Epist. I. ii. 43,

At ille
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum,

is caught up and variously repeated in Wordsworth's *Fountain* and in Tennyson's *Brook*. But the wider a classical reader's range of English poets reaches, the more alive will he be to the debt which grave and gay, didactic poets and butterfly songsters alike, owe to their Horace. While two of Keble's lines in the *Christian Year* (SS. Philip and James),

Learn to quit with eye serene
Thy youth's ideal hoard,

are clearly traceable to Horace's "Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto Spectat acervos," Od. II. ii. 23, "Anacreon" Moore will be found to have borrowed from Od. I. xxv. 17-20 ("Læta quod pubes," &c.) a thought embodied in one of his national airs ("Flow on, thou shining river")—

And tell her this, when youth is o'er,
Her lone and loveless charms shall be
Thrown by upon life's weedy shore,
Like those sweet flowers from thee.

It is this affluence of illustration which to our thinking constitutes a classical *édition de luxe;* and it would be hard to mention a passage in Mr. Yonge's Horace that might have been paralleled and has not been. We might perhaps suggest to him two lines from the Corsair's song at the opening of Byron's *Corsair*—

Let him who crawls enamoured of decay
Cling to his couch, and sicken years away, &c.—

as being something more than an accidental coincidence of thought with Epode XVI. 37-8—"*Mollis et exspes* Inominata *perprimat cubilia*." It may be doubted, too, whether, except in cases of singular taste and beauty, the drafts of prose writers on Horace deserve notice. One gets a laugh, but that is all, out of Mr. Yonge's illustration of the classic figure "zeugma" as it occurs at Sat. I. i. 3, "Vivat, laudet," by means of a passage from one of Sydney Smith's Moral Philosophy Lectures. Could the humourist have foreseen that he was thus to be "put in a book," he would have brushed up a sentence which Mr. Yonge cites for peculiarity of idiom, but which is really a rich specimen of slipshod. "No one would laugh to see a little child fall, *and would be shocked* to see such an accident happen to an old man, *or his father*." Whose father? The old man's, if we are to be guided by grammar. Apart, however, from a few such superfluities, the parallelistic feature is one of the chief charms of the volume before us, and is calculated to be of great service to young students seeking to construe Horace with taste and neatness, as well as to translators, who, next to a clear understanding of the original, will find their best equipment in a large acquaintance with the English poets who are most indebted to him. But this is far from the only notable feature of the work. As a sound exponent of grammatical peculiarities, and a critical discriminator of the value of conflicting commentaries, Mr. Yonge merits, for the most part, very high praise. His research has been extensive and thorough; and the results of it he has laudably aimed at bringing within manageable compass. Hence his edition satisfies without wearying, and elucidates poetic thoughts and expressions without descending to prosiness. Many scholars cling to Latin notes, as admitting of more conciseness and compression than English. But such editors as Mr. Yonge show that, by careful digestion of matter, it is possible to refute the notion that English notes are necessarily prolix. Keeping this aim in view, he renders Horace doubly enjoyable; and, while he is succinct, he never leaves us in the lurch through lack of decision. A great help to this is his independence of judgment. Though, as a rule, he attaches much weight to Orelli, we find him as early as the first ode of Book I. differing from that authority on the explanation of "Nec partem solido demere de die" in v. 20. Orelli would connect this line with those that follow, and with the Italian "siesta," but Mr. Yonge refers it chiefly to the preceding verse, and the "cups of old Massic." His citation of Ode II. iii. 6-13 seems to prove that the "siesta" is not the leading idea of the verse in question; and this gains confirmation from the reflection that, as the old Roman "cœna" was not till near nightfall, it was drinking, and not sleeping, to which the poet referred as entrenching on the day's work. On the other hand, Mr. Yonge rightly approves Orelli's interpretation of Od. I. vii. 7, "Undique decerptam fronti præponere olivam," which he takes to mean, "To bind round the brow an olive wreath won from every part of the legendary lore about Pallas and her city." This is surely better than Bentley's explanation, that "undique decerptam olivam" was "an olive tree stript of leaves by every poet," although Mr. Conington's translation seems to favour the latter.

In another passage in the Odes, III. xxv. 12—

Lustratam Rhodopen. Ut mihi devio
Ripas et vacuum nemus
Mirari libet—

Mr. Yonge disapproves of Orelli's punctuation, which removes the full-stop after "Rhodopen," so as to make "ut" dependent on "non secus," which is contrary, as Mr. Yonge abundantly shows, both to precedent and analogy. To his argument that though "ut," as well as "ac," may be found after "perinde" and "pariter," these words do not coincide with "non secus" in construction, because they cannot take "quam" after them, he adds another not less cogent—namely, the short, nervous, abrupt structure of the whole ode. Indeed, the rule of his editing appears to be in conformity with the Horatian motto—

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri;

although, while thus preserving independence, he does not make independent judgment a cloak for scanty research. His whole work shows a careful weighing of authorities, and of course on some points scholars will be found excepting to his interpretations. We recognise the force of his reasons for adopting Lachmann's reading at Ode III. xxiv. 4, "Terrenum omne tuis et mare publicum," instead of the old reading, "Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum." "Terrenum," as he shows from Livy xxiii. 19, is a generic technical term for "land"; and "publicum," as applied to "mare," stands for "common," "unprivileged"; so that we should construe "though you should invade with your rubble all the land and sea, which is open to all." To the other readings there are objections as to structure, quantity, and fitness. "Omne" seems to be out of place; Apulicum, with the first syllable short, is unheard of; and Apulia was not a coast or country of favourite resort. We agree, too, with Mr. Yonge's reasons for preferring "alveo" to "æquore," in Od. III. xxix. 34. On the other hand, there are passages—*e.g.* Epist. I. vi. 51,

Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, lævum
Qui fodicet latus et cogat *trans pondera* dextram
Porrigere—

where, though he seems to think the question settled, there is room for great difference of opinion as to the interpretation. Orelli's reference to a Pompeian fresco convinces Mr. Yonge that what is meant here is, a candidate for popular favour, after a hint from the "nomenclator" at his elbow, stretching his hand *across the counter*, or over the scales and weights piled on it, to shake that of some shopkeeper or other. The use of "ponderibus" for "weights," in Sat. I. iii. 78, hardly authorizes the artificial interpretation here of "trans pondera." Acron's interpretation, which makes the candidate stretch out his hand across the obstructions of the Roman streets, though unnoticed by Mr. Yonge, is, to say the least, as obvious. We prefer to both of these Gesner's explanation, "ultra æquilibrium sive libramentum corporis" (referring to the candidate getting off his balance in his efforts to be popular), not only on the strength of the parallel in Lucret. VI. 574, "prolapsa suas in pondera vires," but because Lachmann and Munro, differing elsewhere as to that passage, seem both to accept "pondera" in this sense here. Recurring to the Odes, we wonder that in I. xvii. 9, Mr. Yonge should have preferred the reading favoured by Orelli, "Nec Martiales Hædiliæ lupos" ("Hædiliæ" being supposed to be a hill in the neighbourhood), to the, for once, extremely probable correction of Bentley, "hædulæ"; more especially as the scholiast Acron gives the latter reading, and interprets it "hædorum septa."

These, however, are debateable points, and it is satisfactory to find an editor using independently the light which research and acumen afford him. This keeps him from endorsing, though he notices, Mr. Parry's theory that, in Ode I. ix. 11, "Deprœliantes" means "ceasing to rage"; it enables him to see that "idem," not "medius," is the predicate in II. xix. 27-8, "Sed idem Pacis eras mediusque belli" (you were the same in the midst of peace and war); and it helps him, at Epode iv. 16, to explain "Othone contempto" by the supposition that, whereas Otho's scheme aimed at excluding all but "ingenui et cives" by a property qualification, his aim was defeated when wealthy baseborn adventurers took their seats *against the spirit of his law*. At Sat. I. iv. 8 he happily illustrates the use of "emunctæ naris" by the parallel expression "purgatam aurem," Epist. I. i. 7; and alongside of his text his system of pertinent marginal references is as valuable a feature as it is in Mr. Hayman's Odyssey.

Now and then, towards the close of Mr. Yonge's annotations, a minor obscurity has been overlooked. In Sat. I. iii. 88-9 the fate of a debtor unable to pay up his interest is said to be

Amaras
Porrecto jugulo historias, captivus ut, audit.

The usual interpretation is that the usurer took out his interest in dunning the histories he was writing into his debtor's ears. Banking nowadays may go along with scholarship, but were the pursuits of literature compatible with ancient usury? Mr. Yonge throws no light on the point; but, in default of a better sense, we should refer the words to the luckless debtor's being doomed to listen with neck outstretched, like a slave's for execution, to the usurer's bitter tales or precedents about other debtors. A note would not have been amiss on the peculiar construction, "Cessatum ducere curam," Epist. I. ii. 31. Any slight omissions, however, are amply atoned by the succinct exactness with which most collateral matters are discussed. We may point to the notes on Ode I. x. 11, "Voce dum terret," and Ode I. xxxiii. 1, "Ne doleas," as samples of the thorough treatment of grammatical questions; and to the introductions to each poem, which manfully deal with every difficulty of history and biography. An excellent map of Italy at the beginning of the volume is a sort of promise, well kept in the body of the work, that the geography of Horace is not neglected.

As to orthography, Mr. Yonge affects modern fashions. He prints "arduist" for "ardui est," and is inclined to prefer "honustos" to "onustos." This is very trying to those lingering prejudices of conservatism to which the past year has been giving the *coup de grâce*. Were we minded to be spiteful, we might suggest more exactness in every-day printing as a matter of greater importance. In Epist. I. i. 95 one does not expect to find "ridens" for "rides," nor at 104 "pravâ sectum" for "pravê sectum"—an ellipse of "manu" being, we suppose, out of the question. In the next epistle, at v. 66, "pellem" is printed "pallem;" and in Epist. I. vii. 55, we have "redit et narret" for "redit et narrat." But we are too grateful for an English edition of Horace which outdoes in point of taste, succinctness, and happy copious illustration every other English edition, that of Macleane not excepted, to be critical about two or three microscopic specks on the sun. Such genuine fruits of the scholarship of Eton and King's will serve to swell, by an accession of disinterested voices, the old refrain of "Floreat Etona."

AUGUSTUS

(From the Blacas Collection, Brit. Mus.)

Horatius Flaccus, Quintus

E. C. Pettman
Jan. 1867

QUINTI HORATI FLACCI
OPERA.

THE COMPLETE WORKS

OF

HORACE,

EDITED BY

THE REV. J. E. YONGE, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER AT ETON,

LATE FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON:
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1867.

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REV. C. O. GOODFORD, D.D.

PROVOST OF ETON.

My Dear Provost,

I am much indebted to you for the encouragement you have freely and kindly given to this work of mine, and for the permission to dedicate it to yourself.

In proposing this, my desire was to associate the work in some degree with the name and fame of Eton; to send it forth from our local Press, as an offshoot of the scholarship fostered in this ancient School and College.

I might, having myself been a Member of the Sister Royal Foundation, and remembering that its present Provost was the first to originate the idea of compiling and issuing an Eton Horace, have hesitated between his claims and yours upon any tribute of respect that I had to offer. But we Assistant Masters (like the Armenians in Tacitus) are *ambigua gens ingeniis et situ.* Actual members of an University College, we are locally and virtually attached to this place, round which cluster

the recollections of early training, and the thoughts of present usefulness: and it is an object of honourable and grateful ambition to produce any work worthy of the *Imprimatur* of the College, and the approbation of its representative—yourself.

I address myself in this edition to Scholars generally, and the literary world. Not that I have the pretensions to teach, which some may think implied in the name of Editor—

> 'I only speak right on,
> 'I tell you that which you yourselves do know.'

But having lived many years in an Horatian atmosphere, among Colleagues too of the keen and tasteful scholarship whom you, your predecessor, and your successor have rejoiced to gather under the shadow of these walls,—I needed but the humble qualities of method and observation to gather, and simplicity of language to convey, much that served for illustration of my subject. Eton abounds in springs intellectual, as our neighbouring high commons do in natural springs, plentiful and proper for irrigation, wanting but the channel to draw them off.

I have tried, ὡς ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ὀχετηγός, to open such a channel, to draw off the ready rills into the vale of literature. If they flow clear and perennial, thanks will be due to many friends.

It is by degrees that the book has assumed its present size and substance. I thought at first only of supplying a good School Manual, taking salient points, correcting

prevalent errors, suggesting an outline for lecturing. Then a wish for fuller detail led to an Appendix, miscellaneous, and, in some points that required argument, copious. The present work has a wider range and aim: minor and elementary notes have been withdrawn, to make room for new matter, and for the citations, which are mostly substituted for mere references.

I trust the execution of the whole will prove worthy of the sanction you extend to it. You are not of course answerable for my short-comings; but your name, thus placed at the head, may well be received as a general guarantee that the plan has not been hastily or heedlessly undertaken.

I am,

Very thankfully and sincerely yours,

JOHN EYRE YONGE.

ETON:
AUGUST, 1867.

NOTICE.

The *Head of Augustus* is to form the Frontispiece, and the *Map of Italy* to be placed at the beginning of the Text.

This *Head of Augustus*, the small one of *Horace* in the Title-Page, and the *Muse* at p. 197, are exact copies, taken by W. J. Croydon, Esq. F. R. S., from the Gems of the Blacas Collection, recently added to the British Museum.

ERRATA.

'O lector, debes ignoscere si quid
'Erratum est illic præteritumve mihi.'
Ov.

TEXT.

p. 4. *v.* 45, } for *cælum* read *caelum.*
p. 5. *v.* 38, }

p. 17. *v.* 10, for *utcunque* read *utcumque.*

p. 19. *v.* 14, add *et* before *principe.*

NOTES.

p. 4. *on Carm.* I. I. 17, for *at idem* read *et idem.*

p. 44. ,, *Carm.* II. IV. 1, for *facio* read *facie.*

p. 187. ,, *Sat.* II. VI. 63, read πράσις for πρᾶσις.

PREFACE.

It is curious to contrast the number of Continental Editions of Horace with the rarity of those of English growth. The latter may be counted on the fingers; the list of the former, given fifty years ago by Mitscherlich, extends over a hundred pages. Yet Horace has been eminently a favourite with our Scholars, imitated and paraphrased perpetually, not seldom translated, quoted universally at all times, on all subjects. It is strange if he has not his full share of patient editorial regard and criticism, of comment and elucidation, claiming to be at once popular and sound.

It is not that he does not invite such care: his style may appear at first sight easy, but there is no book in which a careless student is more liable to mistake; a characteristic due perhaps to his nicety, polish, and exactness of language, and which in part accounts for his general adoption in school teaching and in all classical tests.

Again, he may be illustrated at every step from other Latin authors, and in turn reflect light on them: he is full of Lucretius; his adaptations from Cicero and Terence are remarkable; his coincidence with Virgilian expressions still more so; Ovid has borrowed freely from him; Persius is almost wholly to be explained from him: so that, small as its bulk is, there is probably no other single book that gives a student so much insight into the peculiarities of the Latin language, or would so well prepare him for meeting and

mastering the thousand and one problems of an University Examination Paper on the writers of the Augustan or the Silver Age.

At the same time the task presented to an Editor of Horace is far less formidable than that of commenting upon many other authors. Equal discrimination and practice may be required, but far less research. The questions of ethnology, legend, philosophy, that open upon an Editor of Virgil, would seem to be absolutely inexhaustible; the topics of discussion in Horace are limited by narrow lines, and close at hand. His poems are either imitative, and require from a commentator a not very extensive knowledge of the dramatic and lyric poets of Greece; or they are personal, anecdotical, touching on common life or Roman manners. And this is no doubt one reason of his coming home, as it were, to all readers, one secret of the interest belonging to him. "The proper subject of mankind is man:" and he has treated this subject lightly and naturally. He is, as it were, playful to the passing observer, suggestive to the thoughtful. Other poets have their separate spheres, their own distinct lines of gracefulness or glory, their place and rank in the library, their set and special study: but Horace, whatever his rank or merit as a poet may be, is also the familiar acquaintance, the everyday companion; the Addison* of the Augustan age: the volume is, in its degree, a refined literary handbook, one, like the author himself,

Quem tollere reda
Vellet iter faciens.†

This is perhaps chiefly the English estimate, and I know not how far it may be ascribed to any resemblance between

* I refer my readers to Macaulay's masterly sketch of Addison.

† I am tempted to quote a case in point,—that of two friends of mine, not many years ago, at Rome, meeting as strangers, but presently discovering a common ground of interest in University distinctions, and still earlier recollections of the same *Alma Matercula*. They soon came to (what I venture to call) a very Etonian agreement: *You put your Horace in your pocket; I will put the horses to my carriage; and we will go to Tivoli.*

our own national character, and the Roman when cultivated and refined. Certainly it is remarkable how extensively Horace has coloured the literature and permeated the mind of England. Poets, statesmen, moralists draw their sentiments or support them from him: Pitt's well known *resigno quæ dedit*,—Lord North's punning correction of *nimirum*, when unduly shortened into an anapæst, —Newton of Olney's, even Matthew Henry's, perpetual citations are instances. Burke cannot discuss the Revolution Society and its principles, without citing and dressing up in metaphor *condo et compono quæ mox depromere possim;* and his language (whether he had the passage in his memory or not) serves as the finest exemplification that exists of the meaning of *concordia discors.*

For a specimen of beautiful and instructive parallelism, the reader may refer to the quotation from *Young's Night Thoughts* in the note on Ode IV. VII, which however has not been brought forward by any preceding Editors.

In this respect especially, which has been but too generally neglected, and, in the nature of things, cannot well be supplied by foreign Editors, I think that a new and English edition of Horace is a desideratum. Without touching on the conclusions plainly stated by Mr. Shilleto, in his Preface to the *de Falsa Legatione,* the value of this feature in a comprehensive English edition must be manifest, whether as involving helps to vivid and expressive translation, or as a link in the world of letters, and an evidence of the reaction and play of thought: and I hesitate not to assert that, in the case of no other author, is such illustration so proper, so accessible, so abundant.

The merits, tendencies, and tone of his works, it is not my province to discuss. I will just mention, that they have been discussed pleasingly and instructively in the *Lectures on Poetry* by the Rev. E. Monro; and I think it well conceived that, in Horace's lyric and ideal world, in the Odes, the

plaintive character of the poetry gives it a point of union with modern feeling.

I pass rather to the critical question respecting the form and structure of his Lyrics, and I extract (both for its own value, and as my authority for printing the Odes as I do without headings) the following passages from an essay by Buttmann, translated in Vol. I. of the *Philological Museum*, p. 441 :—

"Far the largest part of the titles to Horace's poems consist of *ad*, with the name of the person to whom the poem is addrest. This is just our own mode, which we ascribe to the ancients, by which a dedication becomes an empty form, devoid of any real meaning. The ingenious practice of the ancients, in speaking on a matter which touched their heart nearly, was to fancy that some person, whom they loved or esteemed, was standing by them, and to shape their thoughts as if they were talking to him. This could not be exprest in a better or livelier way than by a simple vocative, which they introduced in a suitable place, but the pleasing effect of which is altogether missed, if we have already had to read the name at full length at the head of the poem. Let a person for instance only read the Odes to Fuscus and to Postumus (I. XXII. ; II. XIV.) and he will feel the truth of my assertion.

"When Horace, in copying a pretty Greek poem, such as in Ode I. XVIII. renders it word for word in this manner,

Nullam, *Vare*, sacra vite prius severis arborem,

one clearly sees that his sole view in this address was to give his imitation a livelier air; and that a title, which makes the poem look like a poetical epistle actually sent to Varus, and called forth by some real occurrence, is a complete absurdity.

"From these remarks, it is clear in the first place, that, like every title of whatever kind, which points out the object of a poem any further than that object is distinctly and fully exprest in the poem itself, every dedicatory title, which is not grounded on a vocative of this sort, is utterly wrong, and has grown out of some blunder or some arbitrary interpolation. * * * *

"The absurdity of the present titles, taken collectively, appears also from this,—that, while as we have just seen, the accidental occurrence of a vocative in an ode is made the ground for heading it with a name very slightly, if at all, connected with its subject; when the poet on the other hand couches his thoughts in such a form, that the name he is doing honour to appears only in the third person, although the whole ode relates to him, like that on Numida's return (I. XXXVI.) it is still left without any title, as if it were on some general topic.

"No mistake however can be more unfortunate, than that of looking on the Odes of Horace as a number of occasional poems, each of which, at the time when it was composed, was grounded, as a matter of course, on some real occurrence, and could not be understood, to the full extent of its meaning, except at the moment and by the persons concerned in it, though Horace published it some time after, because it flattered one of his friends, or because it happened to be lying in his portfolio. The only end that Horace kept constantly in view was, to give the Grecian lyre to Latium. With this design he took many of the best subjects, with which the Greek models furnished him, fitted for being treated lyrically, and imitated those models, but in a genial spirit of imitation: at times, as one may fairly presume of such a writer, his own imagination supplied him with like subjects: now and then too—for who will deny this?—incidents in his own life, or among his friends, afforded him materials, which he made use of for a similar purpose.

"When, in the course of a few years, his pen had thrown off a number of such essays, he collected a portion, though, as we know and see, only a small one, of his earlier and later pieces, which, by steadily and laboriously polishing them, he had brought near to what he considered as perfection, and, uniting them in a book, now at length sent them out into the world. Nobody, it is to be hoped, will fancy that each of these collections was conveyed by Horace with a number of Scholiums; or that high and low in Rome were familiarly acquainted with all the anecdotical incidents which gave rise to each several ode; or that our poet, whose grave and noble purpose we have just stated, went about his task so negligently, as to bind up even a single flower in the posy he placed before the public, the real excellence of which could not be fully discerned without a knowledge of such trivialities as the Romans were no less ignorant of than we are.

"The reader, who looks at all the allusions in Horace's lyrical poems, with the exception of the patriotical ones, from an ideal point of view, will, so far at least, be fully able to relish every beauty that they contain."

I come now to the consideration of the Text adopted. In determining it, I have relied much upon Orelli, his judgment as an Editor being acknowledged, and his Swiss MSS. being, with one exception, the most ancient and authoritative, and for the most part I should feel distrust of myself in differing from his decision. Still, there are not a few places in which it may fairly be questioned. I have differed from him with much hesitation in C. III. XXIV. 24, and XXIX. 34. I

must refer to my notes for my justification. I feel less doubt about C. III. xxv. and no doubt at all about admitting Lachmann's reading in C. III. xxiv. 4. But as the line in its present form may appear at first sight a venturous change, I may defend myself from the imputation of rashness here. In fact, the change is less than it seems: *Terrenum* is a very slight alteration from the *Tirrenum* of the MSS. (*e. g.* the *Harl.* B. and E.); and *publicum* is read both in the oldest *Blandinian* MS. and in the *Harl.* E. These considerations, with the *positive* objections to *Apulicum* given in the note, seem to me to furnish ample ground for adopting the correction.

The kindred corruption of *Apuliæ*, in C. III. iv. 10, I am obliged to leave. Yet, in the absence of any correction which has any claim to probability, I venture to offer a conjecture of my own. After inspecting all the MSS. accessible to me, and finding no variants that could suggest a clue, I inferred that the elements of the missing word were probably contained in its corrupt substitute; and it occurred to me that the error might have been introduced from the line above, by the repetition of *Ap.* (just so *cuilibet* is introduced in one MS. in E. I. vi. 54, for *cui volet;* and, in E. I. xiv. 21, *vocas* for *putas.)* The remaining letters VLLIÆ (for a common spelling is *Apulliæ*) suggest to me a word familiar in Horace, and possibly as a diminutive inviting abbreviation, VILLVLÆ.* There is sufficient authority in the best MS. for *limina;* besides that, the corrupt A, when introduced, would account for the absorption of the final A, and a good sense would be extracted,—*Altricis extra limina villulæ,* "beyond the pre-"cincts of my native homestead."

I have very recently observed, in the Scholium of Acron, an apparent correspondence with, and confirmation of this conjecture. His words are,—'*parvus extra casæ limen expositus.*'

* As an instance of similar corruption, I may quote '*Vita* brevem dominum sequetur,' for '*Ulla* brevem,' etc. The same MS. (κ) miswrites *villula* thus,—*uuillula.*

But the tracing out my idea suggested to me another emendation, which, but for this Scholium, I should think more probable. Which is the right reading, *altricis* or *nutricis?* Editors prefer the former word; MS. authority clearly favours the latter. The two are nearly synonymous, but *nutricis* rather indicates a personal than a local name, as the proper word to stand in apposition to it. A slighter change than that proposed above supplies one. The addition of one letter, or even the change of *a* to *c*, will give VILICE=VILICÆ: (according to the common MS. writing of *e* for *æ*.) The *vilica* was an important person in a plain country home, the responsible manager for every part of the household arrangements; (*Venit in locum matronæ*, says Columella, who has a long description of her duties, *lib.* XII. *ab init.*) On the supposition that the poet was motherless, who would have been more likely to have the ordinary charge of him? If these deductions are admissible, the reading of the text should be thus,—'*Nutricis extra limina vilicæ.*'

I find the phrase *extra limen* used in a somewhat analogous way by Pliny, (*Ep.* III. III.) used of sending a boy from home pupilage to a preceptor out of doors,—*Studia extra limen proferenda sunt.*

There are several minor corrections, which I need not notice here. The Various Readings, given below the text, are selected partly for their MS. authority, or their acceptance in past editions, or their intrinsic claims to attention.

In the matter of general Orthography, I assent to modern usage, and the principles stated by Mr. Munro in his preface to Lucretius; for I confess to a prejudice in favour of uniformity and correctness. Yet I have also a considerable sympathy for '*mumpsimus*,' and I am half inclined to rest on the example and authority of Augustus, and to retain the double *l* in *millia*. Spelling no doubt has its right and wrong, as well as other things; nor are the questions it raises unimportant for precision in learning, or for directing atten-

tion to the formation and meaning of words. Nor is it impossible that, as the Latin Grammar is very commonly made an instructor in the rudiments of English, so a reform in Latin orthography may lead to a greater exactness in our own language. But hitherto we have claimed the privilege of doing as we like with our own, especially in the matter of local and personal names, and *Shakespeare* retains his second *a*, much as *Virgil* does his *i*, without offence to any reader. The controversy as to English is somewhat older; the results as to Latin seem likely to be more rapid and definite. M. Wagner indeed *(Preface to Aulularia)* refrains from shocking the general eye by *Bacanalia* for *Bacchanalia;* but the doubts of one generation are said to be the maxims of the next, and we may look to find eventually *solvitur scribendo.*

Of the MSS. of Horace, the most valued is

1. The *Blandinius antiquissimus,* from the Blandinian Library in Ghent, a MS. of the IXth Century at latest.

2. Orelli collated a yet older MS. dating from the VIIIth Century, existing at Berne. It is marked by him B. I note some peculiar spelling in it: it has *paelex* constantly, for *pellex;* the old forms *flavos, fulvos,* for *flavus; obicere,* for *objicere; adiciant,* etc.; and the accusative in *is** so uniformly, that I have adopted it, noting the common form in the Various Readings. It is indeed, though I had forgotten this, received and justified by Bentley.

3. Next to this is ranked another Bernese MS. of the Xth Century, which Orelli marks *b.*

4. His next MS. is of the same date, at St. Gallen in Switzerland; marked S.

* This rule is for I-nouns,—those which make the gen. pl. in *ium.* B. however sometimes confounds the nom. with the acc. as in C. IV. VII. 13; X. 8: and, besides, there is no error more common in MSS. than putting *i* for *e:* the reverse, *e* for *i*, is rare.

5. A Zurich MS. same date; T.

6. A Bernese MS. same date; *c.*

7. Of the MSS. collated by Bentley, the most valued is one of the Xth Century, preserved at Queen's College, Oxford, and lettered *κ*. I have, by the kind permission of the Provost, cursorily examined it, and noted many readings. I have also collated, and hope to do so more fully, the best of the *Harleian* MSS. in the British Museum. The oldest (*Hl.* A.) appears to me more trustworthy in the general text, as it is certainly more accurate in the transcribing, than the Queen's College MS. I should imagine it to be older, but both are referred to the Xth Century.

The list and lettering of these MSS. (after Combe) is as follows:—

No. of Coll.				
2725	a MS. nearly complete of the		Xth Century	A
3534	,,	,,	XIIth ,,	B
2724	,,	,,	XIIIth ,,	C
3754	,,	,,	XVth ,,	D
2609	,,	,,	XIIIth ,,	E
4862	,,	,,	XVth ,,	F
2621	,,	,,	XIIIth ,,	G

I have gleaned some information from them, and have found my orthography justified by them. They authorise *umerus* (though not *umor,*) *erus, erilis, harena, totiens, quotiens, honustus* (a reading of importance in *Sat.* I. VI. 96) *honus, haut, habrotonum, hiemps, Hiber, Hiberiæ, Euhoe, tempto, neglego, belua, Juppiter.*

I differ in this from them, that they are not uniform in their mode, which I conceive myself bound to be.

I have hesitated to adopt the form *st* for *est,* when preceded by a syllable capable of elision.* Wagner (*Orthographia,*

* That the *e* of *est* should be capable of elision, and be elided in preference to a long vowel preceding, is analogous to the Greek usage: that it should follow *m,* as in *durumst,* is curious, as a contrast to the principle of the now accepted spelling *hiemps, sumpsi,* etc. in which the labial (again after a Greek analogy, *e. g.* in *βλώσκω, βροτός, ἤμβροτον*) is required as a fulcrum between the same two consonants.

v. EST) has established the legitimacy of this form, both in prose and poetry; and he has printed it throughout his Virgil. Lachmann cites a profusion of instances for it (*Lucr.* I. 993; III. 954.) The MSS. of Lucretius and Virgil exhibit it constantly. In those of Horace, as less ancient, the evidence for it is sparing: a few instances occur in B, chiefly, it may be remarked, in the *Ars Poetica;* one of them (in *v.* 386) is confirmed by *κ,* which gives *judicium sit;* and in the same MS. I find at S. II. III. 221, the reading *qui scelerat' est,* evidently=*sceleratust.* Again, the not unfrequent omission of *est* at the close of a verse, *e. g.* S. I. IX. 42, II. v. 8, may indicate the form. I have received it only where so quoted by Lachmann, and shewn to be necessary by his rules, adding an instance not cited by him in Epod. xv. 12; and I have placed it (wherever I conceive it admissible) among the Various Readings; with the double advantage of suggesting it as probably correct, and of allowing their choice to those who prefer the accepted text.

I have consulted the notes of Lambinus, Gesner, Mitscherlich, C. Fea, the Delphin, Bentley, Orelli; and the lists also of Various Readings in Obbar, for the 1st Book of Epistles, and in Keller, for the Odes. The latter presents a very large collation of MSS., but, with the exception of a few corrections, has not much of value to add to Orelli's list. He exhibits the orthography of Ritschel and Fleckeisen, and some curious innovations in the text: *e. g.* Bentley's conjecture in I. XXIII. 5; *discere* for *ducere,* III. III. 34; *ascias* for *arcus,* III. XXVI. 7; and Epod. v. 88.

The order in which the works of Horace are usually printed, viz., Odes, Epodes, Satires, Epistles, is apparently different from that of their composition. Their dates, as conjecturally assigned by Bentley, are given below; and in spite of the difficulty of reconciling them to particular passages in the several books, their principle seems to be acquiesced in. The question has this principal point of interest about it, that it bears upon Horace's character as a man and a poet; since we find, in passing from the Epodes and Satires to the Odes and Epistles, a higher refinement of feeling and power of poetry: the harsh and objectionable passages of the first works find no place in the latter: and while the gracefulness of his lyrics justifies all the claims he makes as "Romanæ fidicen lyræ," there is no less a grace in the soft and mellowed ease of the Epistles of his declining age. Moreover (as is shewn in G. Stallbaum's preface to his edition) it may be found that the historical events of the different periods account for the bitternesses and asperities of the earlier books, composed while he was struggling with adversity, and pining under a neglect, from which his genius soon raised him, but to which, for the time, it must have made him the more sensitive. And the recollection of the miseries arising out of the anarchy and violence of the Civil War—"quæque ipse miserrima vidit, et quorum pars magna fuit"—might well suggest to him the admiration for the Emperor expressed in the joyful and adulatory language which, however excessive to our ears, did not sound so to his contemporaries.

The Epodes are alluded to (Ep. I. xix. 23) as "Parii iambi." This name was applied to poems in which each second verse was shorter than the first (as in elegiac poetry), *e. g.* the 1st Epode,—or in which one of the verses was made up of two metres of distinct character, as in Epode 13.

The Satires are the "Græcis intactum carmen," (Sat. I. x. 66) according to the Roman boast of Quintilian,—"Satira

tota nostra est," (X. 1. 93), a kind of poetry first struck out by Ennius ("Ennius *noster*," Cic. pro Arch. VIII. 10.), followed, at some interval, and with a difference in the treatment of the subject, by Lucilius. The name is derived from "satur," the miscellaneous character of the subjects being compared to the "satura lanx," *i. e.* the dish of various fruits offered as a sacrifice, or firstfruits; and then coming to signify any "hash" or "olio." So Juvenal describes his work as a "farrago," and "quidquid agunt homines" as its legitimate materials to work up.

The Odes, on the contrary, are formed on the Greek type, and some, no doubt, directly adapted from Greek originals, keeping even the Greek names. From them it is we derive our chief knowledge of the Alcaic and Sapphic metres, for we have but disjointed fragments of their first authors; but as far as we can compare them, Horace seems to have improved upon his models, in point of metrical* harmony as well as precision,—a merit in which he may be contrasted with Ovid, who, however remarkable for the variety of cadence and rhythm in his verse, is far inferior to the Greek elegiasts. The restriction, no doubt suited to the genius of the Latin language, hampers it nevertheless in his poems, and loses all the flexibility and ease, and much of the grace, of his models. We have a few lyric odes from Catullus; but whether they had less circulation, or were less formally published in books, they are not considered to interfere, by their simple priority of time, with Horace's claim of being the first introducer into Italy of the Æolian strains.

The Epistles are probably, of all Horace's works, the most admired; and they are those which seem to place us most at home with the author, and to give the most pleasing reflex of his character. Otherwise, they may be classed generally with his Satires, as a sort of continuation of them, but with the softened and easy style betokening inward satisfaction, pros-

* Numerosus Horatius.—*Ov. Trist.* IV. 10.

perity, and content. What Niebuhr says of Cicero's "Pro Murena" might perhaps be nearly as applicable to their character. (*Lect.* 42.)

Of Horace's personal history and fortunes, he has left us scattered notices. He was of a plain middle-class family at Venusia, a military colony on the Lucanian frontier, (*Sat.* II. 1. 36:) his father, in rank a libertinus, was by occupation a "coactor," or collector of payments made for sales at auction, a man of unblemished character and strong sound sense, with judgment enough to foresee the value of a good education, and to send his son to Rome for it. (*Sat.* I. VI. 64. *sqq.*) From Rome Horace went to Athens (*Ep.* II. II. 43), until the breaking out of the Civil War, in which, zealously joining the side of his friend Brutus, he held the rank of military tribune, until the rout of Philippi. In the overthrow of his party he suffered the loss of his small estate, but still had saved enough to purchase a sort of Treasury clerkship, which maintained him while he sought for help and patronage of another kind by the productions of his genius. (*Ep.* II. II. 51.)

Then followed his introduction to Mæcenas, which soon ripened into a friendship honourable to both, developing a feeling of esteem on one side, of gratitude on the other,—a gratitude never forgotten, but never lessening independence; of that true kind, which is not ashamed of having gifts* conferred. He was (*Sat.* II. VI. 42) first taken up as an amusing retailer of gossip: as his qualities developed themselves, he assumed gradually, and was content with so assuming, a more creditable position. He found himself admitted to the intimacy of the greatest, and that on a fair and equal footing: and, to maintain him, he received the present of a farm in the Sabine district, about thirty-five miles north of Rome.

He is not merely, then, the grateful client, but the

* *Cic. Ep.* II. VI. "Animi ingenui cui multum debeas eidem plurimum velle debere."

attached friend: and where can we find a truer affection than that breathed in the first Epode, and the Ode II. XVII.? To which we may add, the pleasure with which he dwells elsewhere on his friend's recovery, and the popular acclamation to him (as in Od. I. XX.); while with it we instinctively connect the remembrance, that the promise of the Ode was truly spoken, and that the last journey was trodden by the patron and the poet in the same year.

His figure, as well as his temper (to the quickness of which he elsewhere alludes, as in *Od.* III. XIV. 27) he has described in *Ep.* I. XX.

The anticipation there expressed, that among the signs of approval of his works would be that of their adoption as a text-book in schools, is confirmed by Juvenal (*Sat.* VII. 226.) Persius, his admirer and imitator, has characterised his genius in well-known lines, *Sat.* I. 115 :—

> Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
> Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit,
> Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.

In modern times there may be found a singular testimonial to him, and one which curiously indicates the universal classic taste. It is in "Walton's Life of Hooker," where he mentions that Edwin Sandys and George Cranmer, taking a journey to see Hooker, "found him with a book in his hand (it was the Odes of Horace,) he being then, like humble and innocent Abel, tending his small allotment of sheep in a common field."

Subjoined are references to the markings of time, and notices of contemporary events, collected from Horace's works, with the dates affixed:

B. C.

65. Birth of Horace. Consulship of L. A. Cotta and L. M. Torquatus (Carm. III. XXI.; Epod. XIII. 8.).—Ad Aufidum (Carm. III. XXX. 10.; IV. IX. 2.)

60. The first triumvirate (Carm. II. I. 1—4.).—The Civil War and victories of Julius Cæsar (vv. 20—28.)

59. Consulship of Julius Cæsar and M. Calp. Bibulus (Carm. III. XXVIII. 8.)

53. Defeat of Crassus (alluded to, Carm. III. VI. 9.)

46. Death of Cato Uticensis (Carm. I. XII. 35.)

43. (? 42.) Brutus in Asia as prætor (Sat. I. VII. 18.)

42. Philippi (Carm. II. VII. 9.; III. IV. 26.; Ep. II. II. 49.)—Consule Planco (Carm. III. XIV. 28.)

41. Horace's introduction to Mæcenas (Sat. I. VI. 55; II. VI. 40.)

40. War with the Parthians, and defeat of Antony's troops under D. Saxa (Carm. III. VI. 9.)—Herod is mentioned, Ep. II. II. 184: he received his kingdom in this year.

39. A. Pollio's successes in Illyria (Carm. II. I.)

39. (? 37.) The journey to Brundusium (Sat. I. V.)*

36. Defeat off Naulochus, crushing Sextus Pompeius (Epod. IX. 7.)

31. Actium (Ep. I. XVIII. 61.)—Wars on the Dacian Frontier (Carm. III. VI. 14. Sat. II. VI. 53.)

30. Death of Antony and Cleopatra (Carm. I. XXXVII.; IV. XIV. 35.)

29. Temple of Janus shut (Carm. IV. XV. 9.)

27. The name of Augustus conferred (Carm. II. IX. 19. The name does not occur in the Satires, Epodes, or 1st Book of Odes.) Augustus in Spain meditates an expedition to Britain (Carm. I. XXXV. 29.)

25. Horace marks his 40th year, Carm. II. IV. 23.—Dacian conquests (Carm. III. VIII. 18.)

* Milman gives these dates:—Philippi, 42. Horace's return to Rome, 41. His abode there, and intimacy with Virgil and Varius. His purchase of the Scriptus Quæstorius, to support himself, 40. His first presentation to Mæcenas, 39. Journey to Brundusium, 37. Stallbaum and Orelli refer the last event to 37 likewise, and the peace of Tarentum: Heyne, in Vitâ Virgilii (*qu. vid.*), to 39.

B. C.

24. Æl. Gallus' march in Arabia (Carm. I. XXIX. and XXXV. 31.)—The conquest of N. Spain (Carm. III. VIII. 22.)—Augustus returns to Italy (Carm. III. XIV.)—Death of Q. Varus, of Cremona (Carm. I. XXIV.)

23. Augustus, at the point of death, cured by A. Musa; of whom Ep. I. XV. 3.

22. Conspiracy and death of Murena (of whom, Carm. II. X. His brother Proculeius mentioned, Carm. II. II. 5.)

21. Horace 44 (Epod. I. 20. 28.)—Coss. Æm. Lepidus, M. Lollius.

20. Tiberius in the East. Pacification of Armenia and Parthia. The standards recovered. (Ep. I. XII. 27; I. XVIII. 56; Carm. II. II. 17; II. IX. 20.)

19. *Final* conquest of the Cantabri (Ep. I. XII. 26.)—Death of Virgil (of whom, Carm. I. III.); of Tibullus (to whom, Carm. I. XXXIII. Ep. I. IV.)

17. The Carmen Sæculare.

16. Lollius legate in Gaul; his defeat ("Lolliana clades" of Tac. Ann. I. 10.), perhaps alluded to Carm. IV. XIV. 51; and II. 34.

15. Conquests of Drusus and Tiberius over the Northern and Alpine tribes (Carm. IV. IV. and XIV.: 15 years after the submission of Alexandria, Ib. XIV. 37.)

13. Augustus returns from the frontier in Gaul (Carm. IV. II. 43.)

8. (In Nov.) Death of Horace, aged 57, and Mæcenas. C. M. Censorino Cos., to whom Carm. IV. VIII.

Bentley's computation of the chronology is as follows:—

	B. C.	Age of Horace.
1st Book of Satires, composed in	40—38.	27—28.
2nd „ „	35—33.	31—33.
Epodes „	32—31.	33–4.
1st Book of Odes „	30—28.	36—38.
2nd „ „	26—25.	40–1.
3rd „ „	24—23.	42–3.
1st Book of Epistles „	20—19.	46–7.
4th Book of Odes and C. Sæculare	17—15.	49—50.

TABLE OF METRES USED BY HORACE.

Ten different metres are found in the first Book; an eleventh is the only variation from the Sapphic and Alcaic system of the second; a twelfth is found in B. III. 12; a thirteenth in B. IV. 7.

The first in order, which comprises also the greatest number of varieties, is

1. The Asclepiad (named from the lyric poet Asclepiades.)

The lines are all alike

– – – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑̄

But it is generally allowed now, as a rule, that the system runs (as do the rest) according to stanzas of four lines (*τετράστιχα.*)

For its violation of this rule, the 8th Ode of the 4th book is supposed incomplete, or interpolated.

In the 1st Ode, B. I, Stallbaum has printed, with some reason, the first and last complete, as the halves of one stanza. This arrangement seems to improve the harmony of sense and metre.

2. A second variety of the Asclepiad is found in Carm. 3.

– – – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑̄

– – – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑̄

3. A third Asclepiad, C. 5.

– – – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑̄ (*bis*)

– – – ⏑ ⏑ – –

– – – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑̄

4. A fourth Asclepiad, C. 6.

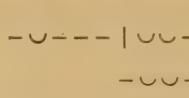
– – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑̄ (*ter*)

– – – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑̄

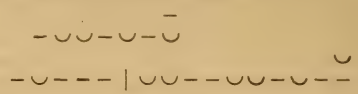
5. A fifth Asclepiad, C. 11. and 18. A tetrameter choriambic (with a half foot at the beginning and end of the verse):

– – | – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ –

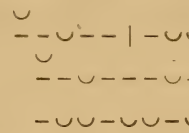
6. The common Sapphic stanza, C. 2.



7. Another variety of the Sapphic, C. 8.

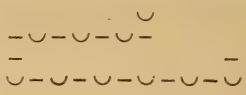


8. The common Alcaic stanza, C. 9.



9. The Alcmanic (from Alcman, a Spartan lyric poet), C. 7. A dactylic hexameter verse, followed by a tetrameter.

10. Hipponactean (from Hipponax, more known as the inventor of the Scazon Iambic). A trochaic dimeter catalectic, followed by an iambic trimeter catalectic, C. II. xviii.



11. The Ionic *à minore* (⏑⏑– –), C. III. xii. shown by Bentley, in his note, to consist of strophes, or periods of ten feet.

The remaining metres are called Archilochian :—

12. One (the *fourth* Arch.) is in C. IV.; the first verse consisting of a dactylic tetrameter and three trochees; the second, of a trimeter iambic catalectic.

13. Another (the *first* Arch.) is in C. IV. vii. consisting of a dactylic hexameter followed by a penthemimer.

Two more varieties of the Archilochian are found in Epod. XI. and XIII.; but the principal metre in the Epodes is the Iambic.

ABBREVIATIONS.

C.	Carmina.
C. S.	Carmen Sæculare.
S.	Satiræ.
E.	Epistolæ.
Ep.	Epodi.

Bent.	Bentley.
D.	Delphin Edition.
M.	Mitscherlich.
O.	Orelli.
K.	Keller (generally quoted as representing the Paris MSS.)

For the lettering of the MSS. referred to, see p. viii. *(Preface.)*

The Marginal References, when they illustrate the general sentiment, are noted by the number of the line; when a word, by the first letters.

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Q. HORATI FLACCI CARMINA.

LIBER PRIMUS.

I.

Mæcenas atavis edite regibus, 1. E. 1. 1. 1.
O et præsidium et dulce decus meum,

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum *pulv.* E. 1. 1. 50. S. 1. 4. 31.
Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis *Oly.* C. 4. 2. 17.
Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos;
Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium *mob.* E. 1. 19. 17.
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus; 8. S. 1. 6. 11.
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis.
Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
Agros, Attalicis condicionibus
Numquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria *Cyp.* C. 3. 29. 60.
Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.
Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum *Ic.* C. 3. 7. 21.
Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
Laudat rura sui; mox reficit rates
Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati. 18. E. 1. 1. 46.

13. demoveas.

Two years later a proceeding is recorded which shows that Frenchmen have something to say for themselves when they talk of Englishmen selling their wives at Smithfield. The *Annual Register* chronicles with unimpassioned brevity the custom then prevalent of leading a woman with a halter round her neck through a toll-gate, paying toll for her as for a horse, and then selling her.

"August 31, 1773. Samuel Whitehouse, of the parish of Willenhall, in the county of Stafford, this day sold his wife, Mary Whitehouse, in open market, to Thomas Griffiths, of Birmingham, value one shilling. To take her with all her faults.

"Signed, Samuel Whitehouse and Mary Whitehouse.

"Voucher, Thomas Buckley of Birmingham."

The parties are all exceedingly well pleased, and the money paid down as well for the toll as purchase.

To the general reader the account of the "Church and King" riots at Birmingham in 1791 will probably be the most interesting portion of the volume. Mr. Langford is justly severe on the "ignorance and bigotry of the masses at that sad period," but we doubt if the masses are much less inflammable now when their passions or prejudices are roused. Certainly there is a striking similarity between the hideous scenes recorded as occurring on four successive days of July, 1791, when the triumphant mob was employed in assaulting the houses and persons of all the Unitarians and other Dissenters they could get at, and what occurred only last summer in the same town, when Murphy was lecturing there. That in the one case Dr. Priestley and the Dissenters were the objects of their fanatical fury, and in the other case the Irish Catholics, does not affect the disgraceful character of the proceedings. From one point of view the Priestley riots were less wholly inexcusable, for some provocation, as Mr. Langford admits, had been given by the opposite party, and the horrors of the French Revolution were fresh in everybody's mind at the time. Even such men as Pitt and Burke lost their heads in the contagion of the general panic. Nor can we agree with our author that the Tories enjoyed by any means a monopoly of personal invective. The following lines from an attack on Dr. Priestley by a barrister, Mr. J. Morfitt, are, indeed, pungent enough:—

> In vain dost thou affect the tender bleat
> Of bleeding innocence: we see the wolf,
> Hungry and grim, that, should the shepherds sleep,
> Would leap the fence and desolate the fold.
> No wonder thy audacious hands assail
> All earthly dignities, that dare invade
> Heav'n's awful constitution; wrest the crown
> Eternal from the Pow'r that gave thee breath,
> Thus loudly to blaspheme, contemner vile
> Of what is sacred deem'd in earth and heav'n.
> Bridle thy dragon lips, "nor let thy smoke
> Ascend for ever." "Troubled ocean," cease
> Thy factious foam, nor "cast up" endless "mire."

And Mr. Morfitt's rhyme is no milder than his blank verse, as a short extract will show:—

> Yet Priestley, Faction's darling child,
> Enjoys this sanguinary scene,
> And celebrates, with transports wild,
> The wrongs, miscall'd the rights, of men.
> But Britons still united sing,
> Old England's glory, Church and King.
>
> Thy puritanic spleen assuage,
> Polemic Priest! restrain thine ire!
> Nor with such idle, idiot rage
> Against the Church thy pop-guns fire!
> For Britons will united sing,
> Old England's glory, Church and King.
>
> Of trains of powder preach no more;
> Vain is thy force, and vain thy guile;
> To God and Kings their rights restore,
> Nor This blaspheme, nor Those revile!
> For Britons will united sing,
> Old England's glory, Church and King.

But in the violence of their frantic glorification of the worst excesses of the Revolution, and their fierce hatred of all who opposed it, the Liberals of the period seem to have been quite a match for their rivals. The following specimen, taken from "a spirited song," as Mr. Langford calls it, written for "the Anniversary of the French Revolution," may suffice to illustrate the kind of language popular with those who called themselves "friends of liberty":—

> Let Burke, like a bat, from its splendour retire,
> A splendour too strong for his eyes;
> Let pedants and fools his illusions admire,
> Enrapt in his cobwebs, like flies;
> Shall phrenzy and sophistry hope to prevail,
> Where reason opposes her weight,
> When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
> And the balance yet trembles with fate?
>
> * * * * * *
>
> But 'tis over—high Heaven the decision approves—
> Oppression has struggled in vain:
> To the Hell she has formed Superstition removes,
> And Tyranny bites his own chain.
> In the records of Time a new era unfolds—
> All nature exults in its birth—
> His creation benign the Creator beholds,
> And gives a new charter to Earth.

The timid, tender way in which the Birmingham rioters of 1791 were dealt with by the law may be gathered from a contemporary anecdote of a gentleman out hunting with Mr. Corbett's foxhounds, who was so sure of killing the fox that he cried "Nothing but a Birmingham jury can save him." In conclusion, we must thank Mr. Langford for the pains he has bestowed on an unambitious but not unprofitable field of labour. We shall look with interest for the appearance of his next volume.

MR. YONGE'S HORACE.*

WITHOUT the slightest wish to disparage or undervalue the nursing-mother of those who, according to the best authority, "won the battle of Waterloo," one may boldly aver that Eton's past productions in the way of classical editions have been far from memorable. The evidence before the Public School Commission went some way towards accounting for this, and a study of the blue-book suggested a hope that, among other reforms, a reform in the school text-books might in time follow. Looking at the calibre and antecedents of the masters, there could be no doubt that—given the needful leisure, freedom of action, and remuneration—they had amongst them the capacity for turning out books which, in point of ability, scholarship, and research, might hold their own in a wider world than Eton. And indeed it was time that this should be done. An edition of a Latin poet, which not many years ago had the Eton imprimatur, recurs to our memory as a mere cento of barren husks and stale crumbs. It is no unkindness to recall the past as a strong antithesis to the present. A more complete change for the better than that which we welcome in Mr. J. E. Yonge's Horace could hardly be imagined. In a volume of average octavo size he has given us a scholarly edition of the whole of Horace—such an edition, in truth, as will not only excellently suffice for the pupil's need, but will also adorn and supplement the library of the veteran in classical studies. With a worthy zeal to efface past shortcomings, and to enhance the repute of the great seminary to which he owes his nurture, he has laid himself out to embody and utilize the floating Horatian lore with which the Eton atmosphere is traditionally charged; and, in doing this, he has not only repaid to Eton the debt of a fond alumnus, but has also asserted (better late than never) the claims of this country to match the Continental editions of Horace with one of native manufacture. Until now it is strange how little we have produced that is worthy of the name; our great manipulator of Horace—Bentley—having rather exhibited his characteristic audacity in the liberties he took with the text of MSS. than made good his title to have edited and explained his author.

The soil, therefore, beneath which Mr. Yonge had to seek an intellectual spring (as easy to find at Eton, he declares, as the natural springs on the high commons adjacent) has the advantage of being in a great measure virgin soil, and he deserves the full credit of having opened "a channel to draw off the ready rills into the vale of literature." His work affords abundant proof that he has taken no one-sided views of his subject; and that, having been allowed free play, he has aimed at supplying such food as may be suitable alike to the tiro and the mature scholar, to the literary lounger as well as the exacter critical student. Conceiving rightly that of all classical authors Horace most illustrates, and is most illustrated by, his contemporaries and successors, and further that in an English Horace there is ample field for "beautiful and instructive parallelism" from our own literature, "whether as a help to vivid and expressive translation, or as a link in the world of letters, and an evidence of the reaction and play of thought," Mr. Yonge has given such prominence to these two features in his edition as to supply what has been hitherto a desideratum. To give an idea of the debt which such successors as Ovid and Persius owe to the thoughts and phraseology of Horace, or to quote the passages where he has taken his cue from Lucretius, would be to ransack Mr. Yonge's notes, and to lay under contribution a store as inexhaustible as that of an orchard in an apple county. This exercise in parallelism is invaluable to the individual Latin student, but does not admit of adequate illustration within our limits. The light thrown on Horace, the help afforded to a due appreciation of him, by our English poetic literature, is a more attractive topic, and one which seems to be peculiarly Etonian. Nor can the value of this study be rated too highly in the present day, when, owing either to the prevalence of "athletics," or the enlargement of the educational curriculum in the direction of "ologies," public-school boys are apt to content themselves with a too slender knowledge of the literature of their own country. Apposite and choice parallels, such as adorn Mr. Yonge's notes, may tend to lead some readers to the fountains whence they are drawn, and may invite them, when these are found, to more copious draughts. In the poems of Gray they will learn how discriminating, though large, a use that chosen pupil of Eton made of the storehouse to which she introduced him. His "Ode for Music," for example, borrows its eighth stanza from the first stanza of Horace's sapphics to Licinius Murena (Ode II. x. 1, "Rectius vives," &c.); his "Progress of Poetry," III. 3, exquisitely reproduces the main ideas of the lines, "Multa Dircæum levat aura cycnum," &c. &c., in Ode IV. ii. 25. These, and manifold other debts to Horace lovingly repaid by the author of "Lines on a Distant View of Eton College," Mr. Yonge has pointed out with much taste and discrimination. But he has not limited himself to a single poet, or age of poets. It is remarkable how many parallels he cites from Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, and the Elizabethan poets and dramatists, from the fastidious

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* *The Complete Works of Horace.* Edited by the Rev. J. E. Yonge, M.A., Assistant Master at Eton, and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. London: Longmans & Co. 1867.

...ues and appreciation of domestic happiness. In brief, this volume will serve to make clear to the general public what has long been evident to those who had not taken their estimate of men and things at second-hand—that ignorance of facts had quite as much to do with the admiration of America expressed by a few ardent sympathizers as with the anti-American prejudice still prevalent among the majority of Englishmen.

Mas. C. 2. 7. 21. S. 2. 4. 51. C. 3. 21. 5.
Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,
20. E. 1. 14. 34.
Nec partem solido demere de die
21. Ep. 2. 23.
Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
Stratus, nunc ad aquæ lene caput sacræ.
lit. C. 2. 1. 18.
Multos castra juvant, et lituo tubæ
m. d. Ep. 16. 8.
Permixtus sonitus, bellaque matribus
Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido
Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor,
Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
hed. E. 1. 3. 25.
Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
nem. E. 2. 2. 77.
30. E. 1. 19. 4. C. 2. 19. 3.
Dis miscent superis : me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo, si neque tibias
Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia
Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.

35. C. 4. 3. 15.
Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

II.

Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ
Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente
Dextera sacras jaculatus arces,
urb. C. 1. 35. 10.
Terruit urbem ;

Terruit gentis grave ne rediret
Sæculum Pyrrhæ, nova monstra questæ,
Prot. E. 1. 1. 90.
Omne quum Proteus pecus egit altos
Visere montis,

Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo,
Nota quæ sedes fuerat columbis

27. ? visast. 35. inseris. 5. gentes. 8. montes. 10. palumbis.

Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt
Æquore dammæ.

Vidimus flavum Tiberim, retortis *flav.* C. 1. 8. 8.
Litore Etrusco violenter undis,
Ire dejectum monumenta Regis
Templaque Vestæ. 16. C. 3. 5. 11.

Iliæ dum se nimium querenti *Ili.* C. 4. 8. 22.
Jactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra
Labitur ripa, Jove non probante, uxorius amnis.

Audiet civis acuisse ferrum,
Quo graves Persæ melius perirent; 22. C. 3. 5. 4.
Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
Rara, juventus.

Quem vocet Divum populus ruentis
Imperi rebus? prece qua fatigent *reb.* C. 4. 6. 23.
Virgines sanctæ minus audientem
Carmina Vestam?

Cui dabit partis scelus expiandi 29. C. 2. 1. 5.
Juppiter? Tandem venias, precamur,
Nube candentis umeros amictus,
Augur Apollo; 32. C. 8. 61.

Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
Quam Jocus circum volat et Cupido; 34. C. 1. 30. 5.
Sive neglectum genus et nepotes
Respicis, auctor,

Heu! nimis longo satiate ludo, *lud.* C. 1. 28. 17.
Quem juvat clamor galeæque leves,
Acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
Voltus in hostem;

12. damæ. 13. flavom. 21. cives. 25. Divom. 29. partes.
31. candentes, humeros. 35. neclectum, B. 40. vultus.

juv. S. 2. 5. 62.
Sive mutata juvenem figura
Ales in terris imitaris, almæ
Filius Maiæ, patiens vocari
Cæsaris ultor:

Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque
Lætus intersis populo Quirini,
Neve te, nostris vitiis iniquum,
Ocior aura

Tollat: hic magnos potius triumphos,
50. C. 1. 21. 14; 4. 14. 6. E. 2. 1. 256.
Hic ames dici Pater atque Princeps,
equ. C. 2. 9. 24.
Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
Te duce, Cæsar.

III.

1. C. 1. 30. 1; 3. 26. 9.
Sic te Diva potens Cypri,
2. C. 4. 8. 31; 1. 12. 27.
Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,
Ventorumque regat pater,
Iap. C. 3. 27. 20.
Obstrictis aliis præter Iapyga,
cred. C. 1. 24. 11.
Navis, quæ tibi creditum
Debes Virgilium finibus Atticis
8. C. 2. 17. 5.
Reddas incolumem, precor,
Et serves animæ dimidium meæ.
Illi robur et æs triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
Commisit pelago ratem
12. C. 1. 1. 15; 14. 5. 3. 29. 57.
Primus, nec timuit præcipitem Africum
dec. C. 1. 9. 11.
Decertantem Aquilonibus,
Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti,
15. C. 3. 3. 5.
Quo non arbiter Hadriæ
Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta.
Quem Mortis timuit gradum,
Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,

6. Vergilium, *κ*. 18. rectis, *Bent.*

Qui vidit mare turgidum et
Infames scopulos Acroceraunia?
Nequiquam Deus abscidit
Prudens Oceano dissociabili *prud.* C. 3.29.29.
Terras, si tamen impiæ
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada,
Audax omnia perpeti
Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.
Audax Iapeti genus 27. C. 2. 18. 35. Ep. 17. 67.
Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit:
Post ignem ætheria domo
Subductum, Macies et nova Febrium
Terris incubuit cohors,
Semotique prius tarda necessitas
Leti corripuit gradum.
Expertus vacuum Dædalus aëra
Pennis non homini datis;
Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
Nil mortalibus arduist;
Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.

IV.

Solvitur acris hiemps grata vice veris et Favoni, 1. C. 4. 7. 1. 4. 12. 1.
Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.
Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni;
Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus, imminente Luna,
Junctæque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes 6. C. 2. 8. 14.
Alterno terram quatiunt pede, dum graves Cyclopum 7. C. 3. 18. 16.
Volcanus ardens urit officinas.

19. turbidum. 35. pinnis, K. 37. ardui, arduum, est.
1. hiems. 8. Vulcanus; visit.

Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,
Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ.
Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
Seu poscat agna, sive malit hædo.
13. C. 2. 3. 21. 2. 14. 11. 2. 18. 32. Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
Regumque turres. O beate Sesti,
Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.
nox, C. 1. 28. 15. Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,
Et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis,
tal. S. 2. 7. 17. Nec regna vini sortiere talis,
Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet juventus
Nunc omnis, et mox virgines tepebunt.

V.

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
rel. C. 2. 11. 24. 4. 11. 5. Cui flavam religas comam
Simplex munditiis? Heu! quotiens fidem
6. Ep. 15. 23. Mutatosque Deos flebit, et aspera
Nigris æquora ventis
Emirabitur insolens,
cred. C. 4. 1. 30. Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea;
Qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem
Sperat, nescius auræ
Fallacis. Miseri, quibus
Intemptata nites! Me tabula sacer
14. C. 3. 26. 4. Votiva paries indicat uvida
Suspendisse potenti
pot. mar. C. 1. 3. 1. 1. 6. 10. Vestimenta maris Deo.

14. turris. 2. urguet. 13. intentata.

VI.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Mæonii carminis alite,
Quam rem cumque ferox navibus aut equis
Miles, te duce, gesserit.

Nos, Agrippa, neque hæc dicere, nec gravem
Pelidæ stomachum cedere nescii,
Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
Nec sævam Pelopis domum

Conamur, tenues grandia: dum pudor
Imbellisque lyræ Musa potens vetat
Laudes egregii Cæsaris, et tuas
Culpa deterere ingeni.

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
Digne scripserit? aut pulvere Troïco
Nigrum Merionen? aut ope Palladis
Tydiden Superis parem?

Nos convivia, nos prœlia virginum
Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium
Cantamus, vacui, sive quid urimur,
Non præter solitum leves.

al. C. 2. 20. 2.

Agr. E. 1. 12. 26. S. 2. 3. 185. E. 1. 6. 26. 6. Ep. 17. 14. A.P. 121. *stom.* C. 1. 16. 16.

9. C. 3. 3. 69. 4. 15. 1. E. 2. 1. 257.

ad. C. 3. 24. 5.

pul. C. 2. 1. 22.

16. C. 1. 15. 26.

VII.

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mytilenen;
Aut Epheson, bimarisve Corinthi
Mœnia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delphos
Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.
Sunt quibus unum opus est, intactæ Palladis urbem
Carmine perpetuo celebrare, et

4. C. 3. 1. 24.

5. arces, *v.* arcem.

fron. C. 1. 1. 29. Undique decerptam fronti præponere olivam.
Plurimus, in Junonis honorem,
Aptum dicet equis Argos, ditesque Mycenas.
Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,
Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,
Quam domus Albuneæ resonantis,
Tib. C. 1. 18. 2. 2. 6. 5. Et præceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus et uda
pom. S. 2. 4. 70. Mobilibus pomaria rivis.
Alb. C. 3. 27. 19. Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cœlo
Sæpe Notus, neque parturit imbres
17. C. 1. 11. 6. Ep. 13. 17. Perpetuo : sic tu sapiens finire memento
Tristitiam vitæque labores
moll. C. 3. 29. 2. Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit
Teuc. C. 1. 15. 24. Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
uda, C. 2. 19. 18. 4. 5. 39. Quum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo
Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
Sic tristes affatus amicos :
Quo nos cumque feret melior Fortuna parente,
Ibimus, o socii comitesque.
aus. C. 3. 27. 8. Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro ;
Certus enim promisit Apollo
Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
O fortes, pejoraque passi
Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas ;
Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

VIII.

Lydia, dic, per omnes
Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
ep. A. P. 162. Perdere ? cur apricum
Oderit Campum, patiens pulveris atque solis ?

9. dicit. 16. detergit, K. 17. perpetuos. 24. tristis.
2. Hoc deos, K. properas.

Cur neque militaris
Inter æquales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis
Temperat ora frenis?
Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum *flav.* C. 1. 2. 13.
Sanguine viperino
Cautius vitat, neque jam livida gestat armis
Bracchia, sæpe disco, 11. S. 2. 2. 13.
Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito?
Quid latet, ut marinæ
Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Trojæ *lacr.* C. 1. 21. 13. 14. C. 4. 6. 6. Ep. 13. 12.
Funera, ne virilis
Cultus in cædem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

IX.

Vides, ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus
Silvæ laborantes, geluque *lab.* C. 2. 9. 7.
Flumina constiterint acuto?
Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco 5. C. 3. 17. 13.
Large reponens: atque benignius
Deprome quadrimum Sabina, *dep.* C. 1. 36. 11. Ep. 2. 47.
O Thaliarche, merum diota.
Permitte Divis cetera, qui simul
Stravere ventos æquore fervido
Deprœliantes, nec cupressi
Nec veteres agitantur orni.
Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere, et 13. C. 3. 29. 29. E. 1. 4. 14.
Quem Fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
Appone, nec dulces amores
Sperne, puer, neque tu choreas,
Donec virenti canities abest *vir.* Ep. 13. 4. C. 4. 13. 6.
Morosa. Nunc et Campus et areæ,

viii. 6. equitet ; temperet, B.

Lenesque sub noctem susurri
Composita repetantur hora :

Nunc et latentis proditor intimo
Gratus puellæ risus ab angulo,
Pignusque dereptum lacertis
Aut digito male pertinaci.

X.

1. S. 2. 6. 5. MERCURI, facunde nepos Atlantis,
2. S. 1. 3. 99. Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
cat. C. 3. 12. 13. E. 2. 2. 39. Voce formasti catus, et decoræ
More palæstræ,

Te canam, magni Jovis et deorum
Nuntium, curvæque lyræ parentem ;
Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocoso
Condere furto.

Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.

Quin et Atridas, duce te, superbos,
14. Ep. 17. 15. Ilio dives Priamus relicto
Thes. C. 2. 4. 10. Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojæ
Castra fefellit.

17. C. 1. 24. 16. Tu pias lætis animas reponis
Sedibus, virgaque levem coërces
Aurea turbam, superis deorum
Gratus et imis.

XI.

Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi — 1. C. 1. 9. 13. *nef.* C. 4. 4. 22.
Finem di dederint, Leuconoë; nec Babylonios
Temptaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati!
Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam,
Quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum, sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi — *sap.* C. 1. 7. 17.
Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida — *sp.* C. 1. 4. 15. 2. 11. 11.
Ætas. Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero. — 8. E. 1. 4. 13. C. 3. 8. 27.

XII.

Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?
Quem deum? Cujus recinet jocosa
Nomen imago, — *im.* C. 1. 20. 8.
Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris,
Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Hæmo?
Unde vocalem temere insecutæ
Orphea silvæ, — 8. C. 1. 24. 13. A. P. 391.
Arte materna rapidos morantem
Fluminum lapsus celerisque ventos,
Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
Ducere quercus.

Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis
Laudibus? qui res hominum ac deorum, — 14. C. 3. 4. 45.
Qui mare ac terras, variisque mundum
Temperat horis: — 16. E. 1. 12. 16.
Unde nil majus generatur ipso,
Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum:
Proximos illi tamen occupavit
Pallas honores.

XI. 3. tentaris. XII. 2. sumes. 10. celeresque.

21. C. 2. 19. 26. Prœliis audax, neque te silebo,
22. C. 4. 6. 34. 3. 22. 1. Liber, et sævis inimica Virgo
Beluis: nec te, metuende certa
Phœbe sagitta.

25. C. 4. 5. 35. Dicam et Alciden, puerosque Ledæ,
26. S. 2. 1. 26. Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
27. C. 1. 3. 2. 4. 8. 31. Nobilem: quorum simul alba nautis
Stella refulsit,

Defluit saxis agitatus humor,
Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes,
Et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
Unda recumbit.

33. E. 2. 1. 5. Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos
Tar. S. 1. 6. 12. *Cat.* C. 2. 1. 24. Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis
Nobile letum.

Regulum, et Scauros, animæque magnæ
Prodigum Paullum, superante Pœno,
Gratus insigni referam Camena,
Fabriciumque.

inc. C. 2. 15. 11. Hunc et incomptis Curium capillis
Utilem bello tulit, et Camillum,
43. C. 2. 15. 13. 3. 6. 37. 3. 2. 1. Sæva paupertas et avitus apto
Cum lare fundus.

Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo,
Fama Marcelli; micat inter omnis
Julium sidus, velut inter ignis
48. Ep. 15. 2. C. 5. 35. Luna minores.

Gentis humanæ pater atque custos,
Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni
Cæsaris fatis data; tu secundo
Cæsare regnes.

29. umor. 31. nam sic; sic di. 46. omnes. 47. ignes.

Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes
Egerit justo domitos triumpho, 54. C. 3. 3. 43.
Sive subjectos Orientis oræ
Seras et Indos, 56. C. 3. 29. 27.

Te minor latum reget æquus orbem; 57. C. 3. 5. 1.
Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum, 58. C. 1. 34. 8.
Tu parum castis inimica mittes
Fulmina lucis.

XIII.

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi
Cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi
Laudas bracchia, væ, meum
Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur. 4. S. 1. 9. 66.
Tunc nec mens mihi nec color
Certa sede manet; humor et in genas
Furtim labitur, arguens
Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus. *mac.* Ep. 14. 16.
Uror, seu tibi candidos
Turparunt umeros immodicæ mero
Rixæ, sive puer furens
Impressit memorem dente labris notam.
Non, si me satis audias,
Speres perpetuum, dulcia barbare
Lædentem oscula, quæ Venus
Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.
Felices ter et amplius,
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divolsus querimoniis
Suprema citius solvet amor die.

57. lætum, B. regat æquos, B. 3. brachia. 5. tum. 6. manent; umor. 10. humeros. 19. divulsus.

XIV.

O NAVIS, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus! O quid agis? fortiter occupa
Portum. Nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus,
Et malus celeri saucius Africo
Antennæque gemant, ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinæ
Possint imperiosius

Æquor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
Non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo:
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvæ filia nobilis,

Jactes et genus et nomen inutile;
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium,
Nunc desiderium, curaque non levis,
Interfusa nitentis
Vites æquora Cycladas.

5. C. 3. 29. 57.
20. C. 3. 28. 14.

XV.

PASTOR quum traheret per freta navibus
Idæis Helenen perfidus hospitam,
Ingrato celeres obruit otio
Ventos, ut caneret fera
Nereus fata: Mala ducis avi domum
Quam multo repetet Græcia milite,
Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias,
Et regnum Priami vetus.

2. C. 3. 3. 26. 4. 9. 13.
avi, C. 3. 3. 61.

XIV. 1. referunt. 6. antemnæ. 19. nitentes. XV. 2. Helenam.

Heu, heu! quantus equis, quantus adest viris
Sudor! quanta moves funera Dardanæ
Genti! Jam galeam Pallas et ægida
Currusque et rabiem parat.

Nequiquam, Veneris præsidio ferox,
Pectes cæsariem, grataque feminis
Imbelli cithara carmina divides;
Nequiquam thalamo graves

Hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
Vitabis, strepitumque, et celerem sequi
Ajacem; tamen, heu, serus adulteros
Crines pulvere collines.

Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuæ
Genti, non Pylium Nestora respicis?
Urgent impavidi te Salaminius
Teucer et Sthenelus sciens

Pugnæ, sive opus est imperitare equis,
Non auriga piger; Merionen quoque
Nosces. Ecce furit te reperire atrox
Tydides, melior patre:

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera
Visum parte lupum graminis immemor,
Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
Non hoc pollicitus tuæ.

Iracunda diem proferet Ilio
Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei;
Post certas hiemes uret Achaicus
Ignis Iliacas domos.

9. Ep. 10. 15.
ægida C. 3. 4. 57.
Cnosii C. 4. 9. 17.
20. C. 4. 6. 12.
24. C. 4. 9. 17–20.
Merionen C. 1. 6. 15.
29. C. 4. 4. 50.
36. C. 4. 4. 53.

XVI.

O MATRE pulchra filia pulchrior,
Quem criminosis cumque voles modum

9. Eheu. 21. excidium. 22. gentis. 24. Teucer, te; Teucerque, et. 36. Pergameas.

Pones iambis, sive flamma
Sive mari libet Hadriano.

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
Non Liber æque, non acuta
8. C. 1. 18. 13. Sic geminant Corybantes æra,

Nor. Ep. 17. 71. Tristes ut iræ; quas neque Noricus
Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum,
Nec sævus ignis, nec tremendo
Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu.

Fertur Prometheus, addere principi
Limo coactus particulam undique
Desectam, et insani leonis
Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.

Thy. A. P. 91. Iræ Thyesten exitio gravi
Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimæ
Stetere causæ, cur perirent
Funditus, imprimeretque muris

ins. Ep. 16. 14. Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
22. E. 1. 2. 63. Compesce mentem: me quoque pectoris
23. C. 3. 14. 27. Temptavit in dulci juventa
Fervor, et in celeres iambos

Misit furentem: nunc ego mitibus
Mutare quæro tristia; dum mihi
Fias recantatis amica
Opprobriis, animumque reddas.

XVII.

Velox amœnum sæpe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycæo Faunus, et igneam
Defendit æstatem capellis
Usque meis, pluviosque ventos.

23. tentavit.

Impune tutum per nemus arbutos
Quærunt latentes et thyma deviæ
Olentis uxores mariti :
Nec viridis metuunt colubras,
Nec Martialis Hædiliæ lupos :
Utcunque dulci, Tyndari, fistula
Valles et Usticæ cubantis
Levia personuere saxa.

Di me tuentur : dis pietas mea
Et Musa cordi est. Hic tibi copia
Manabit ad plenum benigno
Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.
Hic in reducta valle Caniculæ
Vitabis æstus, et fide Teïa
Dices laborantis in uno
Penelopen vitreamque Circen.

Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii
Duces sub umbra ; nec Semeleïus
Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
Prœlia, nec metues protervum
Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari
Incontinentis iniciat manus,
Et scindat hærentem coronam
Crinibus, immeritamque vestem.

5. C. 3. 18. 13.
8. Ep. 16. 52.
16. E. 1. 12. 29. C. S. 60.
red. Ep. 2. 11.
Can. C. 3. 13. 9. E. 1. 10. 16.
Te. C. 4. 9. 9. Ep. 14. 10.
lab. C. 1. 27. 19.
duc. C. 3. 3. 34.
Sem. C. 1. 19. 4.
24. C. 1. 6. 17.

XVIII.

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
Circa mite solum Tiburis et mœnia Catili.
Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.

mor. C. 2. 11. 18.

8. virides. 9. Martiales. 14. ? cordist. 19. laborantes. 26. incontinentes ; injiciat.

5. C. 3. 21. 19. Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat? 5
Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus?
7. C. 1. 13. 10. At ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
8. C. 2. 12. 5. 4. 2. 14. Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero
9. C. 1. 27. 2. Debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euhius,
Quum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum 10
Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu,
Invitum quatiam: nec variis obsita frondibus
Sub divum rapiam. Sæva tene cum Berecyntio
Cornu tympana, quæ subsequitur cæcus Amor sui,
15. C. 3. 16. 19. Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, 15
16. C. 3. 21. 15. E. 1. 5. 16. Arcanique Fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

XIX.

1. C. 4. 1. 5. Mater sæva Cupidinum,
Thebanæque jubet me Semeles puer,
Et lasciva Licentia,
Finitis animum reddere amoribus.
nit. C. 3. 12. 8. Urit me Glyceræ nitor 5
Splendentis Pario marmore purius:
Urit grata protervitas,
Et voltus nimium lubricus adspici.
In me tota ruens Venus
Cyp. C. 1. 3. 1. *Scy.* C. 3. 8. 23. Cyprum deseruit; nec patitur Scythas, 10
11. C. 2. 13. 17. Et versis animosum equis
Parthum dicere, nec quæ nihil attinent.
13. C. 3. 8. 4. Hic vivum mihi cæspitem, hic
ver. C. 4. 11. 7. Verbenas, pueri, ponite, thuraque
Bimi cum patera meri: 15
Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

xviii. 7. ac, B. xix. 12. attinet. 14. turaque.

XX.

Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
Cantharis, Græca quod ego ipse testa
Conditum levi, datus in theatro
Cum tibi plausus,

Care Mæcenas eques, ut paterni
Fluminis ripæ, simul et jocosa
Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
Montis imago.

Cæcubam et prelo domitam Caleno
Tu bibes uvam : mea nec Falernæ
Temperant vites, neque Formiani
Pocula colles.

can. E. 1. 5. 23.
tes. C. 3. 14. 20. E. 1. 2. 70.

5. C. 3. 16. 20.

8. C. 1. 12. 4.

Cæc. C. 1. 37. 5. 2. 14. 25. 3. 28. 3. Ep. 9. 1.
Cal. C. 1. 31. 9. 4. 12. 14.
Fal. C. 3. 1. 43.
For. C. 3. 16. 34.

XXI.

Dianam teneræ dicite virgines :
Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium :
Latonamque supremo
Dilectam penitus Jovi.

Vos lætam fluviis et nemorum coma,
Quæcumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
Nigris aut Erymanthi
Silvis, aut viridis Cragi :

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,
Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,
Insignemque pharetra
Fraternaque umerum lyra.

Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
Pestemque a populo, principe Cæsare, in
Persas atque Britannos
Vestra motus aget prece.

1. C. 3. 28. 12.
2. Ep. 15. 9.

5. C. 3. 22. 1.
Alg. C. 3. 23. 9.

Tem. C. 1. 7. 4. 3. 1. 24.
10. C. 3. 4. 63.

pri. C. 1. 2. 50.
Per. C. 1. 2. 22.
Bri. C. 1. 35. 29. 3. 4. 33. 3. 5. 3.

xx. 5. clare. xxi. 16. agit.

XXII.

int. S. 2. 3. 65; 220. INTEGER vitæ scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra:

s. Ep. 9. 33. Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
fab. C. 3. 4. 9. 1. 4. 16. Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra
Terminum curis vagor expeditis,
Fugit inermem.

por. E. 2. 1. 11. Quale portentum neque militaris
Dau. C. 3. 30. 11. Daunias latis alit æsculetis,
Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum
Arida nutrix.

ir. C. 3. 3. 55; 24. 37. Pone me, pigris ubi nulla campis
Arbor æstiva recreatur aura;
Quod latus mundi nebulæ malusque
Jup. C. 1. 1. 25; 16. 12. Juppiter urget:

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
Solis, in terra domibus negata:
Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem.

XXIII.

VITAS inuleo me similis, Chloë,
Quærenti pavidam montibus aviis
Matrem, non sine vano
sil. Ep. 13. 2. Aurarum et silüæ metu.

11. expeditus, K. 1. hinnuleo.

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit
Adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
Dimovere lacertæ,
Et corde et genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera
Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor : 10. C. 3. 11. 41 ; 20. 2.
Tandem desine matrem
Tempestiva sequi viro.

XXIV.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis ? Præcipe lugubris *cap.* Ep. 5. 74. S. 2. 1. 27.
Cantus Melpomene, cui liquidam Pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sopor *erg.* S. 2. 5. 101. *sop.* C. 3. 11. 38.
Urget ! cui Pudor, et Justitiæ soror, 6. C. S. 57.
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem ?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit :
Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili.
Tu frustra pius, heu ! non ita creditum *fr.pi.* C. 2. 14. 2. *cr.* C. 1. 3. 5.
Poscis Quinctilium deos.

Quod si Threïcio blandius Orpheo 13. C. 1. 12. 11.
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem,
Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,
Quam virga semel horrida, 16. C. 1. 10. 18.

Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
Durum ! Sed levius fit patientia,
Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

2. lugubres. 5. Quintilium. 10. Vergili, B. 15. num, B. K.

XXV.

1. C. 3. 26. 8. Parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras
Ictibus crebris juvenes protervi,
Nec tibi somnos adimunt: amatque
Janua limen,

Quæ prius multum facilis movebat
Cardines. Audis minus et minus jam,
"Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
Lydia, dormis?"

arr. C. 3. 26. 12. Invicem mœchos anus arrogantis
Flebis in solo levis angiportu;
Thr. C. 4. 12. 2. Ep. 13. 3. Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
lunia vento,

Quum tibi flagrans amor, et libido,
Quæ solet matres furiare equorum,
Sæviet circa jecur ulcerosum;
Non sine questu,

Læta quod pubes hedera virenti
Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,
Aridas frondes Hiemis sodali
Heb. E. 1. 3. 3; 16. 13. Dedicet Hebro.

XXVI.

1. C. 3. 8. 27. Musis amicus, tristitiam et metus
2. Ep. 11. 16. Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
Portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
4. C. 4. 5. 25. Rex gelidæ metuatur oræ,

Quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
Securus. O, quæ fontibus integris
Gaudes, apricos necte flores,
Necte meo Lamiæ coronam,

xxv. 2. jactibus. 9. arrogantes. 17. virente. 20. Euro, *Bent.*

Pimplea dulcis ; nil sine te mei
Possunt honores : hunc fidibus novis,
Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro,
Teque tuasque decet sorores.

Les. C. 1. 1. 34; 32. 5. 2. 13. 14. 3. 30. 13.

XXVII.

Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis
Pugnare, Thracum est : tollite barbarum
Morem, verecundumque Bacchum
Sanguineis prohibete rixis.

2. C. 1. 18. 9.

Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
Immane quantum discrepat : impium
Lenite clamorem, sodales,
Et cubito remanete presso.

luc. C. 3. 8. 14; 21. 23.

cub. S. 2. 4. 39.

Voltis severi me quoque sumere
Partem Falerni ? dicat Opuntiæ
Frater Megillæ, quo beatus
Volnere, qua pereat sagitta.

Cessat voluntas ? non alia bibam
Mercede. Quæ te cumque domat Venus,
Non erubescendis adurit
Ignibus, ingenuoque semper

ign. C. 3. 7. 11.

Amore peccas. Quidquid habes, age,

pec. C. 3. 7. 19.

Depone tutis auribus—Ah miser,
Quanta laborabas Charybdi,

Cha. A.P. 145.

Digne puer meliore flamma !

Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
Magus venenis, quis poterit deus ?

ven. Ep. 5. 8. S. 1. 8. 19.

Vix illigatum te triformi
Pegasus expediet Chimæra.

Peg. C. 4. 11. 27. *Chi.* C. 2. 17. 13. 4. 2. 16.

2. ? Thracumst. 9. vultis. 12. vulnere.

XXVIII.

Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis harenæ
Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
Munera, nec quicquam tibi prodest
Aërias temptasse domos, animoque rotundum
Percurrisse polum, morituro.
Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras,
Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco
Demissum; quamvis, clypeo Trojana refixo
Tempora testatus, nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem Morti concesserat atræ,
Judice te non sordidus auctor
Naturæ verique. Sed omnes una manet nox,
Et calcanda semel via leti.
Dant alios Furiæ torvo spectacula Marti;
Exitio est avidum mare nautis;
Mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, nullum
Sæva caput Proserpina fugit.
Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus harenæ
Ossibus et capiti inhumato
Particulam dare: sic quodcumque minabitur Eurus
Fluctibus Hesperiis, Venusinæ
Plectantur silvæ, te sospite, multaque merces,
Unde potest, tibi defluat æquo
Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
Neglegis immeritis nocituram
Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et
Debita jura vicesque superbæ

coh. 2. 20. 8; 14. 9; 18. 38.
Pel. Ep. 17. 65. C. 2. 18. 37.
10. Ep. 15. 21.
nox, C. 1. 4. 16.
16. C. 2. 14. 9.
17. C. 1. 2. 37.
Pro. C. 2. 13. 21. S. 2. 5. 110.
Ori. C. 3. 27. 18. Ep. 10. 10. 15. 7.
Hes. C. 2. 17. 20.

1. arenæ. 5. tentasse. 18. ? exitiost. 23. arenæ.

Te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis,
Teque piacula nulla resolvent.
Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa ; licebit
Injecto ter pulvere curras.

34. Ep. 5. 90.

XXIX.

Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides
Gazis, et acrem militiam paras
Non ante devictis Sabææ
Regibus, horribilique Medo

1. C. 2. 12. 24.

Nectis catenas ? Quæ tibi virginum,
Sponso necato, barbara serviet ?
Puer quis ex aula capillis
Ad cyathum statuetur unctis,

Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
Arcu paterno ? Quis neget arduis
Pronos relabi posse rivos
Montibus, et Tiberim reverti ;

Quum tu coëmptos undique nobilis
Libros Panæti, Socraticam et domum,
Mutare loricis Hiberis,
Pollicitus meliora, tendis ?

Soc. C. 3. 21. 9.
A. P. 310.

XXX.

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique,
Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis
Thure te multo Glyceræ decoram
Transfer in ædem.

1. C. 3. 28. 13.
2. C. 1. 3. 1 ; 19. 10.
3. 26. 9.
Gly. C. 1. 19. 5.
3. 19. 28.

Fervidus tecum Puer, et solutis
Gratiæ zonis, properentque Nymphæ,
Et parum comis sine te Juventas,
Mercuriusque.

6. C. 1. 4. 6.
3. 21. 22.

xxix. 13. nobiles. xxx. 3. ture.

XXXI.

1. E. 1. 3. 17. 2. 1. 216.
Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
pat. C. 4. 5. 34.
Vates? quid orat, de patera novum
Fundens liquorem? Non opimæ
Sardiniæ segetes feraces,

æs. Ep. 16. 62. Cal. Ep. 1. 27.
Non æstuosæ grata Calabriæ
Armenta, non aurum, aut ebur Indicum,
Non rura, quæ Liris quieta
Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.

Cal. C. 1. 20. 9. 4. 12. 14.
Premant Calena falce, quibus dedit
Fortuna, vitem: dives et aureis
cul. A. P. 434.
Mercator exsiccet cullullis
Vina Syra reparata merce,

Dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
Anno revisens æquor Atlanticum
15. E. 2. 1. 123.
Impune. Me pascunt olivæ,
Me cichorea, levesque malvæ.

par. S. 1. 4. 108. 2. 3. 167.
Frui paratis et valido mihi,
Latoë, dones, et, precor, integra
Cum mente; nec turpem senectam
Degere, nec cithara carentem.

XXXII.

umb. E. 2. 2. 78.
Poscimur. Si quid vacui sub umbra
Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
Vivat et plures; age, dic Latinum,
Barbite, carmen,

Lesbio primum modulate civi,
Qui, ferox bello, tamen inter arma,
vel. S. 1. 5. 19.
Sive jactatam religarat udo
Litore navim,

xxxi. 3. opimas.....4. feracis. 10. ut. 15. pascant.
xxxii. 1. poscimus, *Bent.*

Liberum et Musas, Veneremque, et illi
Semper hærentem Puerum canebat,
Et Lycum, nigris oculis nigroque
Crine decorum. II. E. 1. 7. 26. A. P. 37.

O decus Phœbi, et dapibus supremi
Grata testudo Jovis, o laborum
Dulce lenimen, mihi cumque salve
Rite vocanti.

XXXIII.

Albi, ne doleas plus nimio, memor
Immitis Glyceræ, neu miserabiles
Decantes elegos, cur tibi junior
Læsa præniteat fide;
Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida *fro.* E. 1. 7. 26.
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
Declinat Pholoën; sed prius Apulis
Jungentur capreæ lupis,
Quam turpi Pholoë peccet adultero.
Sic visum Veneri, cui placet imparés
Formas atque animos sub juga aënea II. C. 3. 9. 18.
Sævo mittere cum joco.
Ipsum me melior quum peteret Venus,
Grata detinuit compede Myrtale *com.* C. 4. 11. 23.
Libertina, fretis acrior Hadriæ *Had.* C. 3. 9. 23. 2. 14. 14.
Curvantis Calabros sinus.

XXXIV.

Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
Insanientis dum sapientiæ
Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
Vela dare, atque iterare cursus

Cogor relictos. Namque Diespiter,
Igni corusco nubila dividens
Plerumque, per purum tonantes
Egit equos volucremque currum;

s. C. 1. 12. 59.

bru. C. 3. 4. 45.

Quo bruta tellus, et vaga flumina,
Quo Styx et invisi horrida Tænari
Sedes, Atlanteusque finis
Concutitur. Valet ima summis
Mutare, et insignem attenuat deus,

api. C. 3. 21. 20.

Obscura promens. Hinc apicem rapax
Fortuna cum stridore acuto
Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

XXXV.

O DIVA, gratum quæ regis Antium,
Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu
Mortale corpus, vel superbos
Vertere funeribus triumphos;

Te pauper ambit sollicita prece
Ruris colonus; te dominam æquoris,

Bit. E. 1. 6. 33. C. 3. 7. 3.
Car. C. 4. 5. 10.

Quicumque Bithyna lacessit
Carpathium pelagus carina.

Dac. C. 3. 8. 18.
Scy. C. 4. 14. 42. 2. 11. 1. 3. 8. 23.

Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ,
Urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox,

II. C. 3. 2. 7.

Regumque matres barbarorum, et
Purpurei metuunt tyranni,
Injurioso ne pede proruas

p. fr. C. 2. 17. 25.

Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens
Ad arma cessantis ad arma
Concitet, imperiumque frangat.

Te semper anteit sæva Necessitas,
Clavos trabalis et cuneos manu

XXXIV. 5. relectos, *Bent.* 7. tonantis. XXXV. 15. cessantes. 17. serva. 18. trabales.

Gestans aëna; nec severus
Uncus abest, liquidumque plumbum.

Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat,
Utcumque mutata potentis
Veste domos inimica linquis.

At volgus infidum et meretrix retro
Perjura cedit; diffugiunt cadis
Cum fæce siccatis amici,
Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos
Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens
Examen Eois timendum
Partibus, Oceanoque rubro. *Bri.* C. 1. 21. 15. 4. 14. 48.

Eheu! cicatricum et sceleris pudet
Fratrumque—Quid nos dura refugimus
Ætas? quid intactum nefasti
Liquimus? unde manum juventus *35.* C. 3. 6. 46. *nef.* C. 2. 13. 1.

Metu deorum continuit? quibus
Pepercit aris? O utinam nova
Incude diffingas retusum in
Massagetas Arabasque ferrum.

XXXVI.

Et thure et fidibus juvat
Placare et vituli sanguine debito *2.* E. 1. 3. 36. C. 2. 7. 17.
Custodes Numidæ deos,
Qui nunc, Hesperia sospes ab ultima,
Caris multa sodalibus,
Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula
Quam dulci Lamiæ, memor
Actæ non alio rege puertiæ, *reg.* A. P. 161.

23. potentes. 25. vulgus. 39. retunsum, K. xxxv. 1. ture.

Mutatæque simul togæ.
Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota:
pro. C. 1. 9. 7. Ep. 2. 47. Neu promptæ modus amphoræ,
Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum,
Neu multi Damalis meri
Thr. C. 1. 18. 9; 27. 2. Bassum Threïcia vincat amystide,
Neu desint epulis rosæ,
api. C. 2. 7. 24. 4. 11. 3. Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.
Omnes in Damalin putres
Deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
Divelletur adultero,
20. Ep. 15. 5. Lascivis hederis ambitiosior.

XXXVII.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus; nunc Saliaribus
Ornare pulvinar deorum
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

5. Ep. 9. 1. Antehac nefas depromere Cæcubum
Cap. C. 3. 3. 42. Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
Regina dementis ruinas,
Funus et imperio parabat

Contaminato cum grege turpium
imp. C. 3. 30. 3. Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
Sperare, fortunaque dulci
Ebria. Sed minuit furorem

Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus;
Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
Redegit in veros timores
Cæsar, ab Italia volantem

Remis adurgens, accipiter velut
Mollis columbas, aut leporem citus

7. dementes. 18 molles.

Venator in campis nivalis
Hæmoniæ, daret ut catenis
Fatale monstrum; quæ generosius
Perire quærens, nec muliebriter
Expavit ensem, nec latentis
Classe cita reparavit oras:
Ausa et jacentem visere regiam
Voltu sereno, fortis et asperas
Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
Corpore combiberet venenum;
Deliberata morte ferocior,
Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.

25. C. 4. 14. 35.

Lib. Ep. 1. 1.

XXXVIII.

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus;
Displicent nexæ philyra coronæ;
Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
Sera moretur.
Simplici myrto nihil allabores
Sedulus curo; neque te ministrum
Dedecet myrtus, neque me sub arta
Vite bibentem.

cor. C. 1. 7. 23. 2. 3. 13.

myr. 2. 7. 25.

23. latentes. 26. vultu.

Q. HORATI FLACCI CARMINA.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

I.

Motum ex Metello consule civicum,
Bellique causas et vitia et modos,
Ludumque Fortunæ, gravisque
Principum amicitias, et arma

g. C. 1. 2. 29. Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus,
ale. S. 2. 5. 50. Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ,
Tractas et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cíneri doloso.

Paulum severæ Musa tragœdiæ
Desit theatris: mox ubi publicas
gra. cot. A.P. 80. Res ordinaris, grande munus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,

Insigne mæstis præsidium reis
Et consulenti Pollio curiæ,
Cui laurus æternos honores
Delmatico peperit triumpho.

Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
lit. C. 1. 1. 23. Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt,

3. gravesque. 16. Dalmatico.

Jam fulgor armorum fugacis
Terret equos equitumque voltus.

Audire magnos jam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos, 22. C. 1. 6. 14.
Et cuncta terrarum subacta
Præter atrocem animum Catonis. *Cat.* C. 1. 12. 36.

Juno et deorum quisquis amicior
Afris inulta cesserat impotens
Tellure victorum nepotes
Rettulit inferias Jugurthæ. *Jug.* Ep. 9. 23.

Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior 29. Ep. 7. 3.
Campus sepulcris impia prœlia
Testatur, auditumque Medis
Hesperiæ sonitum ruinæ?

Qui gurges, aut quæ flumina lugubris
Ignara belli? quod mare Dauniæ
Non decoloravere cædes?
Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?

Sed ne relictis, Musa procax, jocis, 37. C. 3. 3. 69.
Ceæ retractes munera neniæ, *Ceæ*, C. 4. 9. 7.
Mecum Dionæo sub antro *ant.* C. 3. 4. 40.
Quære modos leviore plectro. *ple.* C. 2. 13. 27.

II.

Nullus argento color est avaris
Abdito terris, inimice lamnæ *abd.* C. 3. 3. 50.
Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
Splendeat usu.

Vivet extento Proculeius ævo
Notus in fratres animi paterni: *pat.* C. 4. 4. 27.
Illum aget penna metuente solvi
Fama superstes.

19. fugaces. 20. vultus. 7. pinna, B.

9. C. 3. 16. 25. Latius regnes avidum domando
Spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni.

13. E. 2. 2. 146. Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo
Corpore languor.

17. E. 1. 12. 27. C. 3. 9. 4. Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
18. C. 4. 9. 45. Dissidens plebi numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
Dedocet uti

Vocibus; regnum et diadema tutum
def. E. 1. 12. 23. Deferens uni propriamque laurum,
Quisquis ingentis oculo inretorto
Spectat acervos.

III.

æqu. C. 3. 29. 33. E. 1. 18. 112. Æquam memento rebus in arduis
1. C. 2. 10. 21. Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Lætitia, moriture Delli,

Seu mæstus omni tempore vixeris,
6. Ep. 2. 24. Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
fes. C. 3. 14. 13. Festos reclinatum bearis
not. S. 1. 10. 24. Interiore nota Falerni.

9. C. 2. 11. 13. Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
Ramis? quid obliquo laborat
tre. E. 1. 10. 21. Lympha fugax trepidare rivo?

13. C. 1. 36. 16. 3. 14. 17; 29. 3. Huc vina et unguenta et nimium brevis
Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ,

II. 23. ingentes. III. 11. et, *Bent.* · 13. breves.

Dum res et ætas et Sororum
Fila trium patiuntur atra.

Cedes coëmptis saltibus, et domo, 17. C. 2. 14. 21.
Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit;
Cedes, et exstructis in altum
Divitiis potietur heres. 20. C. 2. 14. 25.

Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho, 21. C. 2. 14. 11.
Nil interest, an pauper et infima
De gente sub divo moreris, *div.* C. 1. 1. 25.
Victima nil miserantis Orci.

Omnes eodem cogimur; omnium
Versatur urna serius ocius
Sors exitura, et nos in æternum
Exsilium impositura cumbæ.

IV.

Ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,
Xanthia Phoceu; prius insolentem *ins.* Ep. 17. 14.
Serva Briseis niveo colore
Movit Achillem:

Movit Ajacem Telamone natum
Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ:
Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
Virgine rapta,

Barbaræ postquam cecidere turmæ
Thessalo victore, et ademptus Hector *The.* C. 1. 10. 15. 4. 6. 3.
Tradidit fessis leviora tolli 10. C. 3. 3. 28.
Pergama Grais.

Nescias, an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes:
Regium certe genus et Penatis
Mæret iniquos.

III. 18. flavos, B. lavat, B. 28. cymbæ. IV. 15. Penates.

Crede non illam tibi de scelesta
Plebe delectam; neque sic fidelem,
Sic lucro aversam, potuisse nasci
Matre pudenda.

Brachia et vultum teretisque suras
int. C. 3. 7. 22. *fug.* C. 1. 9. 13. Integer laudo: fuge suspicari,
Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
Claudere lustrum.

V.

sub. E. 1. 3. 34. *jug.* C. 1. 33. 11. *mun.* S. 2. 2. 81. Nondum subacta ferre jugum valet
Cervice, nondum munia comparis
Æquare, nec tauri ruentis
In Venerem tolerare pondus.

ş. C. 3. 11. 9. Circa virentis est animus tuæ
Campos juvencæ, nunc fluviis gravem
Solantis æstum, nunc in udo
lud. C. 3. 15. 12; 18. 9. Ludere cum vitulis salicto

Prægestientis. Tolle cupidinem
Immitis uvæ: jam tibi lividos
Distinguet Autumnus racemos
Purpureo varius colore.

Jam tē sequetur: currit enim ferox
14. A. P. 175. Ætas, et illi, quos tibi dempserit,
Apponet annos: jam proterva
Fronte petet Lalage maritum:

Dilecta, quantum non Pholoë fugax,
Non Chloris albo sic humero nitens,
Ut pura nocturno renidet
Luna mari, Cnidiusve Gyges;

IV. 21. teretes. V. 5. virentes.

Quem si puellarum insereres choro,
Mire sagaces falleret hospites
Discrimen obscurum solutis
Crinibus ambiguoque voltu.

VI.

Septimi, Gadis aditure mecum et — 1. Ep. 1. 11.
Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et
Barbaras Syrtis, ubi Maura semper
Æstuat unda: — 4. C. 1. 22. 5. 2. 7. 16.

Tibur Argeo positum colono — 5. E. 1. 7. 45.
Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ,
Sit modus lasso maris et viarum — 7. E. 1. 11. 6.
Militiæque.

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ,
Dulce pellitis ovibus Galæsi
Flumen et regnata petam Laconi — 11. C. 3. 5. 56.
Rura Phalantho.

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto — *Hym.* S. 2. 2. 15.
Mella decedunt, viridique certat — *mel.* C. 3. 16. 33.
Baca Venafro; — *Ven.* S. 2. 4. 69.

Ver ubi longum tepidasque præbet — *tep.* E. 1. 10. 15.
Juppiter brumas, et amicus Aulon — *Jup.* Ep. 16. 56.
Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
Invidet uvis.

Ille te mecum locus et beatæ
Postulant arces: ibi tu calentem
Debita sparges lacrima favillam
Vatis amici.

v. 24. vultu. vi. 1. Gades. 3. Syrtes. 12. Phalanto.

VII.

O SÆPE mecum tempus in ultimum
Deducte, Bruto militiæ duce,
Quis te redonavit Quiritem
Dis patriis Italoque cœlo,

Pompei meorum prime sodalium?
Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero
Fregi coronatus nitentes
Malobathro Syrio capillos.

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
Sensi, relicta non bene parmula;
Cum fracta virtus, et minaces
Turpe solum tetigere mento.

Sed me per hostis Mercurius celer
Denso paventem sustulit aëre:
Te rursus in bellum resorbens
Unda fretis tulit æstuosis.

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem,
Longaque fessum militia latus
Depone sub lauru mea, nec
Parce cadis tibi destinatis.

Oblivioso levia Massico
Ciboria exple: funde capacibus
Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
Deproperare apio coronas

Curatve myrto? quem Venus arbitrum
Dicet bibendi? Non ego sanius
Bacchabor Edonis: recepto
Dulce mihi furere est amico.

Qui. E. 1. 6. 7.
6. C. 1. 1. 20.
Syr. C. 2. 11. 16.
9. C. 3. 4. 26. E. 2. 2. 49.
æst. C. 1. 22. 5. 2. 6. 4.
17. C. 1. 36. 2.
18. C. 3. 4. 37.
obl. C. 1. 18. 5.
Mas. C. 1. 1. 19.
api. C. 1. 36. 16. 4. 11. 3.
myr. C. 1. 38. 5.
arb. C. 1. 4. 18.
Edo. C 1. 18. 9; 27. 2.
fur. C. 3. 19. 18. 4. 12. 28.

13. hostes. 28. ? furerest.

VIII.

Ulla si juris tibi pejerati
Pœna, Barine, nocuisset umquam,
Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
Turpior ungui,
Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti *obl.* C. 2. 7. 17.
Perfidum votis caput, enitescis
Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis
Publica cura.

Expedit matris cineres opertos
Fallere, et toto taciturna noctis 10. Ep. 15. 1—4.
Signa cum cœlo, gelidaque divos
Morte carentis.

Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident 13. C. 3. 27. 67.
Simplices Nymphæ, ferus et Cupido *Nym.* C. 1. 4. 6.
Semper ardentis acuens sagittas
Cote cruenta.

Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, 17. C. 1. 25. 17.
Servitus crescit nova, nec priores
Impiæ tectum dominæ relinquunt
Sæpe minati.

Te suis matres metuunt juvencis, *juv.* C. 2. 5. 6.
Te senes parci miseræque nuper *par.* E. 2. 1. 172. A. P. 170.
Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet
Aura maritos.

IX.

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos
Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium
Vexant inæquales procellæ
Usque; nec Armeniis in oris,

12. carentes. 15. ardentes.

sta. C. 1. 9. 1.

Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners
Menses per omnes, aut Aquilonibus
Gar. E. 2. 1.202. *lab.* C. 19. 3. Querceta Gargani laborant,
Et foliis viduantur orni.

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
Ves. C. 3. 19. 26. Mysten ademptum, nec tibi Vespero
Surgente decedunt amores,
Nec rapidum fugiente Solem.

At non ter ævo functus amabilem
Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex
Annos; nec impubem parentes
Troïlon aut Phrygiæ sorores

Flevere semper. Desine mollium
Tandem querellarum, et potius nova
Cantemus Augusti tropæa
Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphaten,

Medumque flumen, gentibus additum
Victis, minores volvere vertices,
Gel. C. 2. 20. 19. Intraque præscriptum Gelonos
equ. C. 1. 2. 51. Exiguis equitare campis.

X.

1. E. 1. 18. 87. Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas
Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
Litus iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
inv. C. 3. 1. 45. Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
Sobrius aula.

Sæpius ventis agitatur ingens

IX. 7. querqueta, B. 9. urgues. X. 2. urguendo. 9. sævius.

Pinus, et celsæ graviore casu
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulgura montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene præparatum
Pectus. Informis hiemes reducit
Juppiter, idem

Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit. Quondam cithara tacentem
Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum
Tendit Apollo.

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare; sapienter idem
Contrahes vento nimium secundo
Turgida vela.

XI.

Quid bellicosus Cantaber, et Scythes,
Hirpine Quinti, cogitet Hadria
Divisus objecto, remittas
Quærere: nec trepides in usum
Poscentis ævi pauca. Fugit retro
Levis Juventas, et Decor; arida
Pellente lascivos Amores
Canitie facilemque Somnum.
Non semper idem floribus est honor
Vernis; neque uno Luna rubens nitet
Voltu: quid æternis minorem
Consiliis animum fatigas?

Cur non sub alta vel platano vel hac
Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa

3. C. 4. 9. 36.
20. C. S. 33.
21. C. 2. 3. 1.
Can. C. 2. 6. 2. *Scy.* C. 3. 8. 23.
tre. C. 3. 29. 32.
ari. C. 4. 13. 9.
fac. C. 2. 16. 15. 3. 21. 4.
æt. C. 1. 4. 15; 11. 7.
13. C. 2. 3. 9.

x. 12. fulmina. 15. informes. xi. 11. vultu.

odo. C. 3. 20. 14.
lic. C. 2. 3. 15.
nar. C. 2. 7. 8.

Canos odorati capillos,
Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo
Potamus uncti? Dissipat Euhius
eda. C. 1. 18. 4. Curas edacis. Quis puer ocius
Restinguet ardentis Falerni
Pocula prætereunte lympha?
Quis devium scortum eliciet domo
Lyden? eburna, dic age, cum lyra
Maturet, in comptum Lacænæ
nod. C. 3. 14. 22. More comas religata nodum.

XII.

fer. C. 4. 5. 27. Nolis longa feræ bella Numantiæ,
dir. C. 3. 6. 34. 4. 4. 42. Nec dirum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare
Pœno purpureum sanguine, mollibus
4. C. 1. 6. 10. Aptari citharæ modis,
5. C. 1. 18. 8. Nec sævos Lapithas, et nimium mero
Hylæum, domitosque Herculea manu
tel. C. 3. 4. 49, 73. Telluris juvenes, unde periculum
Fulgens contremuit domus
ped. A. P. 95. Saturni veteris: tuque pedestribus
10. C. 4. 2. 33. Dices historiis prœlia Cæsaris,
Mæcenas, melius ductaque per vias
12. C. 4. 3. 8. Regum colla minacium.
Me dulcis dominæ Musa Licymniæ
Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
mut. C. 3. 9. 13. 4. 1. 30. Fulgentis oculos et bene mutuis
Fidum pectus amoribus:
Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris,
Nec certare joco, nec dare bracchia

XI. 17. Euius. 18. edaces. 24. comam. XII. 2. durum.
12. minantium. 13. dulces; Liciniæ, K. *Hl.* A. B. 15. fulgentes.

Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro
Dianæ celebris die.

Num tu, quæ tenuit dives Achæmenes, *Ach.* C. 3. 1. 44.
Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes
Permutare velis crine Licymniæ,
Plenas aut Arabum domos? *Ara.* C. 1. 29. 1.
Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula
Cervicem, aut facili sævitia negat,
Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi,
Interdum rapere occupet.

XIII.

Ille et nefasto te posuit die,
Quicumque primum, et sacrilega manu *sac.* S. 1. 3. 17.
Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
Perniciem opprobriumque pagi.
Illum et parentis crediderim sui *5.* Ep. 3. 1. E. 1. 16. 37.
Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia
Sparsisse nocturno cruore
Hospitis; ille venena Colcha,
Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas,
Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo
Te triste lignum, te caducum *11.* C. 2. 17. 27. 3. 4. 27; 8. 8.
In domini caput immerentis.
Quid quisque vitet, numquam homini satis
Cautum est in horas. Navita Bosporum
Pœnus perhorrescit, neque ultra
Cæca timet aliunde fata:
Miles sagittas et celerem fugam *17.* C. 1 19. 11.
Parthi, catenas Parthus et Italum
Robur; sed improvisa leti
Vis rapuit rapietque gentis.

xii. 25. cum. 28. occupat. xiii. 14. ? cautumst. 20. gentes.

Quam pæne furvæ regna Proserpinæ,
22. C. 4. 7. 21. Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,
Sedesque discretas piorum, et
Æo. C. 3. 30. 13. Æoliis fidibus querentem

Sappho puellis de popularibus;
Et te sonantem plenius aureo,
27. C. 1. 32. 6. Alcæe, plectro dura navis,
Dura fugæ mala, dura belli!

Utrumque sacro digna silentio
Mirantur Umbræ dicere; sed magis
Pugnas et exactos tyrannos
Densum umeris bibit aure volgus.

Quid mirum? ubi illis carminibus stupens
34. C. 3. 11. 17. Demittit atras belua centiceps
Aures, et intorti capillis
Eumenidum recreantur angues;

Pro. C. 1. 3. 27. Ep. 17. 67. Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
Pel. C. 1. 28. 7. Ep. 17. 65. S. 1. 1. 63. Dulci laborum decipitur sono;
Ori. C. 3. 4. 71. Nec curat Orion leones
lyn. C. 4. 6. 34. Aut timidos agitare lyncas.

XIV.

Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume,
2. C. 4. 7. 24. Labuntur anni, nec Pietas moram
Rugis et instanti Senectæ
Afferet indomitæque Morti.

Non, si trecenis quotquot eunt dies,
Amice, places illacrimabilem
Plutona tauris: qui ter amplum
Tit. C. 3. 4. 77; 11. 21. Geryonen Tityonque tristi

xiii. 23. discriptas, K. B. 32. humeris; vulgus.

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus, *com.* C. 2. 20. 8.
Quicumque terræ munere vescimur, 10. E. 1. 2. 27.
Enaviganda, sive reges 11. C. 1. 4. 13. 2. 3. 21.
Sive inopes erimus coloni.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus
Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriæ; *fra.* C. 1. 11. 15. *Had.* C. 1. 33. 15. 3. 3. 5;
Frustra per autumnos nocentem 9. 23.
Corporibus metuemus Austrum:

Visendus ater flumine languido
Cocytos errans, et Danai genus *Dan.* C. 3. 11. 23.
Infame, damnatusque longi
Sisyphus Æolides laboris. 20. Ep. 17. 68.

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor; neque harum, quas colis, arborum
Te, præter invisas cupressos, 23. Ep. 5. 18. *inv.* C. 1. 34. 10.
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Cæcuba dignior 25. S. 2. 3. 122. *Cæc.* C. 1. 20. 9.
Servata centum clavibus, et mero
Tinget pavimentum superbo
Pontificum potiore cenis.

XV.

Jam pauca aratro jugera regiæ
Moles relinquent: undique latius *mol.* C. 3. 29. 10.
Extenta visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu: platanusque cœlebs
Evincet ulmos: tum violaria et
Myrtus et omnis copia narium,
Spargent olivetis odorem
Fertilibus domino priori;

Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli

27. superbum. *Cp.* E. 1. 10. 19. xv. 10. æstus.

Cat. C. 3. 21. 11.
aus. E. 1. 1. 86.
12. C. 4. 15. 12.

Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis, veterumque norma.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum : nulla decempedis
met. S. 2. 2. 114. Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton ;

Nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu jubentes et deorum
20. C. 2. 15. 20. Templa novo decorare saxo.

XVI.

1. C. 1. 1. 16. Otium divos rogat in patenti
Prensus Ægæo, simul atra nubes
Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
Sidera nautis ;

Otium bello furiosa Thrace,
Otium Medi pharetra decori,
7. C. 4. 13. 13. Grosphe, non gemmis neque purpura venale neque auro.

Non enim gazæ neque consularis
Summovet lictor miseros tumultus
laq. C. 2. 18. 2. Mentis, et Curas laqueata circum
Tecta volantis.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
Splendet in mensa tenui salinum :
lev. C. 2. 11. 8. Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido
Sordidus aufert.

17. C. 1. 4. 15. Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo
Multa ? quid terras alio calentes
Sole mutamus ? Patriæ quis exsul
20. E. 1. 14. 13. Se quoque fugit ?

Scandit æratas vitiosa navis
Cura, nec turmas equitum relinquit,
Ocior cervis, et agente nimbos
Ocior Euro.

Lætus in præsens animus quod ultra est
Oderit curare, et amara lento
Temperet risu ; nihil est ab omni
Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,
Longa Tithonum minuit senectus,
Et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit,
Porriget Hora.

Te greges centum Siculæque circum
Mugiunt vaccæ, tibi tollit hinnitum
Apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro
Murice tinctæ
Vestiunt lanæ : mihi parva rura, et
Spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camenæ
Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum
Spernere volgus.

21. C. 3. 1. 38.
25. C. 1. 9. 13.
30. C. 1. 28. 8.
33. C. 2. 18. 1—9.
36. E. 2. 2. 181. Ep. 12. 21.
38. C. 4. 6. 29.
40. C. 2. 20. 4. 3. 1. 1.

XVII.

Cur me querellis exanimas tuis ?
Nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius
Obire, Mæcenas, mearum
Grande decus columenque rerum.
Ah ! te meæ si partem animæ rapit
Maturior vis, quid moror altera ?
Nec carus æque, nec superstes
Integer. Ille dies utramque

4. C. 1. 1. 2.
5. C. 1. 3. 8.

21. naves. 25. ? ultrast. 40. vulgus. 1. querelis. 2. ? amicumst.

Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum
Dixi sacramentum : ibimus, ibimus,
Utcumque præcedes, supremum
Carpere iter comites parati.

13. C. 1. 27. 24. 4. 2. 16. Me nec Chimæræ spiritus igneæ,
Gya. C. 3. 4. 69. Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas
Divellet umquam : sic potenti
Par. C. 2. 3. 16. Justitiæ placitumque Parcis.

ads. C. 4. 3. 2. Seu Libra, seu me Scorpios adspicit
Formidolosus, pars violentior
Natalis horæ, seu tyrannus
Hesperiæ Capricornus undæ,

Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo
Consentit astrum. Te Jovis impio
Tutela Saturno refulgens
Eripuit, volucrisque Fati

Tardavit alas, cum populus frequens
Lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum :
27. C. 2. 13. 11. 3. 4. 27 ; 8. 8. Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum

Dextra levasset, Mercurialium
red. C. 2. 7. 17. Custos virorum. Reddere victimas
Ædemque votivam memento :
32. C. 4. 2. 53, 54. Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

XVIII.

Non ebur neque aureum
Mea renidet in domo lacunar ;
Non trabes Hymettiæ
Premunt columnas ultima recisas
Att. C. 1. 1. 12. Africa : neque Attali
Ignotus heres regiam occupavi :

14. gigas ; Gyges.

Nec Laconicas mihi
Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ.
At fides et ingeni
Benigna vena est, pauperemque dives
Me petit; nihil supra
Deos lacesso, nec potentem amicum
Largiora flagito,
Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.
Truditur dies die,
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ:
Tu secanda marmora
Locas sub ipsum funus; et sepulcri
Immemor struis domos,
Marisque Bais obstrepentis urges
Summovere litora,
Parum locuples continente ripa.
Quid, quod usque proximos
Revellis agri terminos, et ultra
Limites clientium
Salis avarus? pellitur paternos
In sinu ferens deos
Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natos.
Nulla certior tamen
Rapacis Orci fine destinata
Aula divitem manet
Erum. Quid ultra tendis? Æqua tellus
Pauperi recluditur
Regumque pueris, nec satelles Orci
Callidum Promethea
Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum
Tantalum, atque Tantali
Genus coërcet; hic levare functum
Pauperem laboribus
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.

ven. A. P. 409. 10. S. 2. 1. 76. C. 2. 20. 6.
14. Ep. 1. 31.
15. C. 4. 7. 6.
20. E. 1. 1. 83.
32. C. 1. 4. 13.
35. C. 2. 13. 37.
aur. E. 2. 2. 179.
37. C. 1. 28. 7.
coë. C. 2. 14. 9.

10. ? venast. 20. Baiis. 32. Herum.

XIX.

Bacchum in remotis carmina rupibus
Vidi docentem, (credite posteri!)
3. C. 1. 1. 31. E. 1. 19. 4. Nymphasque discentes, et aures
Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.

euh. C. 2. 11. 17. Euhoe! recenti mens trepidat metu,
Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum
Lætatur! Euhoe! parce, Liber!
Parce, gravi metuende thyrso!

Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas,
Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes
Cantare rivos, atque truncis
12. Ep. 16. 47. Lapsa cavis iterare mella.

Fas et beatæ conjugis additum
Stellis honorem, tectaque Pentheï
len. S. 2. 7. 93. Disjecta non leni ruina,
Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.

Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum:
uvi. C. 4. 5. 39. 1. 7. 22. S. 2. 6. 70. Tu separatis uvidus in jugis
Nodo coërces viperino
Bistonidum sine fraude crines.

par. C. 1. 12. 13. Tu, quum parentis regna per arduum
22. C. 3. 4. 49. Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
Rhœtum retorsisti leonis
Unguibus horribilique mala:

Quamquam, choreis aptior et jocis
Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus
Pugnæ ferebaris; sed idem
Pacis eras mediusque belli.

Te vidit insons Cerberus aureo
Cornu decorum, leniter atterens

5. euoe.

Caudam, et recedentis trilingui
Ore pedes tetigitque crura.

tri. C. 3. 11. 20.

XX.

Non usitata nec tenui ferar
Penna biformis per liquidum æthera
Vates: neque in terris morabor
Longius: invidiaque major
Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum
Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas,
Dilecte Mæcenas, obibo,
Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.

5. C. 3. 30. 6.
dil. C. 1. 20. 5.
8. C. 2. 14. 9. 1. 28. 2.

Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ
Pelles; et album mutor in alitem
Superne: nascunturque leves
Per digitos humerosque plumæ.

Jam Dædaleo ocior Icaro
Visam gementis litora Bospori,
Syrtesque Gætulas canorus
Ales Hyperboreosque campos.

13. C. 4. 2. 2.
14. C. 3. 4. 30. 2. 13. 14.
can. C. 4. 3. 20.

Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
Noscent Geloni; me peritus
Discet Hiber, Rhodanique potor.

Dac. C. 1. 35. 9. 3. 8. 18.
Gel. C. 2. 9. 23. 3. 4. 35.
pot. C. 4. 15. 21.

Absint inani funere neniæ,
Luctusque turpes et querimoniæ:
Compesce clamorem, ac sepulcri
Mitte supervacuos honores.

11. superna. 13. notior, B. (*Cp.* C. 3. 14. 11.)

Q. HORATI FLACCI CARMINA.

LIBER TERTIUS.

I.

1. C. 2. 16. 40.
n.pri. C. 3. 25. 8. 4. 9. 3.

Odi profanum volgus et arceo;
Favete linguis: carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Regum timendorum in proprios greges,
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis,
Clari Giganteo triumpho,
Cuncta supercilio moventis.

Est ut viro vir latius ordinet
Arbusta sulcis, hic generosior
11. E. 1. 1. 57. Descendat in Campum petitor,
Moribus hic meliorque fama

Contendat, illi turba clientium
Nec. C. 1. 3. 32; 35. 17. 3. 24. 6. Sit major: æqua lege Necessitas
15. C. 2. 18. 32. Sortitur insignes et imos;
Omne capax movet urna nomen.

Destrictus ensis cui super impia
Cervice pendet, non Siculæ dapes

6. ? imperiumst.

Dulcem elaborabunt saporem,
Non avium citharæque cantus
Somnum reducent. Somnus agrestium
Lenis virorum non humiles domos
Fastidit, umbrosamque ripam,
Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.

Desiderantem quod satis est neque — 25. E. 1. 2. 46.
Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, — 26. Ep. 2. 6. C. 3. 29. 57.
Nec sævus Arcturi cadentis
Impetus, aut orientis Hædi:

Non verberatæ grandine vineæ, — 29. E. 1. 8. 5.
Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas — *men.* Ep. 16. 45.
Culpante, nunc torrentia agros
Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.

Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt
Jactis in altum molibus: huc frequens
Cæmenta demittit redemptor — *cæm.* C. 3. 24. 3. *red.* E. 2. 2. 72.
Cum famulis, dominusque terræ

Fastidiosus: sed Timor et Minæ
Scandunt eodem, quo dominus; neque
Decedit ærata triremi, et — 39. C. 2. 16. 21.
Post equitem sedet atra Cura.

Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis,
Nec purpurarum sidere clarior — *pur.* C. 2. 16. 7.
Delenit usus, nec Falerna
Vitis, Achæmeniumque costum; — *Ach.* Ep. 13. 8. C. 2. 11.16.
Cur invidendis postibus et novo
Sublime ritu moliar atrium?
Cur valle permutem Sabina
Divitias operosiores? — 48. S. 2. 6. 79.

II.

1. C. 4. 9. 49. ANGUSTAM amice pauperiem pati
Robustus acri militia puer
Condiscat, et Parthos ferocis
4. C. 4. 14. 23. Vexet eques metuendus hasta,
div. C. 1. 1. 25. Vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat
In rebus. Illum ex mœnibus hosticis
7. C. 1. 35. 11. Matrona bellantis tyranni
Prospiciens et adulta virgo
Suspiret, eheu! ne rudis agminum
Sponsus lacessat regius asperum
Tactu leonem, quem cruenta
Per mĕdias rapit ira cædes.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:
Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
Nec parcit imbellis juventæ
Poplitibus timidoque tergo.
17. C. 4. 9. 39.
rep. E. 1. 1. 43. Virtus, repulsæ nescia sordidæ,
Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
Nec sumit aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis auræ.
Virtus, recludens immeritis mori
tem. E. 1. 17. 34. Cælum, negata temptat iter via:
Cœtusque volgares et udam
Spernit humum fugiente penna.
Est et fideli tuta silentio
Merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
Volgarĭt arcanæ, sub isdem
Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum
Die. C. 1. 34. 5. Solvat phaselon. Sæpe Diespiter
Neglectus incesto addidit integrum;

3. feroces. 13. ? decorumst. 23; 27: vulgares; vulgarit.

Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede Pœna claudo.

III.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium, 2. C. 4. 15. 17.
Non voltus instantis tyranni 3. E. 1. 16. 73.
Mente quatit solida, neque Auster,
Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriæ, 5. C. 1. 3. 15. 2. 17. 19.
Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis: 6. C. 1. 16. 12.
Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules 9. E. 2. 1. 5. C. 4. 5. 35; 8. 29.
Enisus arces attigit igneas:
Quos inter Augustus recumbens
Purpureo bibit ore nectar.

Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuæ
Vexere tigres, indocili jugum
Collo trahentes. Hac Quirinus
Martis equis Acheronta fugit,

Gratum elocuta consiliantibus 17. C. 3. 25. 6.
Junone divis:—"Ilion, Ilion
Fatalis incestusque judex
Et mulier peregrina vertit

"In pulverem; ex quo destituit deos
Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
Castæque damnatum Minervæ
Cum populo et duce fraudulento.

"Jam nec Lacænæ splendet adulteræ 25. C. 1. 15. 2. 4. 9. 13.
Famosus hospes, nec Priami domus *fam.* C. 3. 15. 3.

3. vultus. 12. bibet.

Perjura pugnaces Achivos
28. C. 4. 9. 22. Hectoreis opibus refringit:
"Nostrisque ductum seditionibus
Bellum resedit. Protinus et graves
Iras, et invisum nepotem,
32. C. 1. 2. 17. 4. 8. 22. Troica quem peperit sacerdos,
red. C. 2. 7. 3. "Marti redonabo. Illum ego lucidas
duc. C. 1. 17. 22. 4. 12. 14. Inire sedes, ducere nectaris
Sucos, et adscribi quietis
Ordinibus patiar deorum.
"Dum longus inter sæviat Ilion
Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules
In parte regnanto beati:
Dum Priami Paridisque busto
"Insultet armentum, et catulos feræ
Cap. C. 1. 37. 6. Celent inultæ, stet Capitolium
Fulgens, triumphatisque possit
44. C. 1. 12. 53. E. 2. 1. 256. Roma ferox dare jura Medis.
45. C. 4. 15. 15. "Horrenda late nomen in ultimas
Extendat oras, qua medius liquor
Secernit Europen ab Afro,
Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus:
"Aurum irrepertum, et sic melius situm
Cum terra celat, spernere fortior
Quam cogere humanos in usus,
Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.
"Quicunque mundo terminus obstitit,
Hunc tanget armis, visere gestiens,
55. C. 1. 22. 17. 3. 24. 37. Qua parte debacchentur ignes,
Qua nebulæ pluviique rores.
"Sed bellicosis fata Quiritibus
Hac lege dico; ne nimium pii

34. discere. 54. tangat.

Rebusque fidentes avitæ
Tecta velint reparare Trojæ.

"Trojæ renascens alite lugubri
Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,
Ducente victrices catervas
Conjuge me Jovis et sorore.

"Ter si resurgat murus aëneus
Auctore Phœbo, ter pereat meis
Excisus Argivis; ter uxor
Capta virum puerosque ploret."—

Non hoc jocosæ conveniet lyræ:
Quo Musa tendis? Desine pervicax
Referre sermones deorum et
Magna modis tenuare parvis.

ali. C. 4. 6. 24.

69. C. 2. 1. 37; 12. 4.

IV.

Descende cælo, et dic age tibia
Regina longum Calliope melos,
Seu voce nunc mavis acuta,
Seu fidibus citharaque Phœbi.

Auditis? an me ludit amabilis
Insania? Audire et videor pios
Errare per lucos, amœnæ
Quos et aquæ subeunt et auræ.

Me fabulosæ, Volture in Apulo
Altricis extra limen Apuliæ,*
Ludo fatigatumque somno
Fronde nova puerum palumbes

Texere, mirum quod foret omnibus,
Quicumque celsæ nidum Acherontiæ,
Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum
Pingue tenent humilis Forenti;

5. C. 3. 25. 3.

Ins. E. 2. 1. 118.

7. C. 3. 25. 2. E. 2. 2. 77.

69. hæc...conveniunt. 9. Vulture. * ? limina villulæ. *Vid.* Præf. p. vi.
16. Ferenti.

Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
Dormirem et ursis; ut premerer sacra
Lauroque collataque myrto,
Non sine dis animosus infans.

ard. S. 2. 6. 16. Vester, Camenæ, vester in arduos
Tollor Sabinos; seu mihi frigidum
Præ. E. 1. 2. 2. *Tib.* C. 2. 6. 5. Præneste, seu Tibur supinum,
Bai. E. 1. 1. 83. Seu liquidæ placuere Baiæ.

ami. C. 1. 26. 1. Vestris amicum fontibus et choris,
Non me Philippis versa acies retro,
Devota non exstinxit arbor,
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.

Utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens
Bos. C. 2. 13. 14; 20. 14. Insanientem navita Bosporum
Temptabo, et urentes harenas
Litoris Assyrii viator.

Bri. C. 1. 35. 30. 4. 14. 48. Visam Britannos hospitibus feros,
Et lætum equino sanguine Concanum;
Gel. C. 2. 9. 23. Visam pharetratos Gelonos
Scy. C. 4. 15. 24. Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

Vos Cæsarem altum, militia simul
fes. C. 2. 7. 18. Fessas cohortes addidit oppidis,
Finire quærentem labores,
ant. C. 2. 1. 39. 3. 25. 4. Pierio recreatis antro:

Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato
Gaudetis almæ. Scimus, ut impios
Titanas immanemque turmam
Fulmine sustulerit caduco,

ine. C. 1. 34. 9. Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat
Ventosum; et urbes regnaque tristia,
Divosque, mortalesque turbas
48. C. 3. 1. 6. 1. 12. 16. *æqu.* C. 1. 12. 57. Imperio regit unus æquo.

27. arbos, O. 31. arentes arenas; urentis, K.

Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi
Fidens juventus horrida bracchiis,
Fratresque tendentes opaco
Pelion imposuisse Olympo.

Sed quid Typhoëus et validus Mimas,
Aut quid minaci Porphyrion statu,
Quid Rhœtus, evolsisque truncis
Enceladus jaculator audax,

Contra sonantem Palladis ægida
Possent ruentes? Hinc avidus stetit
Volcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et
Numquam humeris positurus arcum,

Qui rore puro Castaliæ lavit
Crines solutos, qui Lyciæ tenet
Dumeta, natalemque silvam,
Delius et Patareus Apollo.

Vis consili expers mole ruit sua:
Vim temperatam di quoque provehunt
In majus; idem odere vires
Omne nefas animo moventes.

Testis mearum centimanus Gyas
Sententiarum, notus et integræ
Temptator Orion Dianæ
Virginea domitus sagitta.

Injecta monstris Terra dolet suis,
Mæretque partus fulmine luridum
Missos ad Orcum: nec peredit
Impositam celer ignis Ætnen;

Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur
Reliquit ales, nequitiæ additus
Custos: amatorem trecentæ
Pirithoum cohibent catenæ.

49. *C.* 2. 12. 7.
ægi. *C.* 1. 15. 11.
62. *C.* 4. 6. 26.
nat. *C.* 1. 21. 10.
Gya. *C.* 2. 17. 14.
int. *C.* 1. 7. 5.
Ori. *C.* 2. 13. 39.
inc. *C.* 1. 17. 26. *Tit.* *C.* 2. 14. 8. 4. 6. 2.
80. *C.* 4. 7. 28.

55. evulsis. 59. Vulcanus. 69. gigas; Gyges. 78. relinquit.

V.

Cælo tonantem credidimus Jovem
præ. E. 2. 1. 15. C. 4. 14. 43. Regnare : præsens divus habebitur
Augustus, adjectis Britannis
4. C. 1. 2. 22. Imperio gravibusque Persis.

Milesne Crassi conjuge barbara
Turpis maritus vixit? et hostium—
Pro Curia, inversique mores!—
Consenuit socerorum in armis,

Apu. C. 1. 22. 13. Sub rege Medo, Marsus et Apulus,
Anciliorum et nominis et togæ
Oblitus, æternæque Vestæ,
Jov. C. 4. 15. 6. Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma?

Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli,
Dissentientis condicionibus
Fœdis, et exemplo trahentis
Perniciem veniens in ævum,

Si non periret immiserabilis
Captiva pubes. "Signa ego Punicis
Affixa delubris, et arma
20. C. 4. 14. 32. Militibus sine cæde," dixit,

"Derepta vidi : vidi ego civium
22. E. 2. 1. 191. Retorta tergo bracchia libero,
Portasque non clausas, et arva
Marte coli populata nostro.

"Auro repensus scilicet acrior
Miles redibit! Flagitio additis
Damnum. Neque amissos colores
28. E. 1. 10. 27. Lana refert medicata fuco,

"Nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit,
Curat reponi deterioribus.

8. arvis. 15. trahenti, K. 21. direpta.

Si pugnat extricata densis
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,

"Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus;
Et Marte Pœnos proteret altero,
Qui lora restrictis lacertis
Sensit iners, timuitque mortem.

"Hic, unde vitam sumeret inscius
Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor! *due.* C. 3. 14. 18. 4. 15. 8. E. 1. 2. 7.
O magna Carthago, probrosis
Altior Italiæ ruinis!"—

Fertur pudicæ conjugis osculum, *pud.* Ep. 2. 39.
Parvosque natos, ut capitis minor,
Ab se removisse, et virilem
Torvus humi posuisse voltum;

Donec labantis consilio Patres
Firmaret auctor numquam alias dato,
Interque mærentis amicos
Egregius properaret exsul.

Atqui sciebat, quæ sibi barbarus
Tortor pararet; non aliter tamen
Dimovit obstantes propinquos,
Et populum reditus morantem,

Quam si clientum longa negotia
Dijudicata lite relinqueret
Tendens Venafranos in agros,
Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum. 56. C. 2. 6. 11.

VI.

Delicta majorum immeritus lues, *imm.* C. 1. 28. 30.
Romane, donec templa refeceris, 2. S. 2. 2. 104. C. 2. 15. 20.
Ædisque labentes deorum, et
Fœda nigro simulacra fumo.

37. aptius. 45. labantes. 47. mærentes. 3. ædes.

min. C. 1. 12. 57. Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas:
Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.
Di multa neglecti dederunt
8. C. 2. 1. 32. Hesperiæ mala luctuosæ.

Jam bis Monæses et Pacori manus
con. C. 4. 3. 8. Non auspicatos contudit impetus
Nostros, et adjecisse prædam
Torquibus exiguis renidet.

Pæne occupatam seditionibus
14. C. 1. 35. 9. 1. 37. 7. Delevit Urbem Dacus et Æthiops;
Hic classe formidatus, ille
Missilibus melior sagittis.

Fecunda culpæ sæcula nuptias
Primum inquinavere, et genus, et domos:
Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumque fluxit.

Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos
Matura virgo, et fingitur artibus:
Jam nunc et incestos amores
De tenero meditatur ungui.

run. C. 1. 33. 3. Mox juniores quærit adulteros
Inter mariti vina; neque eligit,
Cui donet impermissa raptim
Gaudia, luminibus remotis;

Sed jussa coram non sine conscio
Surgit marito, seu vocat institor,
Seu navis Hispanæ magister,
Dedecorum pretiosus emptor.

Non his juventus orta parentibus
34. C. 2. 12. 3. Infecit æquor sanguine Punico,
Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit
Han. C. 4. 8. 16. Ep. 16. 8. Antiochum, Hannibalemque dirum:

22. frangitur artubus. 27. intermissa.

Sed rusticorum mascula militum
Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
Versare glebas, et severæ
Matris ad arbitrium recisos
Portare fustes, sol ubi montium
Mutaret umbras et juga demeret
Bobus fatigatis, amicum
Tempus agens abeunte curru.
Damnosa quid non imminuit dies!
Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.

mas. A. P. 402.
44. E. 1. 16. 7.
46. C. 1. 35. 35.

VII.

Quid fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi
Primo restituent vere Favonii,
Thyna merce beatum,
Constantis juvenem fide,
Gygen? Ille Notis actus ad Oricum
Post insana Capræ sidera, frigidas
Noctes non sine multis
Insomnis lacrimis agit.
Atqui sollicitæ nuntius hospitæ,
Suspirare Chloën, et miseram tuis
Dicens ignibus uri,
Temptat mille vafer modis.
Ut Prœtum mulier perfida credulum
Falsis impulerit criminibus nimis
Casto Bellerophonti
Maturare necem, refert.
Narrat pæne datum Pelea Tartaro,
Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens:

can. C. 1. 7. 15.
Thy. C. 1. 35. 7. E. 1. 6. 34.
sus. Ep. 11. 10.

pec. C. 1. 27. 17.

Et peccare docentis
Fallax historias movet:

2[1]. Ep. 17. 54.
Ica. C. 1. 1. 45.

Frustra: nam scopulis surdior Icari
Voces audit adhuc integer. At tibi
Ne vicinus Enipeus
Plus justo placeat, cave:

25. C. 3. 12. 11.
1. 8. 4.
gra.M. C. 4.1.39.

Quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens
Æque conspicitur gramine Martio,
Nec quisquam citus æque
Tusco denatat alveo.

Tus. C. 1. 2. 14.

Prima nocte domum claude: neque in vias
Sub cantu querulæ despice tibiæ:
Et te sæpe vocanti
Duram difficilis mane.

dif. C. 3. 10. 11.

VIII.

Martiis cælebs quid agam Kalendis,
Quid velint flores et acerra thuris
Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in
Cæspite vivo,

Docte sermonis utriusque linguæ?
Voveram dulcis epulas et album
Libero caprum, prope funeratus
Arboris ictu.

8. C. 2. 13.
17. 27.
3. 4. 27.
9. C. 3. 14. 13.
S. 2. 2. 83.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus
Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ
Consule Tullo.

Sume, Mæcenas, cyathos amici
Sospitis centum, et vigiles lucernas

14. C. 3. 21. 23.

19. docentes. 20. monet. 5. sermones. 6. dulces.
10. demovebit.

Perfer in lucem : procul omnis esto
Clamor et ira.

Mitte civilis super Urbe curas :
Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen ; 18. C. 3. 6. 14. S. 2. 6. 53.
Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
Dissidet armis ; *dis.* C. 2. 2. 18.

Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ
Cantaber sera domitus catena : 22. C. 2. 6. 2.
Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu
Cedere campis.

Neglegens, ne qua populus laboret
Parce privatus nimium cavere,
Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ, et 27. C. 1. 11. 8. 3. 29. 32.
Linque severa.

IX.

Donec gratus eram tibi,
Nec quisquam potior bracchia candidæ *pot.* S. 2. 5. 76.
Cervici juvenis dabat :
Persarum vigui rege beatior. 4. C. 2. 2. 17.

Donec non alia magis
Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloën : *ars.* C. 2. 4. 7.
Multi Lydia nominis
Romana vigui clarior Ilia. 8. C. 1. 2. 17.

Me nunc Thressa Chloë regit,
Dulces docta modos, et citharæ sciens :
Pro qua non metuam mori,
Si parcent animæ fata superstiti.

Me torret face mutua *mut.* C. 4. 1. 30, Ep. 15. 10.
Thurini Calais filius Ornyti :
Pro quo bis patiar mori,
Si parcent puero fata superstiti.

VIII. 15. profer. 17. civiles. 27. rape. IX. 5. aliam.

Quid? si prisca redit Venus,
18. C. 1. 33. 11. Diductosque jugo cogit aëneo?
Si flava excutitur Chloë,
Rejectæque patet janua Lydiæ? 20
21. C. 3. 19. 26. Quamquam sidere pulchrior
Ille est, tu levior cortice, et improbo
Had. C. 1. 33. 15. Iracundior Hadria:
Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

X.

Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
Sævo nupta viro; me tamen asperas
3. Ep. 1. 21. Porrectum ante fores obicere incolis
Plorares Aquilonibus.

Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus 5
Inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat
Ventis, et positas ut glaciet nives
Puro numine Juppiter?

Ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,
Ne currente retro funis eat rota. 10
dit. C. 3. 7. 32. Non te Penelopen difficilem procis
Tyrrhenus genuit parens.

O, quamvis neque te munera, nec preces,
Nec tinctus viola pallor amantium,
Nec vir Pieria pellice saucius 15
Curvat, supplicibus tuis

Parcas, nec rigida mollior æsculo,
Nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus.
Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquæ
Cælestis patiens latus. 20

3. objicere. 15. pælice, B.

XI.

MERCURI, nam te docilis magistro
Movit Amphion lapides canendo,
Tuque, Testudo, resonare septem
Callida nervis,

Nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc et
Divitum mensis et amica templis:
Dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas
Applicet auris.

Quæ, velut latis equa trima campis,
Ludit exsultim metuitque tangi,
Nuptiarum expers et adhuc protervo
Cruda marito.

Tu potes tigres comitesque silvas
Ducere, et rivos celeres morari;
Cessit immanis tibi blandienti
Janitor aulæ

Cerberus, quamvis furiale centum
Muniant angues caput ejus, atque
Spiritus teter saniesque manet
Ore trilingui.

Quin et Ixion Tityosque voltu
Risit invito: stetit urna paulum
Sicca, dum grato Danai puellas
Carmine mulces.

Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas
Virginum pœnas, et inane lymphæ
Dolium fundo pereuntis imo,
Seraque fata,

Quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
Impiæ; nam quid potuere majus?

1. C. 1. 10. 6.
2. A. P. 394.
6. A. P. 404.
13. C. 1. 12. 7. A. P. 393.
15. C. 2. 13. 33.
20. C. 2. 19. 31.
Tit. C. 2. 14. 8. 3. 4. 77.

8. aures.

Impiæ sponsos potuere duro
Perdere ferro.

Una de multis, face nuptiali
Digna, perjurum fuit in parentem
Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo
Nobilis ævum.

"Surge," quæ dixit juveni marito,
som. C. 1. 24. 5. "Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde
Non times, detur: socerum et scelestas
Falle sorores;

41. C. 1. 23. 11. "Quæ, velut nactæ vitulos leænæ,
Singulos, eheu, lacerant. Ego illis
Mollior nec te feriam, neque intra
Claustra tenebo.

"Me pater sævis oneret catenis,
Quod viro clemens misero peperci:
Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
49. Ep. 16. 21. Classe releget.

"I, pedes quo te rapiunt et auræ,
Dum favet nox et Venus: I secundo
Omine, et nostri memorem sepulcro
Scalpe querellam."

XII.

Miserarum est neque amori
Dare ludum, neque dulci
Mala vino lavere, aut exanimari metuentis
Patruæ verbera linguæ.

Tibi qualum Cythereæ
Puer ales, tibi telas
Operosæque Minervæ studium aufert, Neobule,
Liparæi nitor Hebri,

36. ævo=ævom, B. 3. metuentes.

Simul unctos Tiberinis
Humeros lavit in undis, 9. C. 1. 8. 8. 3. 7. 25.
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
Neque segni pede victus;

Catus idem per apertum *cat.* C. 1. 10. 3.
Fugientis agitato
Grege cervos jaculari, et celer alto latitantem *jac.* C. 1. 2. 3.
Fruticeto excipere aprum.

XIII.

O FONS Bandusiæ, splendidior vitro.
Dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
Cras donaberis hædo,
Cui frons turgida cornibus
Primis et Venerem et prœlia destinat:
Frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
Rubro sanguine rivos
Lascivi suboles gregis.

Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculæ *Can.* C. 1. 17. 17. E. 1. 10. 16.
Nescit tangere: tu frigus amabile
Fessis vomere tauris
Præbes, et pecori vago.

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
Saxis, unde loquaces
Lymphæ desiliunt tuæ. 16. Ep. 16. 48.

XIV.

HERCULIS ritu modo dictus, o Plebs,
Morte venalem petiisse laurum,

XII. 14. fugientes. 15. arto.

Cæsar Hispana repetit Penates
Victor ab ora.

Unico gaudens mulier marito
Prodeat, justis operata sacris;
Et soror clari ducis, et decoræ
Supplice vitta

Virginum matres, juvenumque nuper
Sospitum. Vos o pueri, et puellæ
Jam virum expertæ, male ominatis
12. C. 3. 1. 2. Parcite verbis.

13. C. 3. 8. 9. Hic dies vere mihi festus atras
exi. E. 1. 5. 18. Eximet curas: ego nec tumultum,
15. C. 4. 15. 17. Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente
Cæsare terras.

17. C. 2. 3. 13. I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,
due. E. 1. 2. 7. Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
tes. C. 3. 21. 4. Fallere testa.

21. C. 2. 11. 22. Dic et argutæ properet Neæræ
Murreum nodo cohibere crinem:
Si per invisum mora janitorem
Fiet, abito.

Lenit albescens animos capillus
Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ:
juv. C. 1. 16. 23. 4. 13. 26. A. P. 115. Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventa,
Consule Planco.

XV.

Uxor pauperis Ibyci,
Tandem nequitiæ fige modum tuæ,

xiv. 6. divis. 11. nominatis, B. Murrheum. 14. exiget. 22. Myrrheum, xv. 2. pone.

Famosisque laboribus: *fam.* C. 3. 3. 26.
Maturo propior desine funeri
Inter ludere virgines,
Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.
Non, si quid Pholoën satis,
Et te, Chlori, decet: filia rectius
Expugnat juvenum domos,
Pulso Thyias uti concita tympano. 10. C. 2. 19. 9. *tym.* C. 1. 18. 14.
Illam cogit amor Nothi
Lascivæ similem ludere capreæ:
Te lanæ prope nobilem
Tonsæ Luceriam, non citharæ, decent,
Nec flos purpureus rosæ,
Nec poti, vetulam, fæce tenus cadi. 16. C. 1. 35. 27.

XVI.

Inclusam Danaën turris aënea,
Robustæque fores, et vigilum canum
Tristes excubiæ munierant satis
Nocturnis ab adulteris,
Si non Acrisium, virginis abditæ
Custodem pavidum, Juppiter et Venus
Risissent: fore enim tutum iter et patens
Converso in pretium deo.
Aurum per medios ire satellites,
Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius
Ictu fulmineo: concidit auguris
Argivi domus ob lucrum
Demersa exitio; diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo, et subruit æmulos
Reges muneribus; munera navium
Sævos illaqueant duces.

xv. 16. vetula. xvi. 13. excidio.

17. C. 2. 16. 22. 3. 1. 40.
18. C. 2. 2. 13.
19. C. 1. 18. 15.

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,
Majorumque fames. Jure perhorrui
Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
Mæcenas, equitum decus.

Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
Ab dis plura feret. Nil cupientium
Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
Partes linquere gestio;

25. C. 2. 2. 9.

Contemptæ dominus splendidior rei,
Quam si, quidquid arat impiger Apulus,

27. C. 1. 1. 9.

Occultare meis dicerer horreis,

28. E. 1. 2. 56; 18. 98.

Magnas inter opes inops.

Puræ rivus aquæ, silvaque jugerum
Paucorum, et segetis certa fides meæ,
Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ
Fallit sorte beatior.

33. C. 2. 6. 14.

Quamquam nec Calabræ mella ferunt apes,
Nec Læstrygonia Bacchus in amphora
Languescit mihi, nec pinguia Gallicis
Crescunt vellera pascuis,

Importuna tamen Pauperies abest;
Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.
Contracto melius parva cupidine
Vectigalia porrigam,

vec. S. 2. 2. 100.
Myg. C. 2. 12. 22.
42. C. 3. 24. 64.
ben. S. 2. 2. 120. E. 1. 1. 89.
sat. C. 3. 1. 25.

Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei
Campis continuem. Multa petentibus
Desunt multa: bene est cui Deus obtulit
Parca, quod satis est, manu.

XVII.

Ælı, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,
Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt

43. ? benest.

Denominatos, et nepotum
Per memores genus omne fastos; 4. C. 4. 14. 4.

Auctore ab illo ducis originem,
Qui Formiarum mœnia dicitur
Princeps et innantem Maricæ
Litoribus tenuisse Lirim, *Lir.* C. 1. 31. 7.

Late tyrannus: cras foliis nemus
Multis et alga litus inutili
Demissa tempestas ab Euro 11. Ep. 10. 5. 16. 54.
Sternet, aquæ nisi fallit augur

Annosa cornix. Dum potis, aridum *ann.* C. 4. 13. 25.
Compone lignum: cras Genium mero 14. C. 1. 9. 5.
Curabis et porco bimestri, *Gen.* E. 2. 2. 187. A. P. 210.
Cum famulis operum solutis. 16. S. 2. 2. 119. A. P. 212.

XVIII.

Faune, Nympharum fugientum amator,
Per meos finis et aprica rura
Lenis incedas abeasque parvis
Æquus alumnis; *alu.* C. 3. 23. 7.

Si tener pleno cadit hædus anno,
Larga nec desunt Veneris sodali
Vina crateræ, vetus ara multo
Fumat odore.

Ludit herboso pecus omne campo, *lud.* C. 2. 5. 8. 3. 11. 10.
Quum tibi Nonæ redeunt Decembres:
Festus in pratis vacat otioso
Cum bove pagus:

Inter audaces lupus errat agnos: 13. C. 1. 17. 5.
Spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes: 14. Ep. 11. 6.

xvii. 13. potes, B. 15. bimenstri, B. κ. xviii. 2. fines.

15. E. 1. 14. 26.

Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor
Ter pede terram.

XIX.

Quantum distet ab Inacho
2. C. 4. 9. 52. Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori,
Narras, et genus Æaci,
4. C. 4. 9. 19. Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio:
Chi. Ep. 9. 34. S. 1. 10. 24. 2. 8. 15. Quo Chium pretio cadum
Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
Quo præbente domum et quota
Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
Da Lunæ propere novæ,
Noc. C. 3. 28. 16. Da Noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris
Murenæ: tribus aut novem
Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.
Qui Musas amat impares,
Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
Vates: tris prohibet supra
Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia,
17. C. 3. 21. 22. 4. 7. 5. Nudis juncta sororibus.
18. C. 2. 7. 28. 4. 12. 28. Insanire juvat: cur Berecyntiæ
Cessant flamina tibiæ?
Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra?
Parcentis ego dexteras
22. E. 1. 5. 14. Odi: sparge rosas; audiat invidus
Dementem strepitum Lycus
Et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.
Spissa te nitidum coma,
26. C. 3. 9. 21. *Ves.* C. 2. 9. 10. Puro te similem, Telephe, Vespero,
Tempestiva petit Rhode:
Me lentus Glyceræ torret amor meæ.

xix. 15. tres. 21. parcentes.

XX.

Non vides, quanto moveas periclo,
Pyrrhe, Gætulæ catulos leænæ ? *Gæt.* C. 1. 23. 10.
Dura post paulo fugies inaudax
Prœlia raptor :
Quum per obstantis juvenum catervas *obs. cat.* C. 4. 9. 43.
Ibit insignem repetens Nearchum :
Grande certamen, tibi præda cedat
Major an illi.
Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas
Promis, hæc dentes acuit timendos,
Arbiter pugnæ posuisse nudo
Sub pede palmam
Fertur, et leni recreare vento
Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis ; *odo.* C. 2. 11. 15
Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa *Nir.* Ep. 15. 22.
Raptus ab Ida. 16. C. 4. 4. 4.

XXI.

O nata mecum consule Manlio, 1. Ep. 13. 6.
Seu tu querellas, sive geris jocos,
Seu rixam et insanos amores,
Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum ; *tes.* C. 3. 14. 20.
Quocunque lectum nomine Massicum
Servas, moveri digna bono die,
Descende, Corvino jubente
Promere languidiora vina. *lan.* C. 3. 16. 35.
Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet *Soc.* C. 1. 29. 14.
Sermonibus, te negleget horridus :

xx. 5. obstantes. 8. illa. O.

Cat. C. 2. 15. 11. E. 2. 2. 117.
Narratur et prisci Catonis
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.

13. C. 3. 28. 4.
Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves
Plerumque duro : tu sapientium
Curas et arcanum jocoso
16. E. 1. 5. 16.
Consilium retegis Lyæo :

Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis,
Viresque et addis cornua pauperi,
19. C. 1. 18. 5.
Post te neque iratos trementi
Regum apices, neque militum arma.

Te Liber, et, si læta aderit, Venus,
22. C. 1. 30. 5. 3. 19. 17.
Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiæ,
23. C. 3. 8. 14.
Vivæque producent lucernæ,
fug. C. 2. 9. 12.
Dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus.

XXII.

1. C. 1. 12. 22; 21. 5.
Montium custos nemorumque, Virgo,
Quæ laborantis utero puellas
3. Ep. 5. 5.
Ter vocata audis, adimisque leto,
Diva triformis :

Imminens villæ tua pinus esto,
Quam per exactos ego lætus annos
Verris obliquum meditantis ictum
Sanguine donem.

XXIII.

Cælo supinas si tuleris manus
Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle,
hor. Ep. 2. 47. S. 2. 6. 88.
Si thure placaris et horna
Fruge Lares, avidaque porca :

XXII. 2. laborantes. XXIII. 3. ture.

Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
Fecunda vitis, nec sterilem seges
Robiginem, aut dulces alumni
Pomifero grave tempus anno.
Nam, quæ nivali pascitur Algido
Devota quercus inter et ilices,
Aut crescit Albanis in herbis,
Victima, pontificum secures
Cervice tinget. Te nihil attinet
Temptare multa cæde bidentium
Parvos coronantem marino
Rore deos fragilique myrto.
Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
Mollivit aversos Penates
Farre pio et saliente mica.

alu. C. 3. 18. 4.
8. C. 2. 14. 15. S. 2. 6. 19.
Alg. C. 1. 21. 6. 4. 4. 58.
ave. Ep. 10. 18.

XXIV.

Intactis opulentior
Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiæ,
Cæmentis licet occupes
Terrenum omne tuis et mare publicum,
Si figit adamantinos
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
Clavos, non animum metu
Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.
Campestres melius Scythæ,
Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,
Vivunt, et rigidi Getæ:
Immetata quibus jugera liberas
Fruges et Cererem ferunt,
Nec cultura placet longior annua:

2. E. 1. 6. 6.
Nec. C. 1. 3. 32.
cam. C. 1. 35. 9.
imm. S. 2. 2. 114.

xxiii. 7. rubiginem, B. 13. tinguet. Apulicum. xxiv. *Vulg.* Tyrrhenum...

Defunctumque laboribus
Æquali recreat sorte vicarius.
Illic matre carentibus
Privignis mulier temperat innocens:
Nec dotata regit virum
nit. C. 4. 9. 13. Conjux, nec nitido fidit adultero:
Dos est magna parentium
Virtus, et metuens alterius viri
Certo fœdere castitas,
24. C. 4. 9. 50. Et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori.
O quisquis volet impias
Cædes et rabiem tollere civicam,
quæ. C. 3. 27. 55. Si quæret Pater Urbium
Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat
29. C. 4. 15. 10. Refrenare licentiam,
Clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas!
Virtutem incolumem odimus,
Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.
Quid tristes querimoniæ,
Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?
35. C. 4. 5. 22. E. 2. 1. 2. Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt, si neque fervidis
37. C. 3. 3. 55. 1. 22. 17. Pars inclusa caloribus
Mundi, nec Boreæ finitimum latus,
Duratæque solo nives,
Mercatorem abigunt? horrida callidi
Vincunt æquora navitæ?
42. S. 2. 3. 92. Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet
Quidvis et facere et pati,
Virtutisque viam deserit arduæ?
Vel nos in Capitolium,
Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,
Vel nos in mare proximum
Gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile,

20. conjunx. 24. est mori. 27. quærit.

Summi materiem mali,
Mittamus, scelerum si bene pœnitet.
Eradenda cupidinis
Pravi sunt elementa : et teneræ nimis
Mentes asperioribus
Formandæ studiis. Nescit equo rudis
Hærere ingenuus puer,
Venarique timet ; ludere doctior,
Seu Græco jubeas trocho, *Græ.* S. 2. 2. 11.
Seu malis vetita legibus alea : *ale.* E. 1. 18. 21.
Quum perjura patris fides
Consortem socium fallat et hospitem,
Indignoque pecuniam 61. S. 2. 3. 122.
Heredi properet. Scilicet improbæ
Crescunt divitiæ : tamen
Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei. 64. C. 3. 16. 43. E. 1. 2. 56.

XXV.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui 1. C. 2. 19. 6.
Plenum ? Quæ nemora aut quos agor in specus, 2. C. 3. 4. 6. E. 2. 2. 77.
Velox mente nova ? Quibus
Antris egregii Cæsaris audiar *egr.* C. 1. 6. 11.
Æternum meditans decus
Stellis inserere et consilio Jovis ? *ins.* C. 1. 1. 35. *con.* C. 3. 3. 17.
Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc 7. C. 3. 1. 2.
Indictum ore alio. Non secus in jugis
Exsomnis stupet Euhias
Hebrum prospiciens, et nive candidam 10. E. 1. 3. 3.
Thracen ac pede barbaro
Lustratam Rhodopen. Ut mihi devio
Ripas et vacuum nemus 13. E. 2. 2. 77.
Mirari libet ! O Naïadum potens *mir.* C. 3. 29. 11.

54. firmandæ, *Bent. conj.* 13. rupes.

Baccharumque valentium
Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos :
Nil parvum aut humili modo,
Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est,
O Lenæe, sequi deum
Cingentem viridi tempora pampino.

20. C. 4. 8. 33.

XXVI.

Vixi puellis nuper idoneus,
mil. C. 4. 1. 16. Et militavi non sine gloria :
Nunc arma defunctumque bello
Barbiton hic paries habebit,
mar. C. 4. 11. 15. Lævum marinæ qui Veneris latus
Custodit. Hic, hic ponite lucida
Funalia, et vectes, et arcus
8. C. 1. 25. 2. Oppositis foribus minaces.
Cyp. C. 1. 3. 1; 30. 2. O quæ beatam, diva, tenes Cyprum, et
Memphin carentem Sithonia nive,
Regina, sublimi flagello
Tange Chloën semel arrogantem.

XXVII.

Impios parræ recinentis omen
Ducat, et prægnans canis, aut ab agro
rav. Ep. 16. 33. Rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino,
Fetaque vulpes :
Rumpat et serpens iter institutum,
Si per obliquum similis sagittæ
Terruit mannos.—Ego cui timebo,
Providus auspex,

xxv. 18. ? periculumst ; est, *omit. Hl.* A. B. xxvii. 2. prægnas, B. 7. quid timebo ?

Antequam stantis repetat paludes
Imbrium divina avis imminentum, 10. C. 3. 17 12.
Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo
Solis ab ortu.

Sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis,
Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas :
Teque nec lævus vetet ire picus,
Nec vaga cornix.

Sed vides, quanto trepidet tumultu
Pronus Orion. Ego, quid sit ater *Ori.* C. 1. 28. 21. Ep. 10. 10.
Hadriæ, novi, sinus, et quid albus *Had.* C. 1. 3. 15; 33. 16.
Peccet Iapyx. *alb.* C. 1. 7. 15. *Iap.* C. 1. 3. 4.

Hostium uxores puerique cæcos
Sentiant motus orientis Austri, et *Aus.* C. 3. 3. 4.
Æquoris nigri fremitum, et trementis
Verbere ripas.

Sic et Europe niveum doloso
Credidit tauro latus, et scatentem
Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes *bel.* C. 4. 14. 47.
Palluit audax.

Nuper in pratis studiosa florum, et
Debitæ Nymphis opifex coronæ,
Nocte sublustri nihil astra præter
Vidit et undas.

Quæ simul centum tetigit potentem 33. Ep. 9. 29.
Oppidis Creten, " Pater ! O relictum
Filiæ nomen pietasque," dixit,
" Victa furore !

" Unde quo veni ? Levis una mors est
Virginum culpæ. Vigilansne ploro
Turpe commissum ? an vitiis carentem
Ludit imago

9. stantes. 23. trementes.

" Vana, quæ porta fugiens eburna
Somnium ducit? Meliusne fluctus
Ire per longos fuit, an recentes
Carpere flores?

" Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum
Dedat iratæ, lacerare ferro et
Frangere enitar modo multum amati
Cornua monstri.

" Impudens liqui patrios Penates:
Impudens Orcum moror. O deorum
Si quis hæc audis, utinam inter errem
Nuda leones!

" Antequam turpis macies decentis
Occupet malas, teneræque sucus
quæ. C. 3. 4. 39; 24. 27. Defluat prædæ, speciosa quæro
Pascere tigres.

" 'Vilis Europe,' pater urget absens,
'Quid mori cessas? Potes hac ab orno
Pendulum zona bene te secuta
Lædere collum.

" 'Sive te rupes et acuta leto
Saxa delectant, age te procellæ
Crede veloci: nisi erile mavis
Carpere pensum,

" 'Regius sanguis, dominæque tradi
Barbaræ pellex.'" Aderat querenti
Perfidum ridens Venus, et remisso
Filius arcu.

lus. C. 1. 33. 12. Mox, ubi lusit satis, "Abstineto,"
Dixit, "irarum calidæque rixæ,
Quum tibi invisus laceranda reddet
Cornua taurus.

48. tauri. 53. decentes. 57. urguet. 63. herile. 66. paelex, B.

"Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis:
Mitte singultus; bene ferre magnam
Disce fortunam: tua sectus orbis
Nomina ducet."

XXVIII.

Festo quid potius die
Neptuni faciam? Prome reconditum,
Lyde strenua, Cæcubum,
Munitæque adhibe vim sapientiæ. 4. C. 3. 21. 13. 4. 12. 27.
Inclinare meridiem
Sentis: ac, veluti stet volucris dies, *vol.* C. 4. 13. 16.
Parcis deripere horreo *hor.* C. 4. 12. 18.
Cessantem Bibuli Consulis amphoram.
Nos cantabimus invicem
Neptunum, et viridis Nereïdum comas:
Tu curva recines lyra *cur.* C. 1. 10. 6.
Latonam, et celeris spicula Cynthiæ: 12. C. 1. 21. 1—3.
Summo carmine, quæ Cnidon *Cni.* C. 1. 30. 1.
Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon *Cyc.* C. 1. 14. 20.
Junctis visit oloribus: 15. C. 4. 1. 10.
Dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia. 16. C. 3. 19. 10.

XXIX.

Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi 1. C. 1. 1. 1. S. 1. 6. 1.
Non ante verso lene merum cado, *len.* C. 1. 7. 19. 3. 21. 8.
Cum flore, Mæcenas, rosarum, et 3. C. 2. 3. 13; 11. 14.
Pressa tuis balanus capillis 3. 14. 17.
Jam dudum apud me est. Eripe te moræ,
Nec semper udum Tibur, et Æsulæ *udu.* C. 1. 7. 14. 4. 2. 30; 3. 10.

xxviii. 10. virides; choros. 14. Paphum, B. xxix. 5. ? mest. 6. ne.

Declive contemplcris arvum, et
Telegoni juga parricidæ.

Fastidiosam desere copiam et
10. Ep. 9. 3. Molem propinquam nubibus arduis; 10
mir. C. 3. 25. 14. Omitte mirari beatæ
Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ.

Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices,
14. E. 1. 5. 7. C. 2. 16. 13. Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum
Cenæ, sine aulæis et ostro, 15
16. S. 2. 2. 125. Sollicitam explicuere frontem.

Jam clarus occultum Andromedæ pater
18. E. 1. 10. 16. Ostendit ignem: jam Procyon furit
Et stella vesani Leonis,
20. C. 4. 12. 13. Sole dies referente siccos. 20

Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido
Rivumque fessus quærit, et horridi
Dumeta Silvani: caretque
Ripa vagis taciturna ventis.

25. C. 3. 8. 17. Tu civitatem quis deceat status 25
Curas, et Urbi sollicitus times,
27. C. 4. 15. 23. Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.

pru. C. 1. 3. 22. Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit deus, 30
Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
tre. C. 2. 11. 4. 32. C. 3. 8. 27. Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento

Componere æquus; cetera fluminis
Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo
Cum pace delabentis Etruscum 35
In mare, nunc lapides adesos

Stirpesque raptas, et pecus et domos
Volventis una, non sine montium

34. æquore.

Clamore vicinæque silvæ,
Cum fera diluvies quietos
Irritat amnes. Ille potens sui
Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse, "Vixi: cras vel atra
Nube polum Pater occupato
"Vel sole puro: non tamen irritum,
Quodcumque retro est, efficiet: neque
Diffinget infectumque reddet,
Quod fugiens semel hora vexit."
Fortuna sævo læta negotio, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, *50. C. 2. 1. 3.*
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.
Laudo manentem: si celeres quatit
Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea *res.* E. 1. 7. 34.
Virtute me involvo probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quæro.
Non est meum, si mugiat Africis *57. C. 3. 1. 26. Afr. C. 1. 14. 5; 3. 12.*
Malus procellis, ad miseras preces
Decurrere; et votis pacisci,
Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque merces *Cyp. C. 1. 1. 13.*
Addant avaro divitias mari. *ava. C. 1. 28. 18.*
Tunc me, biremis præsidio scaphæ
Tutum, per Ægæos tumultus
Aura feret geminusque Pollux. *64. C. 1. 3. 2; 12. 27. 4. 8. 31.*

XXX.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens

46. ? retrost. 54. pinnas, B. 62. tum.

Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series et fuga temporum.
6. C. 2. 20. 5. Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
Lib. S. 2. 6. 19. Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera
rec. E. 2. 1. 54. Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
Scandet cum tacita Virgine pontifex.
10. C. 4. 9. 2; 14. 25. Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus,
Et qua pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium
hum. E. 1. 20 20. Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens,
13. E. 1. 19. 32. C. 3. 1. 2. 4. 9. 3. Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
Del. C. 4. 2. 9. Quæsitam meritis, et mihi Delphica
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

Q. HORATI FLACCI CARMINA.

LIBER QUARTUS.

I.

Intermissa, Venus, diu
Rursus bella moves? Parce, precor, precor.
Non sum, qualis eram bonæ — 3. E. 1. 1. 4.
Sub regno Cinaræ. Desine, dulcium
Mater sæva Cupidinum, — 5. C. 1. 19. 1.
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis. Abi,
Quo blandæ juvenum te revocant preces. — 8. C. 1. 30. 2.
Tempestivius in domum
Paulli, purpureis ales oloribus,
Commissabere Maximi,
Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum. — *tor.* C. 3. 9. 13.
Namque et nobilis, et decens,
Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, — 14. C. 2. 1. 13.
Et centum puer artium, — 15. C. 3. 9. 7.
Late signa feret militiæ tuæ: — 16. C. 3. 26. 2.
Et quandoque potentior
Largi muneribus riserit æmuli,

9. domo. 18. largis.

Albanos prope te lacus
Ponet marmoream, sub trabe citrea.
Illic plurima naribus
Ber. C. 3. 19. 18. Duces thura, lyræque et Berecyntiæ
Delectabere tibiæ
Mixtis carminibus, non sine fistula.
Illic bis pueri die
Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
Laudantes, pede candido
28. C. 1. 36. 12. *ter*, C. 3. 18. 16. In morem Salium ter quatient humum.
Me nec femina nec puer
cre. C. 1. 5. 9. Jam nec spes animi credula mutui,
31. E. 1. 19. 11. Nec certare juvat mero
Nec vincire novis tempora floribus.
33. C. 4. 10.
34. C. 1. 13. 6. Sed cur, heu, Ligurine, cur
Manat rara meas lacrima per genas?
Cur facunda parum decoro
Inter verba cadit lingua silentio?
Nocturnis ego somniis
Jam captum teneo, jam volucrem sequor
Te per gramina Martii
Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubilis.

II.

1. E. 1. 3. 10. Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari,
Dæd. C. 2. 20. 13. Iule, ceratis ope Dædalea
Nititur pennis vitreo daturus
4. C. 1. 1. 15. Nomina ponto.

5. S. 1. 10. 62. Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres
Quem super notas aluere ripas,
Fervet immensusque ruit profundo
Pindarus ore;

20. Cypria. 22. lyra; tibia. 40. volubiles. 3. pinnis, B.

Laurea donandus Apollinari, *Apo.*C. 3. 30. 15.
Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos.
Verba devolvit numerisque fertur
Lege solutis :

Seu deos regesve canit, deorum 13. A. P. 83.
Sanguinem, per quos cecidere justa
Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ 15. C. 1. 18. 8.
Flamma Chimæræ : 16. C. 1. 27. 24. 2. 17. 13.

Sive quos Elea domum reducit
Palma cælestis, pugilemve equumve
Dicit et centum potiore signis 19. C. 4. 8. 13. 3. 30. 1.
Munere donat :

Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum
Plorat, et vires animumque moresque
Aureos educit in astra, nigroque 23. C. 4. 8. 28.
Invidet Orco.

Multa Dircæum levat aura cycnum, *cyc.* C. 4. 3. 20.
Tendit, Antoni, quotiens in altos
Nubium tractus : ego, apis Matinæ
More modoque,

Grata carpentis thyma per laborem *thy.* E. 1. 3. 21.
Plurimum circa nemus uvidique *uvi.* C. 3. 29. 6.
Tiburis ripas operosa parvus *par.* C. 1. 6. 9.
Carmina fingo.

Concines majore poëta plectro *ple.* C. 2. 1. 40; 13. 27.
Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroces 34. C. 2. 12. 10.
Per sacrum clivum merita decorus
Fronde Sygambros : *fro.* C. 4. 3. 7.

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris 37. E. 2. 1. 17.
Fata donavere bonique divi, *div.* C. 4. 5. 1.
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.

18. cælestes.

Concines lætosque dies, et Urbis
Publicum ludum super impetrato
Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque
Litibus orbum.

Tum meæ (si quid loquar audiendum)
Vocis accedet bona pars : et, "O Sol
pul. C. 4. 4. 39. Pulcher, o laudande," canam, recepto
Cæsare felix.

Teque, dum procedit, "Io triumphe !"
Non semel dicemus, "Io triumphe !"
Civitas omnis, dabimusque divis
Thura benignis.

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccæ,
54. C. 2. 17. 32. Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta
Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis
In mea vota,

Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
Tertium Lunæ referentis ortum,
Qua notam duxit niveus videri,
Cetera fulvus.

III.

Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
pug. C. 4. 2. 18. A. P. 84. Curru ducet Achaico
Del. C. 4. 2. 9. 3. 30. 15. Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
7. C. 4. 2. 35. Ornatum foliis ducem,
Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
Ostendet Capitolio :
10. C. 4. 2. 30. Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt,

58. orbem. 60. fulvos, B.

Et spissæ nemorum comæ,
Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem. 12. C. 3. 30. 13.
Romæ principis urbium 13. C 4. 14. 44. E. 1. 7. 44.
Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
Vatum ponere me choros: 15. C. 1. 1. 35.
Et jam dente minus mordeor invido. 16. C. 2. 20. 4.
O testudinis aureæ
Dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas, 18. C. 1. 24. 4.
O, mutis quoque piscibus
Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum,
Totum muneris hoc tuist,
Quod monstror digito prætereuntium
Romanæ fidicen lyræ: 23. E. 1. 19. 33.
Quod spiro et placeo, (si placeo,) tuum est. *spi.* C. 4. 6. 29.

IV.

Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem,
Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas
Permisit, expertus fidelem
Juppiter in Ganymede flavo, 4. C. 3. 20. 16.
Olim juventas et patrius vigor
Nido laborum propulit inscium:
Vernique, jam nimbis remotis,
Insolitos docuere nisus *nis.* C. 4. 2. 3.
Venti paventem: mox in ovilia
Demisit hostem vividus impetus:
Nunc in reluctantes dracones
Egit amor dapis atque pugnæ:
Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis
Intenta fulvæ matris ab ubere
Jam lacte depulsum leonem, 15. C. 1. 23. 10.
Dente novo peritura, vidit:

21. tui est. 24. ? tuumst.

Videre Rætis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici: quibus
Mos unde deductus per omne
Tempus Amazonia securi
Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli:
Nec scire fas est omnia: sed diu
Lateque victrices catervæ,
Consiliis juvenis revictæ,
Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus,
Posset, quid Augusti paternus
In pueros animus Nerones.
Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis;
Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum
Virtus: neque imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.
Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant;
Utcumque defecere mores,
Indecorant bene nata culpæ.
Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Hasdrubal
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris,
Qui primus alma risit adorea,
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,
Ceu flamma per tædas, vel Eurus
Per Siculas equitavit undas.
Post hoc secundis usque laboribus
Romana pubes crevit, et impio
Vastata Pœnorum tumultu
Fana deos habuere rectos:

sen. C. 2. 7. 10. 4. 6. 3.

29. C. 3. 6. 33. E. 1. 9. 13.

dir. C. 2. 12. 2. 3. 6. 36. *ut*, Ep. 7. 19.

cre. C. 4. 15. 14.

17. Ræti .....et Vin. 36. dedecorant.

Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal:
"Cervi, luporum præda rapacium, 50. C. 1. 15. 29.
Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.

"Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio 53. C. 1. 15. 36. C. 8. 41.
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra,
Natosque maturosque patres
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,

"Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido, 58. C. 3. 23. 10. 1. 21. 6.
Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro.

"Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem: *vin. dol.* C.1.6.6.
Monstrumve submisere Colchi
Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.

"Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit:
Luctere, multa proruet integrum
Cum laude victorem, geretque
Prœlia conjugibus loquenda.

"Carthagini jam non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos; occidit, occidit
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis, Hasdrubale interempto.

"Nil Claudiæ non perficient manus:
Quas et benigno numine Juppiter
Defendit, et curæ sagaces
Expediunt per acuta belli."

73. perficiunt.

V.

bon. C. 4. 2. 38. Divis orte bonis, optime Romulæ
cus. C. 4. 14. 43; 15. 17. Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu:
Maturum reditum pollicitus Patrum
Sancto concilio, redi.

Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ:
Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
Affulsit populo, gratior it dies,
Et soles melius nitent.

Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus invido
Car. C. 1. 35. 8. Flatu Carpathii trans maris æquora
Cunctantem spatio longius annuo
Dulci distinet a domo,

Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,
Curvo nec faciem litore dimovet:
Sic desideriis icta fidelibus
Quærit patria Cæsarem.

Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat,
18. C. 4. 15. 5. Nutrit rura Ceres, almaque Faustitas,
Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ,
Culpari metuit Fides:

21. C. 3. 6. 18. Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris,
22. C. 3. 24. 35. E. 2. 1. 2. Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas,
Laudantur simili prole puerperæ,
Culpam Pœna premit comes.

25. C. 1. 26. 4. 3. 8. 23. C. S. 55. Quis Parthum paveat? quis gelidum Scythen?
26. Ep. 16. 7. Quis Germania quos horrida parturit
Fetus, incolumi Cæsare? quis feræ
28. C. 4. 14. 50. Bellum curet Hiberiæ?

Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,
30. Ep. 2. 9. C. 2. 15. 4. Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores:

14. demovet.

Hinc ad vina redit lætus, et alteris
Te mensis adhibet deum:

Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero
Defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum
Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris
Et magni memor Herculis.

Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias
Præstes Hesperiæ! dicimus integro
Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,
Cum Sol oceano subest.

35. C. 1. 12. 25. 3. 3. 9. 4. 8. 29.

sic. S. 2. 3. 281. *uvi.* C. 1. 7. 22. 2. 19. 18.

VI.

Dive, quem proles Niobea magnæ
Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor,
Sensit, et Trojæ prope victor altæ
Phthius Achilles,

Ceteris major, tibi miles impar;
Filius quamvis Thetidis marinæ
Dardanas turres quateret tremenda
Cuspide pugnax.

Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro,
Procidit late posuitque collum in
Pulvere Teucro.

Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ
Sacra mentito male feriatos
Troas et lætam Priami choreis
Falleret aulam;

Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas! heu!
Nescios fari pueros Achivis

Tit. C. 3. 4. 77.

3. C. 2. 4. 10.

6. C. 1. 8. 14.

12. C. 1. 15. 20.

18. C. 1. 15. 35.

31. venit. 34. diffuso. 6. quamquam; Thetidos.

Ureret flammis, etiam latentem
Matris in alvo:

Ni, tuis victus Venerisque gratæ
Vocibus, divom pater adnuisset
reb. C. 1. 2. 26. Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos
ali. C. 3. 3. 61. Alite muros.

Doctor argutæ fidicen Thaliæ,
26. C. 3. 4. 61. Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
Dau. C. 3. 30. 11. Dauniæ defende decus Camenæ,
lev. C. 1. 21. 2. Levis Agyieu.

29. C. 2. 16. 38. Spiritum Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem
30. C. 4. 3. 15. Carminis, nomenque dedit poëtæ.
Virginum primæ, puerique claris
Patribus orti,

Deliæ tutela deæ, fugacis
34. C. 1. 12. 22. Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,
lyn. C. 2. 13. 40. Lesbium servate pedem, meique
36. A. P. 274. Pollicis ictum,

Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,
Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,
Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos
Volvere menses.

Nupta jam dices: Ego dis amicum,
Sæculo festas referente luces,
43. C. 4. 11. 35. Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum
Vatis Horati.

VII.

1. C. 1. 4. 1. 4. 12. 3. Diffugere nives: redeunt jam gramina campis,
Arboribusque comæ:

21. flexus. 25. Ductor Argivæ. 33. fugaces.

Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas
Flumina prætereunt:
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet *5. C. 3. 19. 17.*
Ducere nuda choros.
Immortalia ne speres, monet Annus et almum
Quæ rapit Hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, Ver proterit Æstas *pro. C. 3. 5. 34.*
Interitura, simul
Pomifer Autumnus fruges effuderit; et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant cælestia lunæ:
Nos, ubi decidimus,
Quo pater Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, *15. E. 1. 6. 27.*
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit, an adiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ *17. C. 1. 9. 13.*
Tempora di superi?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico *her. C. 2. 3. 20. 3. 24. 62. S. 2. 3. 251.*
Quæ dederis animo.
Cum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos *Min. C. 1. 28. 9.*
Fecerit arbitria:
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te *23. C. 2. 14. 2.*
Restituet pietas.
Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
Liberat Hippolytum:
Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
Vincula Pirithoo.

VIII.

Donarem pateras grataque commodus, *com. E. 2. 1. 227.*
Censorine, meis æra sodalibus;
Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium
Graiorum; neque tu pessima munerum

13. celeris, B. *male.* 15. pius. 17. adjiciant; vitæ.

art. E. 1. 6. 17.
Ferres, divite me scilicet artium,
Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas,
Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus
von. A. P. 34. Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.
vis, C. 4. 11. 4. Sed non hæc mihi vis: nec tibi talium
Res est aut animus deliciarum egens.
Gaudes carminibus; carmina possumus
Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
13. C. 4. 2. 19. Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
Post mortem ducibus; non celeres fugæ,
Rejectæque retrorsum Hannibalis minæ,
Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ,
18. S. 2. 1. 66. Ep. 9. 25. Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa
Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
Laudes, quam Calabræ Pierides: neque,
Si chartæ sileant, quod bene feceris,
Ili. C. 3. 3. 32. Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Iliæ
Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
24. C. 4. 9. 33. Obstaret meritis invida Romuli?
Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum
Virtus et favor et lingua potentium
Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.
28. C. 4. 2. 23. Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori:
Cælo Musa beat. Sic Jovis interest
30. C. 3. 3. 9. Optatis epulis impiger Hercules:
31. C. 1. 3. 2; 12. 25. Clarum Tyndaridæ sidus ab infimis
Quassas eripiunt æquoribus rates:
33. C. 3. 25. 20. Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus.

9. non. 34. duxit.

IX.

Ne forte credas interitura, quæ,
Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum, 2. C. 3. 30. 10. 4. 14. 25.
Non ante volgatas per artes 3. C. 3. 1. 2.
Verba loquor socianda chordis;
Non, si priores Mæonius tenet
Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,
Ceæque, et Alcæi minaces, *Ceæ*, C. 2. 1. 27. *min.* C. 2. 13. 31.
Stesichorique graves Camenæ:
Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon, *Ana.* C. 1. 17. 18.
Delevit ætas: spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commissi calores
Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.
Non sola comptos arsit adulteri 13. C. 3. 24. 20.
Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum *ill.* E. 2. 1. 204.
Mirata, regalisque cultus
Et comites Helene Lacæna:
Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio *Teu.* C. 1. 7. 21.
Direxit arcu: non semel Ilios *Cyd.* C. 1. 15. 17.
Vexata: non pugnavit ingens
Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus *Sth.* C. 1. 15. 24.
Dicenda Musis prœlia: non ferox
Hector, vel acer Deiphobus gravis
Excepit ictus pro pudicis
Conjugibus puerisque primus. *Hec.* C. 2. 4. 10. 3. 3. 28.
Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi: sed omnes illacrimabiles
Urgentur ignotique longa *urg.* C. 1. 24. 6.
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.
Paulum sepultæ distat inertiæ
Celata virtus. Non ego te meis

3. vulgatas. 15. regales. 18. ? derexit. 22. graves. 27. urguentur.

Chartis inornatum silebo,
Totve tuos patiar labores
Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
Obliviones. Est animus tibi
Rerumque prudens, et secundis
Temporibus dubiisque rectus :
Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ :
Consulque non unius anni,
Sed quoties bonus atque fidus
Judex honestum prætulit utili,
Rejecit alto dona nocentium
Vultu, per obstantes catervas
Explicuit sua victor arma.
Non possidentem multa vocaveris
Recte beatum : rectius occupat
Nomen beati, qui deorum
Muneribus sapienter uti,
Duramque callet pauperiem pati,
Pejusque leto flagitium timet ;
Non ille pro caris amicis
Aut patria timidus perire.

liv. C. 4. 8. 24.
rec. S. 2. 3. 201.
45. C. 2. 2. 18.
49. C. 3. 2. 1. S. 2. 7. 84.
50. C. 3. 24. 24.
52. C. 3. 19. 2.

X.

O CRUDELIS adhuc, et Veneris muneribus potens,
Insperata tuæ cum veniet pluma superbiæ,
Et quæ nunc umeris involitant, deciderint comæ,
Nunc et qui color est puniceæ flore prior rosæ,
Mutatus Ligurinum in faciem verterit hispidam :
Dices, Heu ! quotiens te speculo videris alterum,
Quæ mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit ?
Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genæ ?

his. C. 2. 9. 1.
7. E. 1. 1. 4.

31. sileri. 41, 43. utili et.....et per. 3. humeris.
5. Ligurine, *Bent.* κ. 8. incolumis, B. 6. in speculo.

XI.

Est mihi nonum superantis annum
Plenus Albani cadus; est in horto, *Alb.* S. 2. 8. 16.
Phylli, nectendis apium coronis; 3 C. 1. 36. 16. 2. 7. 24.
Est hederæ vis
Multa, qua crinis religata fulges;
Ridet argento domus; ara castis 6. E. 1. 5. 7.
Vincta verbenis avet immolato
Spargier agno:

Cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
Cursitant mixtæ pueris puellæ;
Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes 11. S. 1. 5. 73.
Vertice fumum.

Ut tamen noris, quibus advoceris
Gaudiis, Idus tibi sunt agendæ, *gau.* C. 4. 12. 21.
Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ *mar.* C. 3. 26. 5.
Findit Aprilem:

Jure sollemnis mihi, sanctiorque
Pæne natali proprio, quod ex hac
Luce Mæcenas meus affluentis
Ordinat annos.

Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit, *pet.* C. 1. 33. 13. 3. 19. 27.
Non tuæ sortis juvenem, puella
Dives et lasciva, tenetque grata
Compede vinctum. 24. C. 1. 33. 14.
Terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras
Spes: et exemplum grave præbet ales
Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus *Peg.* C. 1. 27. 24.
Bellerophontem: *Bel.* C. 3. 12. 11.

Semper ut te digna sequare, et ultra
Quam licet sperare nefas putando

5. crines. 19. affluentes.

Disparem vites. Age jam, meorum
Finis amorum—

Non enim posthac alia calebo
Femina,—condisce modos, amanda
red. C. 4. 7. 43. Voce quos reddas; minuentur atræ
Carmine curæ.

XII.

Ver. C. 1. 23. 5. Jam Veris comites, quæ mare temperant,
Thr. C. 1. 25. 11. Ep. 13. 3. Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ;
Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
Hiberna nive turgidi.

5. E. 1. 7. 13. Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens,
Infelix avis et Cecropiæ domus
Æternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras
Regum est ulta libidines.

Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
Custodes ovium carmina fistula,
Delectantque deum, cui pecus et nigri
Colles Arcadiæ placent.

13. C. 3. 29. 20. Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili;
Cal. C. 1. 20. 9; 31. 9. Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens,
nar. C. 2. 11. 16. Nardo vina merebere.

Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,
19. C. 3. 21. 17. E. 1. 5. 16. Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis
20. C. 3. 12. 3. Spes donare novas largus, amaraque
Curarum eluere efficax.

Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tua
Velox merce veni: non ego te meis
Immunem meditor tingere poculis,
Plena dives ut in domo.

35. minuuntur. 8. ? regumst. 11. delectante. 13. Vergili. 23. tinguere.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri, 25. C. 1. 29. 5.
Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium,
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem :
Dulce est desipere in loco. 28. C. 2. 7. 28. 3. 19. 18.

XIII.

Audivere, Lyce, di mea vota, di
Audivere, Lyce. Fis anus, et tamen
Vis formosa videri,
Ludisque et bibis impudens, 4. E. 2. 2. 214.
Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem
Lentum sollicitas. Ille virentis et *vir.* C. 1. 9. 17. Ep. 13. 4.
Doctæ psallere Chiæ
Pulchris excubat in genis.

Importunus enim transvolat aridas *ari.* C. 1. 25. 19. 2. 11. 6.
Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi
Dentes, te quia rugæ
Turpant et capitis nives.

Nec Coæ referunt jam tibi purpuræ, *pur.* C. 2. 16. 7.
Nec clari lapides tempora, quæ semel
Notis condita fastis
Inclusit volucris dies. 16. C. 3. 23. 6.

Quo fugit Venus? heu! quove color? decens
Quo motus? quid habes illius, illius,
Quæ spirabat Amores,
Quæ me surpuerat mihi,

Felix post Cinaram notaque et artium *pos.* C. 3. 9. 6. *Cin.* C. 4. 10. 4.
Gratarum facies? Sed Cinaræ brevis
Annos fata dederunt,
Servatura diu parem

28. ? dulcest. 14. cari. 17. color decens? 22. breves.

Cornicis vetulæ temporibus Lycen:
fer. A. P. 116. Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,
Multo non sine risu,
Dilapsam in cineres facem.

XIV.

Quæ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, virtutes in ævum
tit. C. 3. 24. 28. Per titulos memoresque fastos

Æternet, O, qua sol habitabiles
Illustrat oras, maxime principum?
Quem legis expertes Latinæ
Vindelici didicere nuper,

Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo
Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus,
arc. E. 2. 1. 252. Breunosque veloces, et arces
Alpibus impositas tremendis,

Dejecit acer plus vice simplici;
Major Neronum mox grave prœlium
Commisit, immanesque Rætos
aus. E. 2. 1. 254. Auspiciis pepulit secundis:

Spectandus in certamine Martio,
Devota morti pectora liberæ
Quantis fatigaret ruinis:
Indomitas prope qualis undas

Exercet Auster, Pleïadum choro
Scindente nubes: impiger hostium
23. C. 3. 2. 4. Vexare turmas, et frementem
ign. C. 2. 1. 7. E. 1. 1. 46. S. 2. 3. 56. Mittere equum medios per ignes.

28. delapsum. 4. fastus.

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus — 25. C. 3. 30. 11. S. 1. 1. 50.
Qui regna Dauni præfluit Apuli, — *præ.* C. 4. 3. 10.
Cum sævit, horrendamque cultis
Diluviem meditatur agris: — 28. C. 3. 29. 40.

Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
Ferrata vasto diruit impetu,
Primosque et extremos metendo
Stravit humum, sine clade victor,

Te copias, te consilium et tuos
Præbente divos. Nam, tibi quo die
Portus Alexandrea supplex
Et vacuam patefecit aulam,

Fortuna lustro prospera tertio — *lus.* C. 2. 4. 24. 4. 1. 6.
Belli secundos reddidit exitus,
Laudemque et optatum peractis — *per.* C. S. 27.
Imperiis decus arrogavit.

Te Cantaber non ante domabilis, — 41. C. 2. 6. 2.
Medusque, et Indus, te profugus Scythes — 42. C. 1.12.54,56.
Miratur, o tutela præsens
Italiæ dominæque Romæ: — *dom.* C. 4. 3. 13. E. 1. 7. 44.
Te, fontium qui celat origines,
Nilusque, et Hister, te rapidus Tigris,
Te beluosus qui remotis — *bel.* C. 3. 27. 26. *rem.* C. 1. 35. 29.
Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis:

Te non paventis funera Galliæ
Duræque tellus audit Hiberiæ; — *Hib.* C. 4. 5. 28.
Te cæde gaudentes Sygambri — *Syg.* C. 4. 2. 36.
Compositis venerantur armis.

XV.

Phœbus volentem prœlia me loqui — 1. C. 1. 6. 10.
Victas et urbes, increpuit lyra:

28. minitatur. 46. Ister.

Ne parva Tyrrhenum per æquor
Vela darem. Tua, Cæsar, ætas
5. C. 4. 5. 18. Fruges et agris rettulit uberes,
Jov. C. 3. 5. 12. Et signa nostro restituit Jovi,
7. E. 1. 18. 56. Derepta Parthorum superbis
Postibus, et vacuum duellis
Janum Quirini clausit, et ordinem
10. C. 3. 24. 29. Rectum evaganti frena Licentiæ
Injecit, emovitque culpas,
12. S. 1. 4. 117. C. 2. 15. 12. Et veteres revocavit artes :
Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ
Crevere vires, famaque et imperi
15. C. 3. 3. 45. Porrecta majestas ad ortus
Solis ab Hesperio cubili.
17. C. 3. 14. 14. 4. 5. 2. Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor
civ. C. 3. 3. 2. Civilis aut vis exiget otium,
19. C. 1. 35. 39. Non ira, quæ procudit enses,
Et miseras inimicat urbes.
Non, qui profundum Danubium bibunt,
Edicta rumpent Julia, non Getæ,
23. C. 3. 29. 27. Non Seres, infidive Persæ,
Non Tanain prope flumen orti.
Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris,
Inter jocosi munera Liberi,
Cum prole matronisque nostris,
Rite deos prius apprecati,
Virtute functos, more patrum, duces,
Lydis remixto carmine tibiis,
Trojamque et Anchisen et almæ
Progeniem Veneris canemus.

15. ortum. 18. eximet. 21. Danuvium, K. (Cp. *Or. ad Tac. An.* II. 63.)

CARMEN SÆCULARE.

Phœbe, silvarumque potens Diana, *pot.* C. 1. 3. 1.
Lucidum cæli decus, o colendi
Semper et culti, date, quæ precamur
Tempore sacro:

Quo Sibyllini monuere versus
Virgines lectas puerosque castos
Dis, quibus septem placuere colles, *pla.* C. 4. 12. 11.
Dicere carmen.

Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui
Promis et celas, aliusque et idem
Nasceris, possis nihil urbe Roma
Visere majus.

Rite maturos aperire partus
Lenis, Ilithyia, tuere matres:
Sive tu Lucina probas vocari,
Seu Genitalis.

Diva, producas subolem, Patrumque
Prosperes decreta super jugandis
Feminis, prolisque novæ feraci
Lege marita:

5. quod.

Certus undenos decies per annos
Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos,
Ter die claro, totiensque grata
Nocte frequentes.

25. C. 2. 16. 39. Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcæ,
Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum
Terminus servat, bona jam peractis
Jungite fata.

Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus
Spicea donet Cererem corona:
31. E. 2. 1. 135. Nutriant fetus et aquæ salubres,
Et Jovis auræ.

Condito mitis placidusque telo
Supplices audi pueros, Apollo:
35. C. 1. 12. 48. Siderum regina bicornis, audi,
Luna, puellas.

Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliæque
Etr. C. 1. 2. 14. Litus Etruscum tenuere turmæ,
Jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem
Sospite cursu:

sin. fr. C. 2. 19. 20.
41. C. 4. 4. 53. Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam
Castus Æneas patriæ superstes
Liberum munivit iter, daturus
Plura relictis:

Di, probos mores docili juventæ,
Di, senectuti placidæ quietem,
Rom. C. 4. 5. 1. Romulæ genti date remque prolemque
Et decus omne.

Quæque vos bobus veneratur albis
50. C. 4. 15. 32. Clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis,
pri. S. 2. 5. 30. Impetret, bellante prior, jacentem
Lenis in hostem.

26. ? dictumst. 27. servet. 37. ? vestrumst. 49. quique. 51. imperet.

Jam mari terraque manus potentes
Medus, Albanasque timet secures:
Jam Scythæ responsa petunt, superbi
Nuper, et Indi.

Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudorque — *57.* C. 1. 24. 6.
Priscus, et neglecta redire Virtus
Audet: apparetque beata pleno
Copia cornu. — 60. C. 1. 17. 16. E. 1. 12. 29.

Augur, et fulgente decorus arcu — 61. C. 1. 2. 32.
Phœbus, acceptusque novem Camenis,
Qui salutari levat arte fessos
Corporis artus.

Si Palatinas videt æquus arces,
Remque Romanam Latiumque felix
Alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper
Proroget ævum.

Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque, — *Alg.* C. 1. 21. 6.
Quindecim Diana preces virorum
Curet, et votis puerorum amicas
Applicet auris.

Hæc Jovem sentire, deosque cunctos,
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Dianæ
Dicere laudes.

57. Honos. 65. aras. 68. prorogat. 71. curat. 72. applicat aures.

Q. HORATI FLACCI EPODON LIBER.

I.

Lib. C. 1. 37. 30.

Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium,
Amice, propugnacula,
Paratus omne Cæsaris periculum
Subire, Mæcenas, tuo.
Quid nos, quibus te vita si superstite
Jucunda, si contra, gravis?
Utrumne jussi persequemur otium,
Non dulce, ni tecum simul?
An hunc laborem mente laturi, decet
Qua ferre non molles viros?
Feremus; et te vel per Alpium juga,
12. C. 1. 22. 6. Inhospitalem et Caucasum,
Vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum
Forti sequemur pectore.
Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo
Imbellis ac firmus parum?
Comes minore sum futurus in metu,
Qui major absentes habet:
Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis
Serpentium allapsus timet

5. sit. 10. quem.

Magis relictis; non, ut adsit, auxili
Latura plus præsentibus.
Libenter hoc et omne militabitur
Bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ;
Non ut juvencis illigata pluribus
Aratra nitantur mea:
Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum
Lucana mutet pascuis:
Nec ut superni villa candens Tusculi
Circæa tangat mœnia. *Cir.* C. 3. 29. 8.
Satis superque me benignitas tua 31. C. 2. 18. 12. 3. 16. 38.
Ditavit: haud paravero,
Quod aut avarus ut Chremes terra premam,
Discinctus aut perdam nepos.

II.

"Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
Solutus omni fenore.
Neque excitatur classico miles truci,
Neque horret iratum mare,
Forumque vitat et superba civium
Potentiorum limina.
Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine
Altas maritat populos, 10. C. 4. 5. 30.
Aut in reducta valle mugientium
Prospectat errantes greges;
Inutilisque falce ramos amputans
Feliciores inserit;
Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris;
Aut tondet infirmas oves;

26. meis. 28. pascua. 34. ut.....nepos. 13. inutilesque.

Vel, cum decorum mitibus pomis caput
Autumnus agris extulit,
Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,
20. C. 2. 5. 12. Certantem et uvam purpuræ,
Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater
Silvane, tutor finium.
Libet jacere, modo sub antiqua ilice,
24. C. 2. 3. 6. Modo in tenaci gramine:
Labuntur altis interim ripis aquæ,
Queruntur in silvis aves,
Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,
quo. S. 1. 6. 44. Somnos quod invitet leves.
29. C. 2. 10. 15. At cum Tonantis annus hibernus Jovis
Imbres nivesque comparat,
Aut trudit acris hinc et hinc multa cane
Apros in obstantis plagas;
Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,
Turdis edacibus dolos;
Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem,
Jucunda captat præmia.
Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,
Hæc inter obliviscitur?
pud. C. 3. 5. 41. Quod si pudica mulier in partem juvet
Domum atque dulces liberos,
Sab. C. 3. 6. 38. *sol.* C. 1. 8. 4. Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus
Pernicis uxor Apuli,
Sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum,
Lassi sub adventum viri;
Claudensque textis cratibus lætum pecus,
Distenta siccet ubera;
hor. C. 3. 23. 3. Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,
48. S. 2. 2. 120. Dapes inemptas apparet:
49, 50. S. 2. 2. 22; *ib.* 42; 74. Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia,
Magisve rhombus, aut scari,

18. arvis. 25. rivis. 31. acres. 32. obstantes. 43. sacrum et·

Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus
Hiemps ad hoc vertat mare;
Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
Non attagen Ionicus
Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis
Oliva ramis arborum,
Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi *lap.* S. 2. 4. 29.
Malvæ salubres corpori,
Vel agna festis cæsa Terminalibus,
Vel hædus ereptus lupo.
Has inter epulas, ut juvat pastas oves
Videre properantes domum!
Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves 63. C. 3. 6. 43.
Collo trahentes languido!
Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus, *ver.* S. 2. 6. 66.
Circum renidentes Lares!"
Hæc ubi locutus fenerator Alfius,
Jam jam futurus rusticus,
Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam—
Quærit Kalendis ponere. *Kal.* S. 1. 3. 87. *pon.* A. P. 421.

III.

Parentis olim si quis impia manu 1. C. 2. 13. 5.
Senile guttur fregerit,
Edit cicutis alium nocentius.
O dura messorum ilia!
Quid hoc veneni sævit in præcordiis?
Num viperinus his cruor
Incoctus herbis me fefellit? an malas *inc.* S. 2. 8. 52.
Canidia tractavit dapes? *tra.* C. 2. 13. 9.
Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum
Medea mirata est ducem, *mir.* C. 4. 9. 15.

69. relegit. 3. allium. 10. ? miratast.

Ignota tauris illigaturum juga,
Perunxit hoc Iasonem :
del. Ep. 17. 31. Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem,
Serpente fugit alite.
Nec tantus umquam siderum insedit vapor
16. C. 3. 30. 11. Siticulosæ Apuliæ :
17. Ep. 17. 30. Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis
Inarsit æstuosius.
At, si quid umquam tale concupiveris,
Jocose Mæcenas, precor
Manum puella savio opponat tuo,
Extrema et in sponda cubet.

IV.

lup. Ep. 15. 7. Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,
Tecum mihi discordia est,
Ibericis peruste funibus latus,
Et crura dura compede.
Licet superbus ambules pecunia,
Fortuna non mutat genus.
Sac. Ep. 7. 8. S. 1. 9. 1. Videsne, Sacram metiente te Viam
Cum bis trium ulnarum toga,
Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
Liberrima indignatio ?
"Sectus flagellis hic Triumviralibus,
Præconis ad fastidium,
Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera
App. S. 1. 5. 6. E. 1. 6. 26; 18. 20. Et Appiam mannis terit;
man. C. 3. 27. 7. E. 1. 7. 77. *Oth.* E. 1. 1. 58. Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques,
Othone contempto, sedet.
Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi
Rostrata duci pondere
ser. Ep. 9. 10. Contra latrones atque servilem manum,
Hoc, hoc tribuno militum ?"

2. ? discordiast:

V.

"At, o deorum quidquid in cælo regit
Terras et humanum genus!
Quid iste fert tumultus? aut quid omnium
Voltus in unum me truces?
Per liberos te, si vocata partubus
Lucina veris adfuit, *Luc.* C. S. 15.
Per hoc inane purpuræ decus precor,
Per improbaturum hæc Jovem,
Quid ut noverca me intueris, aut uti
Petita ferro belua?"—
Ut hæc trementi questus ore constitit
Insignibus raptis puer,
Impube corpus, quale posset impia
Mollire Thracum pectora;
Canidia brevibus implicata viperis
Crines et incomptum caput,
Jubet sepulcris caprificos erutas,
Jubet cupressus funebris,
Et uncta turpis ova ranæ sanguine,
Plumamque nocturnæ strigis,
Herbasque, quas Iolcos atque Hiberia
Mittit venenorum ferax,
Et ossa ab ore rapta jejunæ canis,
Flammis aduri Colchicis. *Col.* C. 2. 13. 8.
At expedita Sagana, per totam domum
Spargens Avernalis aquas,
Horret capillis ut marinus asperis
Echinus, aut currens aper.
Abacta nulla Veia conscientia
Ligonibus duris humum
Exhauriebat, ingemens laboribus;
Quo posset infossus puer

15. illigata. 18. cupressos funebres. 21. aut. 26. Avernales.

Longo die bis terque mutatæ dapis
Inemori spectaculo;
Quum promineret ore, quantum exstant aqua
Suspensa mento corpora:
Exsucta uti medulla et aridum jecur
38. Ep. 17. 80. Amoris esset poculum,
Interminato quum semel fixæ cibo
Intabuissent pupulæ.
Non defuisse masculæ libidinis
Ariminensem Foliam,
Et otiosa credidit Neapolis,
Et omne vicinum oppidum;
The. C. 1. 27. 21. Quæ sidera excantata voce Thessala
46. Ep. 17. 5 *et* 78. Lunamque cælo deripit.
Hic irresectum sæva dente livido
Canidia rodens pollicem
Quid dixit aut quid tacuit? "O rebus meis
Non infideles arbitræ,
Nox et Diana, quæ silentium regis,
Arcana cum fiunt sacra,
Nunc, nunc adeste: nunc in hostilis domos
Iram atque numen vertite.
Formidolosis dum latent silvis feræ,
Dulci sopore languidæ,
Senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum
Latrent Suburanæ canes,
Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius
Meæ laborarint manus.—
Quid accidit? cur dira barbaræ minus
Venena Medeæ valent,
63. Ep. 3. 14. Quibus superbam fugit ulta pellicem,
Magni Creontis filiam,
Cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam
Incendio nuptam abstulit?

37 exsucca, exusta, exesa *v.* exesta, exsecta, *Hl. A.* (extracta.) 53. hostiles. 55. formidolosæ cum. 60. laborarunt, B. 63. superba, B.—pælicem, B. 65. infectum, B.

Atqui nec herba, nec latens in asperis
Radix fefellit me locis.
Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus
Oblivione pellicum.—
Ah! ah! solutus ambulat veneficæ
Scientioris carmine.
Non usitatis, Vare, potionibus,
O multa fleturum caput!
Ad me recurres: nec vocata mens tua *cap.* C. 1. 24. 2.
Marsis redibit vocibus.
Majus parabo, majus infundam tibi *Mar.* Ep. 17. 29.
Fastidienti poculum.
Priusque cælum sidet inferius mari,
Tellure porrecta super,
Quam non amore sic meo flagres, uti
Bitumen atris ignibus."—
Sub hæc puer, jam non, ut ante, mollibus
Lenire verbis impias;
Sed dubius unde rumperet silentium,
Misit Thyesteas preces:
" Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent *Thy.* C. 1. 16. 17.
Convertere humanam vicem. *ven.* S. 1. 8. 19.
Diris agam vos: dira detestatio
Nulla expiatur victima.
Quin, ubi perire jussus exspiravero, 90. C. 1. 28. 34.
Nocturnus occurram Furor,
Petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus,
Quæ vis deorum est Manium;
Et inquietis assidens præcordiis,
Pavore somnos auferam.
Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens
Contundet obscenas anus.
Post insepulta membra different lupi
Et Esquilinæ alites;

94. ? deorumst. 98. contundat, B.

Neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites,
Effugerit spectaculum."

VI.

Quid immerentes hospites vexas, canis,
Ignavus adversum lupos?
Quin huc inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
4. S. 2. 1. 45. Et me remorsurum petis?
Mol. S. 2. 6. 114. Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon,
Amica vis pastoribus,
Agam per altas aure sublata nives,
Quæcumque præcedet fera.
Tu, cum timenda voce complesti nemus,
Projectum odoraris cibum.
Cave, cave: namque in malos asperrimus
Parata tollo cornua;
Lyc. E. 1. 19. 25. Qualis Lycambæ spretus infido gener,
Aut acer hostis Bupalo.
An, si quis atro dente me petiverit,
Inultus ut flebo puer?

VII.

Quo, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris
Aptantur enses conditi?
3. C. 2. 1. 33. Parumne campis atque Neptuno super
Fusum est Latini sanguinis,
Non ut superbas invidæ Carthaginis
Romanus arces ureret:
Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
Sac. C. 4. 2. 35. Ep. 4. 7. Sacra catenatus Via:

102. effugerint. VI. 5. Laco. 5. Karthaginis. VII. 4. ? fusumst.

Sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, sua
Urbs hæc periret dextera? 10. Ep. 16. 2.
Neque hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus,
Umquam, nisi in dispar, feris.
Furorne cæcus, an rapit vis acrior?
An culpa? responsum date.—
Tacent; et albus ora pallor inficit,
Mentesque perculsæ stupent.
Sic est; acerba fata Romanos agunt,
Scelusque fraternæ necis,
Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi *ut*, C. 4. 4. 42.
Sacer nepotibus cruor.

VIII.

Rogare longo putidam te sæculo,
Vires quid enervet meas?
Quum sit tibi dens ater, et rugis vetus
Frontem senectus exaret;
Hietque turpis inter aridas nates
Podex, velut crudæ bovis.
Sed incitat me pectus, et mammæ putres,
Equina quales ubera;
Venterque mollis, et femur tumentibus,
Exile suris additum.
Esto beata, funus atque imagines
Ducant triumphales tuum;
Nec sit marita, quæ rotundioribus
Onusta bacis ambulet.
Quid? quod libelli Stoici inter sericos
Jacere pulvillos amant:
Inlitterati num minus nervi rigent?
Minusve languet fascinum?
Quod ut superbo provoces ab inguine,
Ore allaborandum est tibi.

VIII. 20. ? allaborandumst.

IX.

Cæc. C. 1. 20. 9; 37. 5. QUANDO repostum Cæcubum ad festas dapes,
Victore lætus Cæsare,
Tecum sub alta, sic Jovi gratum, domo,
Beate Mæcenas, bibam,
5. C. 4. 15. 30. Sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra,
Hac Dorium, illis barbarum?
Ut nuper, actus cum freto Neptunius
Dux fugit, ustis navibus,
Minatus Urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat
10. Ep. 4. 19. Servis amicus perfidis.
Romanus, eheu—posteri negabitis—
Emancipatus feminæ,
Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus
Servire rugosis potest,
Interque signa turpe militaria
Sol adspicit conopium.
At hoc frementes verterunt bis mille equos
Galli, canentes Cæsarem,
Hostiliumque navium portu latent
Puppes sinistrorsum citæ.
Tri. C. 4. 2. 49. Io Triumphe, tu moraris aureos
Currus, et intactas boves?
Jug. C. 2. 1. 28. Io Triumphe, nec Jugurthino parem
Bello reportasti ducem,
25. C. 4. 8. 18. Neque Africanum, cui super Carthaginem
Virtus sepulcrum condidit.
pun. C. 4. 10. 4. Terra marique victus hostis punico
Lugubre mutavit sagum;
29. C. 3. 27. 33. Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus,
Ventis iturus non suis,
31. C. 1. 22. 5. Exercitatas aut petit Syrtes Noto;
32. Ep. 16. 21. Aut fertur incerto mari.

16. conopeum.

Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos,
Et Chia vina aut Lesbia.
Vel, quod fluentem nauseam coërceat,
Metire nobis Cæcubum.
Curam metumque Cæsaris rerum juvat
Dulci Lyæo solvere.

33. S. 2. 8. 35.
Chi. C. 3. 19. 5.

X.

Mala soluta navis exit alite,
Ferens olentem Mævium.
Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus,
Auster, memento fluctibus.
Niger rudentis Eurus, inverso mari,
Fractosque remos differat;
Insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus
Frangit trementes ilices;
Nec sidus atra nocte amicum appareat,
Qua tristis Orion cadit;
Quietiore nec feratur æquore,
Quam Graia victorum manus,
Cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio
In impiam Ajacis ratem.
O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis,
Tibique pallor luteus,
Et illa non virilis ejulatio,
Preces et aversum ad Jovem,
Ionius udo quum remugiens sinus
Noto carinam ruperit!
Opima quod si præda curvo litore
Porrecta mergos juveris,
Libidinosus immolabitur caper
Et agna Tempestatibus.

Aus. C. 3. 27. 22.
Eur. C. 3. 17. 11. Ep. 16. 54.
dif. Ep. 5. 99.
Ori. C. 1. 28. 21. 3. 27. 18.
15. C. 1. 15. 9.
18. C. 3. 29. 58.

5. rudentes. 22. projecta, *Bent.* *ib.* juverit, B.

XI.

PETTI, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat
Scribere versiculos amore percussum gravi.
Amore, qui me præter omnes expetit
Mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere.
Hic tertius December, ex quo destiti
6. C. 3. 18. 14. Inachia furere, silvis honorem decutit.
Heu! me, per urbem—nam pudet tanti mali—
Fabula quanta fui! conviviorum et pœnitet,
In queis amantem et languor et silentium
arg. C. 1. 13. 7. Arguit, et latere petitus imo spiritus.
ne. S. 2. 4. 82; 8. 67. Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum
Pauperis ingenium? querebar applorans tibi,
inv. C. 1. 27. 3. Simul calentis inverecundus deus
14. E. 1. 5. 16. Fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco.
Quod si meis inæstuet præcordiis
lib. Ep. 4. 10. *ven. d.* C. 1.26.1. *fom.* S. 1. 1. 82. E. 1. 3. 26. Libera bilis, ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat
Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia,
Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.
Ubi hæc severus te palam laudaveram,
Jussus abire domum, ferebar incerto pede
Ad non amicos heu! mihi postes, et heu!
22. C. 3. 10. 3. Limina dura, quibus lumbos et infregi latus.
Nunc, gloriantis quamlibet mulierculam
Vincere mollitie, amor Lycisci me tenet:
Unde expedire non amicorum queant
lib. S. 1. 4. 132. Libera consilia, nec contumeliæ graves;
Sed alius ardor aut puellæ candidæ,
28. C. 2. 5. 24. Aut teretis pueri, longam renodantis comam.

1. Pecti. 2. perculsum. 24. mollitia, (S. 2. 2. 27.)

XII.

Quid tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris?
Munera cur mihi, quidve tabellas
Mittis, nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesæ?
Namque sagacius unus odoror,
Polypus, an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis,
Quam canis acer, ubi lateat sus.
Qui sudor vietis et quam malus undique membris
Crescit odor! cum, pene soluto,
Indomitam properat rabiem sedare; neque illi
Jam manet humida creta, colorque
Stercore fucatus crocodili! jamque subando
Tenta cubilia tectaque rumpit.
Vel mea quum sævis agitat fastidia verbis:—
"Inachia langues minus ac me:
Inachiam ter nocte potes; mihi semper ad unum
Mollis opus: pereat male, quæ te,
Lesbia, quærenti taurum, monstravit inertem;
Cum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas,
Cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus,
Quam nova collibus arbor inhæret.
Muricibus Tyriis iteratæ vellere lanæ — 21. C. 2. 16. 36.
Cui properabantur? tibi nempe;
Ne foret æqualis inter conviva, magis quem
Diligeret mulier sua, quam te.
O ego infelix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acris
Agna lupos, capreæque leones." — 26. C. 1. 15. 29; 23. 1.

XIII.

Horrida tempestas cœlum contraxit, et imbres — 1. Ep. 2. 30.
Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc siluæ

23. æquales. 25. acres.

Thr. C. 4. 12. 2. Thrcïcio Aquilone sonant. Rapiamus, amici,
Occasionem de die; dumque virent genua,
Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus.
mov. C. 3. 21. 6. *meo,* C. 3. 21. 1. Tu vina Torquato move Consule pressa meo.
Cetera mitte loqui: deus hæc fortasse benigna
Ach. C. 3. 1. 44. Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achæmenio
Cyl. C. 1. 10. 6. Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cyllenea
Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus.
Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno:—
12. C. 1. 8. 14. "Invicte, mortalis dea nate puer Thetide,
Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi
Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simoïs;
Unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcæ
Rupere; nec mater domum cærula te revehet.
Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
agr. Ep. 17. 73. Deformis ægrimoniæ dulcibus alloquiis."

XIV.

Mollis inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis
Oblivionem sensibus,
Pocula Lethæos ut si ducentia somnos
Arente fauce traxerim,
Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando:
Deus, deus nam me vetat
pro. A. P. 45. Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos
Ad umbilicum adducere.
Non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo
10. C. 1. 17. 18. Anacreonta Teïum,
Qui persæpe cava testudine flevit amorem,
Non elaboratum ad pedem.
Ureris ipse miser: quod si non pulchrior ignis
Accendit obsessam Ilion,
Gaude sorte tua; me libertina, neque uno
Contenta, Phryne macerat.

XV.

Nox erat, et cælo fulgebat Luna sereno
  Inter minora sidera, 2. C. 1. 12. 48.
Cum tu, magnorum numen læsura deorum,
  In verba jurabas mea, 4. Ep. 16. 25.
Artius atque hedera procera adstringitur ilex, 5. C. 1. 36. 20.
  Lentis adhærens bracchiis; *len.* S. 1. 9. 64.
Dum pecori lupus, et nautis infestus Orion *lup.* Ep. 4. 1. *Ori.* C. 3. 27. 18.
  Turbaret hibernum mare,
Intonsosque agitaret Apollinis aura capillos, *int.* C. 1. 21. 2.
  Fore hunc amorem mutuum.
O dolitura mea multum virtute Neæra,
  Nam, si quid in Flacco virist,
Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, *pot.* C. 3. 9. 2.
  Et quæret iratus parem,
Nec semel offensæ cedet constantia formæ,
  Si certus intrarit dolor.
Et tu, quicumque es felicior atque meo nunc
  Superbus incedis malo,
Sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit,
Tibique Pactolus fluat, 20. E. 1. 12. 9.
Nec te Pythagoræ fallant arcana renati, *ren.* C. 1. 28. 10.
  Formaque vincas Nirea; 22. C. 3. 20. 15.
Eheu! translatos alio mærebis amores:
  Ast ego vicissim risero.

XVI.

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
  Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit: 2. Ep. 7. 10.
Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi, 3. C. 3. 14. 18.
  Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenæ manus,

xv. 5. astringitur. 12. viri est. 14. quærit. 17. at.

Spa. C. 3. 14. 19. Æmula nec virtus Capuæ, nec Spartacus acer,
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox,
7. C. 4. 5. 26. Nec fera cærulea domuit Germania pube,
8. C. 1. 1. 24. Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal,
9. C. 1. 35. 34. Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas;
Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.
Barbarus, heu! cineres insistet victor, et Urbem
Eques sonante verberabit ungula;
Quæque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,
dis. Ep. 17. 48. *ins.* C. 1. 16. 21. Nefas videre! dissipabit insolens.
Forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars
Malis carere quæritis laboribus;
Nulla sit hac potior sententia: Phocæorum
Velut profugit exsecrata civitas
Agros atque Lares patrios, habitandaque fana
Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis:
21. C. 3. 11. 49. Ire, pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas
Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africus.
Sic placet? an melius quis habet suadere? secunda
ali. C. 4. 6. 24. Ep. 10. 1. Ratem occupare quid moramur alite?
jur. Ep. 15. 4. Sed juremus in hæc:—Simul imis saxa renarint
Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas;
Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
Mat. C. 1. 28. 3. 4. 2. 27. Padus Matina laverit cacumina;
In mare seu celsus procurrerit Appenninus,
Novaque monstra junxerat libidine
31. A. P. 12. Mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,
Adulteretur et columba miluo;
rav. C. 3. 27. 3. Credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones;
Ametque salsa levis hircus æquora.—
Hæc, et quæ poterunt reditus abscindere dulces,
Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,
Aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et exspes
Inominata perprimat cubilia.

19. proprios. 33. flavos; sævos.

Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum, *tol.* E. 1. 12. 3.
Etrusca præter et volate litora.
Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata
Petamus arva divites et insulas;
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
Et imputata floret usque vinea;
Germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivæ, *fal.* C. 3. 1. 30.
Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem;
Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
Levis crepante lympha desilit pede.
Illic injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ,
Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera:
Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
Nec intumescit alta viperis humus.
Pluraque felices mirabimur; ut neque largis
Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus, 54. C. 3. 17. 11.
Pinguia nec siccis urantur semina glebis;
Utrumque rege temperante cælitum. 56. C. 2. 6. 17.
Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus,
Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem; 58. Ep. 3. 10.
Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautæ,
Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixeï. 60. E. 1. 6. 63.
Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
Gregem æstuosa torret impotentia. *æst.* C. 1. 31. 5. *imp.* C. 3. 30. 3.
Juppiter illa piæ secrevit litora genti, 63. C. 2. 13. 23.
Ut inquinavit ære tempus aureum:
Ære, dehinc ferro duravit sæcula; quorum *deh.* A. P. 144.
Piis secunda, vate me, datur fuga.

XVII.

Jam jam efficaci do manus scientiæ
Supplex, et oro regna per Proserpinæ,

57. Al. *v.* 61. post 56. 61. austri.

Per et Dianæ non movenda numina,
Per atque libros carminum valentium
5. Ep. 5. 46. Refixa cælo devocare sidera,
Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris,
Citumque retro solve, solve turbinem.
Tel. A. P. 96. Movit nepotem Telephus Nereïum,
In quem superbus ordinarat agmina
Mysorum, et in quem tela acuta torserat.
Unxere matres Iliæ addictum feris
Alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem,
13. C. 1. 10. 14. Postquam relictis mœnibus rex procidit
Heu! pervicacis ad pedes Achilleï.
15. E. 1. 2. 23. Setosa duris exuere pellibus
Laboriosi remiges Ulixeï,
Volente Circa, membra; tunc mens et sonus
Relapsus, atque notus in voltus honor.
Dedi satis superque pœnarum tibi,
ins. C. 3. 6. 30. Amata nautis multum et institoribus.
Fugit juventas, et verecundus color
Reliquit ossa pelle amicta lurida;
Tuis capillus albus est odoribus,
Nullum a labore me reclinat otium.
25. C. 2. 18. 15. Urget diem nox, et dies noctem, neque est
Levare tenta spiritu præcordia.
Ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser,
Sab. S. 1. 9. 29. Sabella pectus increpare carmina,
Mar. Ep. 5. 76. Caputque Marsa dissilire nenia.
Quid amplius vis? O mare et terra! ardeo,
Her. Ep. 3. 17. Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules
Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervida
Virens in Ætna flamma; tu, donec cinis
Injuriosis aridus ventis ferar,
Col. C. 2. 13. 8. Ep. 5. 24, 62. Cales venenis officina Colchicis.
Quæ finis, aut quod me manet stipendium?

11. luxere. 18. relatus. 24. ab, [O.] 25. urguet; ? nequest. 30. mare! O terra!

Effare: jussas cum fide pœnas luam;
Paratus expiare, seu poposceris
Centum juvencos, sive mendaci lyra
Voles sonari: Tu pudica, tu proba
Perambulabis astra sidus aureum.
Infamis Helenæ Castor offensus vicem,
Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece,
Adempta vati reddidere lumina.
Et tu, potes nam, solve me dementia,
O nec paternis obsoleta sordibus,
Nec in sepulcris pauperum prudens anus
Novendialis dissipare pulveres.
Tibi hospitale pectus, et puræ manus:
Tuusque venter Pactumeius; et tuo
Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,
Utcumque fortis exsilis puerpera.

46. C. 2. 10. 6.

50. Ep. 5. 6.

Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?
Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis
Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo.
Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis?
Et Esquilini Pontifex venefici
Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo?
Quid proderat ditasse Pelignas anus
Velociusve miscuisse toxicum?
Sed tardiora fata te votis manent:
Ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc,
Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.
Optat quietem Pelopis infidi pater,
Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis;
Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti;
Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus

ob.au. C. 3. 11. 7.

54. C. 3. 7. 21.

58. S. 1. 8. 23.

65. C. 2. 16. 1. *Pel.* C. 1. 28. 7. 2. 13. 37.

66. S. 1. 1. 68.

67. C. 2. 18. 35.

68. C. 2. 14. 20.

42. vice. 48. novendiales. 60. proderit. 63. ? ducendast. 64. doloribus. 65. infidus. 67. alite.

In monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis.
Voles modo altis desilire turribus,
Nor. C. 1. 16. 9. Modo ense pectus Norico recludere;
72. C. 3. 27. 60. Frustraque vincla gutturi nectes tuo,
ægr. Ep. 13. 18. Fastidiosa tristis ægrimonia,
Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques,
Meæque terra cedet insolentiæ.
An, quæ movere cereas imagines,
Ut ipse nosti curiosus, et polo
78. Ep. 5. 46. Deripere Lunam vocibus possim meis,
Possim crematos excitare mortuos,
Desiderique temperare pocula,
Plorem artis, in te nil agentis, exitus?

72. innectes, 80. poculum.

Q. HORATI FLACCI SATIRAE.

LIBER PRIMUS.

I.

Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa *for.* S. 1. 6. 54.
Contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes?
O fortunati mercatores! gravis annis
Miles ait multo jam fractus membra labore.
Contra mercator navem jactantibus Austris: *Aus.* E. 1. 11. 15. C. 3. 3. 4; 27. 22.
Militia est potior. Quid enim? Concurritur; horæ
Momento cita mors venit aut victoria læta. *cit.* C. 2. 16. 29.
Agricolam laudat juris legumque peritus,
Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat. 10. E. 2. 1. 104.
Ille, datis vadibus qui rure extractus in urbem est, 11. E. 1. 14. 17.
Solos felices viventes clamat in urbe.
Cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, loquacem
Delassare valent Fabium. Nec te morer, audi
Quo rem deducam. Si quis deus, En ego, dicat, 15. S. 2. 7. 24.
Jam faciam quod voltis: eris tu, qui modo miles,
Mercator; tu, consultus modo, rusticus; hinc vos,
Vos hinc mutatis discedite partibus. Eja!
Quid statis?—nolint. Atqui licet esse beatis.
Quid causæ est, merito quin illis Jupiter ambas

7. ? militiast. 11. ? in urbemst. 19. nolunt. 20. ? causæst.

Iratus buccas inflet neque se fore posthac
Tam facilam dicat, votis ut præbeat aurem?
Præterea, ne sic, ut qui jocularia, ridens
Percurram,—quamquam ridentem dicere verum
oli. E. 1. 10. 42. *cru.* S. 2. 4. 47. Quid vetat? ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi
Doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima;—
Sed tamen amoto quæramus seria ludo.
Ille gravem duro terram qui vertit aratro,
per. S. 1. 5. 4. Perfidus hic caupo, miles nautæque per omne
Audaces mare qui currunt, hac mente laborem
Sese ferre, senes ut in otia tuta recedant,
Aiunt, cum sibi sint congesta cibaria; sicut
Parvula, nam exemplo est, magni formica laboris
Ore trahit quodcumque potest atque addit acervo
Quem struit, haud ignara ac non incauta futuri.
inv. Ep. 10. 5. S. 2. 8. 39. Quæ, simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum,
Non usquam prorepit et illis utitur ante
38. C. 3. 24. 36. E. 1. 1. 46. Quæsitis sapiens, cum te neque fervidus æstus
Demoveat lucro neque hiemps, ignis, mare, ferrum,
Nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter.
Quid juvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri
42. S. 2. 3. 109. Furtim defossa timidum deponere terra?
Quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem.
At, ni id fit, quid habet pulchri constructus acervus?
Milia frumenti tua triverit area centum,
ac, S. 1. 10. 34. 2. 3. 270; 7. 96. Ep. 15. 5. Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus: ut si
Reticulum panis venales inter onusto
Forte vehas umero, nihilo plus accipias quam
Qui nil portarit. Vel dic quid referat intra
Naturæ fines viventi, jugera centum an
Mille aret? At suave est ex magno tollere acervo.
Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas,
Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris?
Ut tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna

33. ? exemplost. 38. patiens. 39. dimoveat. 46. plusquam. 47. honusto, *Hl. B. G.* 51. ? suavest.

Vel cyatho et dicas: Magno de flumine mallem *cya.* C. 2. 8. 13.
Quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere. Eo fit,
Plenior ut si quos delectet copia justo,
Cum ripa simul avolsos ferat Aufidus acer.
At qui tantuli eget quantost opus, is neque limo
Turbatam haurit aquam neque vitam amittit in undis.
At bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso, *bon.* A. P. 297.
Nil satis est, inquit; quia tanti, quantum habeas, sis.
Quid facias illi? Jubeas miserum esse, libenter
Quatenus id facit: ut quidam memoratur Athenis
Sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere voces
Sic solitus: Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.
Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat 68. Ep. 17. 66.
Flumina.... Quid rides? Mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur: congestis undique saccis
Indormis inhians et tamquam parcere sacris 71. S. 2. 3. 100.
Cogeris aut pictis tamquam gaudere tabellis.
Nescis quo valeat nummus? quem præbeat usum?
Panis ematur, olus, vini sextarius; adde
Quis humana sibi doleat natura negatis. 75. S. 1. 2. 112.
An vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque
Formidare malos fures, incendia, servos, *fur.* S. 1. 4. 3.
Ne te compilent fugientes, hoc juvat? Horum
Semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum.
At si condoluit temptatum frigore corpus
Aut alius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui
Assideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget, ut te *fom.* Ep. 11. 17.
Suscitet ac natis reddat carisque propinquis?
Non uxor salvum te volt, non filius; omnes
Vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellæ.
Miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas,
Si nemo præstet quem non merearis amorem?
At si cognatos nullo natura labore

55. malim. 58. avulsos. 59. quanto est. 81. afflixit.

ser. S. 1. 3. 54. Quos tibi dat retinere velis servarcque amicos,
Infelix operam perdas, ut si quis asellum
In Campo doceat parentem currere frenis.
fin. E. 1. 2. 56. Denique sit finis quærendi, cumque habeas plus,
Pauperiem metuas minus et finire laborem
Incipias, parto quod avebas, ne facias quod
Ummidius quidam, non longa est fabula, dives
Ut metiretur nummos, ita sordidus, ut se
Non umquam servo melius vestiret, ad usque
Supremum tempus ne se penuria victus
Opprimeret metuebat. At hunc liberta securi
Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum.
Mæn. E. 1. 15. 26. Quid mi igitur suades? Ut vivam Mænius? aut sic,
pug. S. 1. 2. 73. Ut Nomentanus? Pergis pugnantia secum
ava. E. 2. 2. 194. Frontibus adversis componere: non ego, avarum
v. ac n. S. 1. 2. 12. Cum veto te fieri, vappam jubeo ac nebulonem.
Est inter Tanain quiddam socerumque Viselli.
Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.
Illuc unde abii redeo, nemo ut avarus
Se probet ac potius laudet diversa sequentes,
Quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber
III. E. 1. 2. 57. Tabescat, neque se majori pauperiorum
Turbæ comparet, hunc atque hunc superare laboret.
Sic festinanti semper locupletior obstat,
ung. Ep. 16. 12. Ut cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus,
Instat equis auriga suos vincentibus, illum
Præteritum temnens extremos inter euntem.
Inde fit ut raro qui se vixisse beatum
Dicat et exacto contentus tempore vita
119. E. 2. 2. 214. Cedat uti conviva satur reperire queamus.
scr. E. 2. 1. 113. Jam satis est: ne me Crispini scrinia lippi
Compilasse putes, verbum non amplius addam.

91. Campum, *Hl. A. B.* 92. quo-que, *Edd. non MSS.*
101. Nævius, (*Cp.* S. 2. 2. 68.) 118. vitæ.

II.

Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolæ,
Mendici, mimæ, balatrones, hoc genus omne
Mæstum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli
Quippe benignus erat. Contra hic, ne prodigus esse
Dicatur metuens, inopi dare nolit amico,
Frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit.
Hunc si perconteris, avi cur atque parentis
Præclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem, *8. E. 1. 15. 40.*
Omnia conductis coëmens obsonia nummis;
Sordidus atque animi quod parvi nolit haberi, *sor.* S. 2. 2. 53.
Respondet: laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.
Fufidius vappæ famam timet ac nebulonis, *vap.* S. 1. 1. 104.
Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis:
Quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat atque *mer.* S. 1. 3. 88.
Quanto perditior quisque est, tanto acrius urget;
Nomina sectatur modo sumpta veste virili *nom.* E. 2. 1. 105.
Sub patribus duris tironum. Maxime, quis non,
Juppiter! exclamat, simul atque audivit? At in se
Pro quæstu sumptum facit hic. Vix credere possis,
Quam sibi non sit amicus, ita ut pater ille, Terenti
Fabula quem miserum gnato vixisse fugato
Inducit, non se pejus cruciaverit atque hic.
Si quis nunc quærat: Quo res hæc pertinet? illuc:
Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.
Maltinus tunicis demissis ambulat; est qui
Inguen ad obscenum subductis usque facetus.
Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum. *27. S. 1. 4. 92.*
Nil medium est. Sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas,
Quarum subsuta talos tegat instita veste;
Contra alius nullam nisi olenti in fornice stantem.
Quidam notus homo cum exiret fornice, Macte

3. ? sollicitumst. 15. ? quisquest. 28. ? mediumst.

Virtute esto, inquit sententia dia Catonis;
Nam simul ac venas inflavit tetra libido,
Huc juvenes æquum est descendere, non alienas
Permolere uxores. Nolim laudarier, inquit,
Sic me, mirator cunni Cupiennius albi.
Audire est operæ pretium, procedere recte
Qui mœchis non voltis, ut omni parte laborent;
39. E. 1. 2. 55. Utque illis multo corrupta dolore voluptas,
Atque hæc rara, cadat dura inter sæpe pericla.
Hic se præcipitem tecto dedit, ille flagellis
Ad mortem cæsus, fugiens hic decidit acrem
Prædonum in turbam, dedit hic pro corpore nummos.
Hunc perminxerunt calones; quin etiam illud
Accidit, ut quidam testes caudamque salacem
Demeteret ferro. Jure, omnes: Galba negabat.
Tutior at quanto merx est in classe secunda,
Sal. C. 2. 2. 3. Libertinarum dico, Sallustius in quas
Non minus insanit quam qui mœchatur: at hic si,
Qua res, qua ratio suaderet, quaque modeste
Munifico esse licet, vellet bonus atque benignus
Esse, daret quantum satis esset nec sibi damno
Dedecorique foret. Verum hoc se amplectitur uno,
Hoc amat et laudat: Matronam nullam ego tango.
Ut quondam Marsæus, amator Originis ille,
Qui patrium mimæ donat fundumque laremque,
Nil fuerit mi, inquit, cum uxoribus umquam alienis.
Verum est cum mimis, est cum meretricibus, unde
Fama malum gravius quam res trahit. An tibi abunde
Personam satis est, non illud, quidquid ubique
Officit, evitare? Bonam deperdere famam,
Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque. Quid inter
Est in matrona, ancilla peccesne togata?
Villius in Fausta Sullæ gener, hoc miser uno
Nomine deceptus, pœnas dedit usque superque

34. ? æquumst. 37. ? audirest. 62. ? malumst.

Quam satis est pugnis cæsus ferroque petitus,
Exclusus fore, cum Longarenus foret intus.
Huic si mutonis verbis mala tanta videntis [a te
Diceret hæc animus: Quid vis tibi? Numquid ego
Magno prognatum deposco consule cunnum
Velatumque stola, mea cum conferbuit ira?
Quid responderet? Magno patre nata puella est.
At quanto meliora monet pugnantiaque istis *pug.* S. 1. 1. 102.
Dives opis natura suæ, tu si modo recte
Dispensare velis ac non fugienda petendis *fug.* S. 1. 3. 114.
Immiscere. Tuo vitio rerumne labores,
Nil referre putas? Quare ne pæniteat te,
Desine matronas sectarier, unde laboris
Plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus.
Nec magis huic inter niveos viridesque lapillos,
Sit licet hoc, Cerinthe, tuum, tenerum est femur aut
crus
Rectius, atque etiam melius persæpe togatæ est.
Adde huc quod mercem sine fucis gestat, aperte
Quod venale habet ostendit, nec si quid honesti est
Jactat habetque palam, quærit quo turpia celet.
Regibus hic mos est: ubi equos mercantur, opertos
Inspiciunt, ne, si facies ut sæpe decora
Molli fulta pede est, emptorem inducat hiantem,
Quod pulchræ clunes, breve quod caput, ardua cervix.
Hoc illi recte: ne corporis optima Lyncei *Lyn.* E. 1. 1. 28.
Contemplere oculis, Hypsæa cæcior illa,
Quæ mala sunt spectes. O crus! o bracchia! verum
Depugis, nasuta, brevi latere ac pede longo est.
Matronæ præter faciem nil cernere possis,
Cetera, ni Catia est, demissa veste tegentis.
Si interdicta petes, vallo circumdata, nam te
Hoc facit insanum, multæ tibi tum officient res,
Custodes, lectica, ciniflones, parasitæ,

72. ? puellast. 79. ? malist. 81. ? tenerumst. 82. ? togatæ est; est *om. B.* 84. ? honestist. 88. ? pedest. 93. ? longost. 95. ? Catiast.

Ad talos stola demissa et circumdata palla,
Plurima, quæ invideant pure apparere tibi rem.
Altera, nil obstat; Cois tibi pæne videre est
Ut nudam, ne crure malo, ne sit pede turpi;
Metiri possis oculo latus. An tibi mavis
Insidias fieri pretiumque avellier ante
Quam mercem ostendi? "Leporem venator ut alta
In nive sectetur, positum sic tangere nolit,"
Cantat et apponit, "Meus est amor huic similis: nam
in, E. 1. 12. 7. Transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat."
Hiscine versiculis speras tibi posse dolores
Atque æstus curasque graves e pectore pelli?
Nonne cupidinibus statuat natura modum quem,
neg. S. 1. 1. 75. Quid latura sibi quid sit dolitura negatum,
113. E. 1. 10. 29. Quærere plus prodest et inane abscindere soldo?
114. S. 2. 2. 14. Num, tibi cum fauces urit sitis, aurea quæris
Pocula? num esuriens fastidis omnia præter
Pavonem rhombumque? tument tibi cum inguina, num si
Ancilla aut verna est præsto puer, impetus in quem
Continuo fiat, malis tentigine rumpi?
Non ego; namque parabilem amo venerem facilemque.
Illam "Post paulo:" "Sed pluris:" "Si exierit vir:"
Gallis; hanc Philodemus ait sibi, quæ neque magno
Stet pretio neque cunctetur, cum est jussa venire.
Candida rectaque sit; munda hactenus, ut neque longa
Nec magis alba velit, quam dat natura, videri.
Hæc ubi supposuit dextro corpus mihi lævum,
Ilia et Egeria est; do nomen quodlibet illi,
Nec vereor ne, dum futuo, vir rure recurrat,
Janua frangatur, latret canis, undique magno
Pulsa domus strepitu resonet, vepallida lecto
Desiliat mulier, miseram se conscia clamet,
Cruribus hæc metuat, doti deprensa, egomet mi.
Discincta tunica fugiendum est ac pede nudo,

101. ? viderest. 117. ? vernast. 122. ? cumst. 132. ? fugiendumst.

Ne nummi pereant aut puga aut denique fama:
Deprendi miserum est; Fabio vel judice vincam.

III.

Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter amicos
Ut numquam inducant animum cantare rogati,
Injussi numquam desistant. Sardus habebat
Ille Tigellius hoc. Cæsar, qui cogere posset,
Si peteret per amicitiam patris atque suam, non
Quicquam proficeret; si collibuisset, ab ovo
Usque ad mala citaret Io Bacche! modo summa
Voce modo hac resonat quæ chordis quatuor ima.
Nil æquale homini fuit illi: sæpe velut qui *æqu.* S. 2. 7. 10.
Currebat fugiens hostem, persæpe velut qui
Junonis sacra ferret; habebat sæpe ducentos,
Sæpe decem servos; modo reges atque tetrarchas,
Omnia magna loquens; modo, Sit mihi mensa tripes et *men.* C. 2. 16. 14.
Concha salis puri et toga, quæ defendere frigus
Quamvis crassa queat. Decies centena dedisses
Huic parco paucis contento, quinque diebus
Nil erat in loculis. Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum
Mane, diem totum stertebat. Nil fuit umquam
Sic impar sibi. Nunc aliquis dicat mihi: Quid tu?
Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia et fortasse minora.
Mænius absentem Novium cum carperet: Heus tu,
Quidam ait, ignoras te? an ut ignotum dare nobis
Verba putas? Egomet mi ignosco, Mænius inquit.
Stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari.
Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, *lip.* S. 1. 5. 30.
Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum,
Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? At tibi
contra

1. ? vitiumst; est *om. al.* 7. Io Bacchæ. 15. deciens. 25. male.

Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi.
ira. E. 1. 20. 25. Iracundior est paulo, minus aptus acutis
30. E. 1. 1. 94. Naribus horum hominum; rideri possit eo quod
Rusticius tonso toga defluit et male laxus
In pede calceus hæret: at est bonus, ut melior vir
33. C. 2. 18. 9. Non alius quisquam, at tibi amicus, at ingenium ingens
Inculto latet hoc sub corpore. Denique te ipsum
Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim
Natura aut etiam consuetudo mala; namque
Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris.
Illuc prævertamur, amatorem quod amicæ
Turpia decipiunt cæcum vitia, aut etiam ipsa hæc
Delectant, veluti Balbinum polypus Hagnæ.
Vellem in amicitia sic erraremus et isti
Errori nomen virtus posuisset honestum.
At pater ut gnati, sic nos debemus amici
Si quod sit vitium non fastidire: strabonem
Appellat pætum pater, et pullum, male parvus
Si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim
Sisyphus: hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum
Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis.
fru. S. 2. 5. 81. Parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur. Ineptus
Et jactantior hic paulo est: concinnus amicis
Postulat ut videatur. At est truculentior atque
lib. S. 1. 4. 90, 103, 132. Plus æquo liber: simplex fortisque habeatur.
Caldior est: acres inter numeretur. Opinor,
ser. S. 1. 1. 89. Hæc res et jungit, junctos et servat amicos.
At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus atque
56. E. 1. 2. 54. Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. Probus quis
Nobiscum vivit, multum demissus homo: illi
Tardo cognomen, pingui damus. Hic fugit omnes
Insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum,
Cum genus hoc inter vitæ versetur, ubi acris
Invidia atque vigent ubi crimina: pro bene sano

50. ? paulost. 60. versemur.

Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus.
Simplicior quis et est, qualem me sæpe libenter
Obtulerim tibi, Mæcenas, ut forte legentem
Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone molestus:
Communi sensu plane caret, inquimus. Eheu
Quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam!
Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est,
Qui minimis urgetur. Amicus dulcis, ut æquum est, *dul.* S. 1. 4. 135.
Cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce,
Si modo plura mihi bona sunt, inclinet: amari
Si volet hac lege, in trutina ponetur eadem.
Qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum
Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius: æquum est,
Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus.
Denique, quatenus excidi penitus vitium iræ
Cetera item nequeunt stultis hærentia, cur non
Ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur, ac res
Ut quæque est, ita suppliciis delicta coërcet?
Si quis eum servum, patinam qui tollere jussus
Semesos pisces tepidumque ligurierit jus, *lig.* S. 2. 4. 79.
In cruce suffigat, Labeone insanior inter *cru.* E. 1. 16. 48.
Sanos dicatur. Quanto hoc furiosius atque *fur.* S. 2. 3. 207.
Majus peccatum est! Paulum deliquit amicus, *del. v.* 141.
Quod nisi concedas, habeare insuavis, acerbus:
Odisti et fugis ut Rusonem debitor æris;
Qui nisi, cum tristes misero venere Calendæ, *Cal.* Ep. 2. 70.
Mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, amaras
Porrecto jugulo historias captivus ut audit. 89. A. P. 474; 420.
Comminxit lectum potus mensave catillum
Evandri manibus tritum dejecit: ob hanc rem,
Aut positum ante mea quia pullum in parte catini
Sustulit esuriens, minus hoc jucundus amicus
Sit mihi? Quid faciam, si furtum fecerit, aut si
Prodiderit commissa fide sponsumve negarit?

65. molestus! 69: 74. ? æquumst. 79. ? quæquest. 85. acerbus odisti.

Quis paria esse fere placuit peccata, laborant
Cum ventum ad verum est; sensus moresque repugnant
Atque ipsa utilitas, justi prope mater et æqui.
99. S. 1. 1. 37. A. P. 391, *sq.* Cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris,
Mutum et turpe pecus, glandem atque cubilia propter
Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro
Pugnabant armis, quæ post fabricaverat usus,
Donec verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent,
Nominaque invenere; dehinc absistere bello,
Oppida cœperunt munire et ponere leges,
Ne quis fur esset neu latro neu quis adulter.
Nam fuit ante Helenam cunnus teterrima belli
Causa, sed ignotis perierunt mortibus illi,
Quos venerem incertam rapientes more ferarum
Viribus editior cædebat, ut in grege taurus.
Jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est,
Tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi.
Nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum,
114. S. 1. 2. 75. Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis;
vin. S. 2. 3. 225; 250. Nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque,
Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti
Et qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit. Adsit
Regula, peccatis quæ pœnas irroget æquas,
Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.
Nam ut ferula cædas meritum majora subire
Verbera, non vereor, cum dicas esse pares res
Furta latrociniis et magnis parva mineris
Falce recisurum simili te, si tibi regnum
Permittant homines. Si dives, qui sapiens est,
Et sutor bonus et solus formosus et est rex;
Cur optas quod habes? Non nosti, quid pater, inquit,
Chrysippus dicat: Sapiens crepidas sibi numquam
Nec soleas fecit, sutor tamen est sapiens. Qui?
Ut quamvis tacet Hermogenes, cantor tamen atque

97. ? verumst. 111. ? necessest.

Optimus est modulator; ut Alfenius vafer omni *vaf.* S. 2. 2. 131.
Abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna
Sutor erat, sapiens operis sic optimus omnis *sut.* S. 2. 3. 106.
Est opifex solus, sic rex. Vellunt tibi barbam
Lascivi pueri; quos tu nisi fuste coërces,
Urgeris turba circum te stante miserque
Rumperis et latras, magnorum maxime regum.
Ne longum faciam: dum tu quadrante lavatum
Rex ibis, neque te quisquam stipator ineptum
Præter Crispinum sectabitur, et mihi dulces *Cri.* S. 1. 1. 120.
Ignoscent si quid peccaro stultus amici,
Inque vicem illorum patiar delicta libenter,
Privatusque magis vivam te rege beatus.

IV.

Eupolis atque Cratinus Aristophanesque poëtæ 1. E. 1. 19. 1.
Atque alii quorum comœdia prisca virorum est, 2. S. 1. 10. 16. A. P. 281.
Si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur,
Quod mœchus foret aut sicarius aut alioqui
Famosus, multa cum libertate notabant.
Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, hosce secutus
Mutatis tantum pedibus numerisque, facetus,
Emunctæ naris, durus componere versus.
Nam fuit hoc vitiosus: in hora sæpe ducentos, *duc.* S. 1. 10. 60.
Ut magnum, versus dictabat stans pede in uno.
Cum flueret lutulentus, erat quod tollere velles; *lut.* S. 1. 10. 50.
Garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem,
Scribendi recte: nam ut multum, nil moror. Ecce,
Crispinus minimo me provocat: Accipe, si vis,
Accipiam tabulas; detur nobis locus, hora,
Custodes; videamus uter plus scribere possit.
Di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli
Finxerunt animi, raro et perpauca loquentis.

3. aut fur.

At tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras,
Usque laborantes, dum ferrum molliat ignis,
Ut mavis, imitare. Beatus Fannius ultro
Delatis capsis et imagine, cum mea nemo
Scripta legat volgo recitare timentis ob hanc rem
Quod sunt quos genus hoc minime juvat, utpote plures
Culpari dignos. Quemvis media erue turba,
26. S. 1. 6. 129. E. 1. 1. 33. Aut ob avaritiam aut misera ambitione laborat.
Hic nuptarum insanit amoribus, hic puerorum;
stu. S. 1. 6. 17. Hunc capit argenti splendor; stupet Albius ære;
Hic mutat merces surgente a sole ad eum quo
30. S. 1. 1. 39. Vespertina tepet regio: quin per mala præceps
pul. C. 1. 1. 4. Fertur uti pulvis collectus turbine, ne quid
Summa deperdat metuens aut ampliet ut rem.
Omnes hi metuunt versus, odere poëtas.
Fænum habet in cornu, longe fuge: dummodo risum
Excutiat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcet amico,
Et quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, omnes
Gestiet a furno redeuntes scire lacuque
Et pueros et anus. Agedum, pauca accipe contra.
Primum ego me illorum, dederim quibus esse poëtis,
Excerpam numero: neque enim concludere versum
Dixeris esse satis; neque si quis scribat uti nos
Sermoni propiora, putes hunc esse poëtam.
43. A. P. 295. C. 4. 6. 29. Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior atque os
Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem.
Idcirco quidam comœdia necne poëma
Esset quæsivere: quod acer spiritus ac vis
Nec verbis nec rebus inest, nisi quod pede certo
Differt sermoni, sermo merus. At pater ardens
mer. E. 1. 7. 84. *nep.* Ep. 1. 34. Sævit, quod meretrice nepos insanus amica
Filius uxorem grandi cum dote recuset,
Ebrius et, magnum quod dedecus, ambulet ante
fac. C. 3. 26. 7. Noctem cum facibus. Numquid Pomponius istis

23. vulgo. 39. poëtas.

Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Ergo
Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis,
Quem si dissolvas, quivis stomachetur eodem *sto.* C. 1. 16. 16; 6. 6.
Quo personatus pacto pater. His, ego quæ nunc, E. 1. 15. 12.
Olim quæ scripsit Lucilius, eripias si [est
Tempora certa modosque et quod prius ordine verbum
Posterius facias præponens ultima primis,
Non, ut si solvas "Postquam Discordia tetra
Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit,"
Invenias etiam disjecti membra poëtæ.
Hactenus hæc: alias justum sit necne poëma.
Nunc illud tantum quæram, meritone tibi sit
Suspectum genus hoc scribendi. Sulcius acer
Ambulat et Caprius, rauci male cumque libellis,
Magnus uterque timor latronibus; at bene si quis
Et vivat puris manibus, contemnat utrumque.
Ut sis tu similis Cœli Birrique latronum,
Non ego sim Capri neque Sulci: cur metuas me?
Nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos,
Quis manus insudet volgi Hermogenisque Tigelli; *vol.* E. 1. 20. 11.
Nec recito cuiquam nisi amicis, idque coactus,
Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet. In medio qui
Scripta foro recitent sunt multi quique lavantes;
Suave locus voci resonat conclusus. Inanes
Hoc juvat, haud illud quærentes, num sine sensu,
Tempore num faciant alieno. Lædere gaudes,
Inquit, et hoc studio pravus facis. Unde petitum
Hoc in me jacis? est auctor quis denique eorum,
Vixi cum quibus? Absentem qui rodit amicum,
Qui non defendit alio culpante, solutos
Qui captat risus hominum famamque dicacis,
Fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere *com.* E. 1. 18. 70
Qui nequit; hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto.
Sæpe tribus lectis videas cenare quaternos, *lec.* S. 2. 8. 41.

58. ? verbumst. 72. vulgi. 73. recitem quicquam. 79. inquis.

E quibus unus amet quavis adspergere cunctos
præb. S. 2. 2. 69. Præter eum qui præbet aquam ; post hunc quoque potus,
89. C. 3. 21. 16. Condita cum verax aperit præcordia Liber.
Hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur,
Infesto nigris ; ego si risi, quod ineptus
92. S. 1. 2. 27. Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum,
Lividus et mordax videor tibi ? Mentio si qua
De Capitolini furtis injecta Petilli
Te coram fuerit, defendas, ut tuus est mos :
Me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque
A puero est, causaque mea permulta rogatus
Fecit, et incolumis lætor quod vivit in urbe ;
Sed tamen admiror, quo pacto judicium illud
Fugerit. Hic nigræ succus loliginis, hæc est
Ærugo mera ; quod vitium procul afore chartis
Atque animo prius, ut si quid promittere de me
Possum aliud vere, promitto. Liberius si
Dixero quid, si forte jocosius, hoc mihi juris
Cum venia dabis : insuevit pater optimus hoc me
Ut fugerem exemplis vitiorum quæque notando.
par. C. 1. 31. 17. Cum me hortaretur, parce, frugaliter atque
Viverem uti contentus eo, quod mi ipse parasset :
mal. v. 135. Nonne vides, Albi ut male vivat filius atque
Barrus inops ? magnum documentum, ne patriam rem
Perdere quis velit. A turpi meretricis amore
Cum deterreret : Sectani dissimilis sis.
Ne sequerer mœchas, concessa cum venere uti
Possem : Deprensi non bella est fama Treboni,
Aiebat. Sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu
Sit melius, causas reddet tibi ; mi satis est, si
117. C. 4. 15. 12. Traditum ab antiquis morem servare tuamque,
Dum custodis eges, vitam famamque tueri
119. S. 1. 9. 34. Incolumem possum ; simul ac duraverit ætas
Membra animumque tuum, nabis sine cortice. Sic me

87. imus, (*cp.* A. P. 32) ; avet. 97. ? puerost.

Formabat puerum dictis, et sive jubebat. *for.* E. 2. 1. 128.
Ut facerem quid, Habes auctorem, quo facias hoc:
Unum ex judicibus selectis obiciebat;
Sive vetabat, An hoc inhonestum et inutile factu
Necne sit addubites, flagret rumore malo cum
Hic atque ille? Avidos vicinum funus ut ægros
Exanimat mortisque metu sibi parcere cogit; *par.* E. 1. 7. 11.
Sic teneros animos aliena opprobria sæpe
Absterrent vitiis. Ex hoc ego sanus ab illis,
Perniciem quæcumque ferunt, mediocribus et quis *med.* S. 1. 3. 20.
Ignoscas vitiis teneor; fortassis et istinc
Largiter abstulerit longa ætas, liber amicus, [me
Consilium proprium; neque enim, cum lectulus aut
Porticus excepit, desum mihi. Rectius hoc est; *des.* S. 1. 9. 56.
Hoc faciens vivam melius; sic dulcis amicis *dul.* S. 1. 3. 69; 139.
Occurram; hoc quidam non belle: numquid ego illi
Imprudens olim faciam simile? Hæc ego mecum
Compressis agito labris; ubi quid datur oti,
Illudo chartis. Hoc est mediocribus illis *ill.* C. 1. 32. 2.
Ex vitiis unum; cui si concedere nolis,
Multa poëtarum veniet manus, auxilio quæ
Sit mihi; nam multo plures sumus ac veluti te
Judæi cogemus in hanc concedere turbam.

V.

Egressum magna me excepit Aricia Roma
Hospitio modico; rhetor comes Heliodorus, *rhe.* S. 1. 10. 12.
Græcorum longe doctissimus: inde Forum Appi
Differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.
Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos
Præcinctis unum: minus est gravis Appia tardis.
Hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri
Indico bellum, cenantes haud animo æquo

141. veniat, (*cp.* C. 3. 3. 8.) 6. nimis. 7. teterrima, *Bent.*

Exspectans comites. Jam nox inducere terris
Umbras et cælo diffundere signa parabat;
Tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautæ
Ohe, S. 2. 5. 96. Ingerere: Huc appelle! Trecentos inseris! Ohe
Jam satis est! Dum æs exigitur, dum mula ligatur,
Tota abit hora. Mali culices ranæque palustres
Avertunt somnos, absentem ut cantat amicam
pro. S. 2. 4. 27. Multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator
Incipit, ac missæ pastum retinacula mulæ
rel. C. 1. 32. 7. Nauta piger saxo religat stertitque supinus.
Jamque dies aderat, nil cum procedere lintrem
cer. S. 1. 9. 11. Sentimus; donec cerebrosus prosilit unus
Ac mulæ nautæque caput lumbosque saligno
Fuste dolat; quarta vix demum exponimur hora.
Ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympha.
Milia tum pransi tria repimus atque subimus
Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.
Huc venturus erat Mæcenas, optimus atque
Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque
Legati, aversos soliti componere amicos.
Hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus
Illinere. Interea Mæcenas advenit atque
Cocceius Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem
Factus homo, Antoni non ut magis alter amicus.
Fundos Aufidio Lusco prætore libenter
Linquimus, insani ridentes præmia scribæ,
cla. S. 1. 6. 28. Prætextam et latum clavum prunæque batillum.
In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus,
præ. C. 3. 19. 7. Murena præbente domum, Capitone culinam.
Postera lux oritur multo gratissima: namque
40. E. 2. 1. 247. S. 1. 10. 44. Plotius et Varius Sinuessæ Virgiliusque
Occurrunt, animæ quales neque candidiores
Terra tulit neque quis me sit devinctior alter.
O qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt!
Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico.

Proxima Campano ponti quæ villula, tectum *vil.* S. 2. 3. 10.
Præbuit, et parochi quæ debent ligna salemque.
Hinc muli Capuæ clitellas tempore ponunt.
Lusum it Mæcenas, dormitum ego Virgiliusque;
Namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis. *pil.* S. 2. 2. 11.
Hinc nos Cocceii recipit plenissima villa,
Quæ super est Caudi cauponas. Nunc mihi paucis
Sarmenti scurræ pugnam Messique Cicirrhi,
Musa, velim memores, et quo patre natus uterque
Contulerit lites. Messi clarum genus Osci;
Sarmenti domina exstat: ab his majoribus orti
Ad pugnam venere. Prior Sarmentus: Equi te
Esse feri similem dico. Ridemus, et ipse
Messius: Accipio; caput et movet: O, tua cornu
Ni foret exsecto frons, inquit, quid faceres, cum
Sic mutilus minitaris? At illi fœda cicatrix
Setosam lævi frontem turpaverat oris.
Campanum in morbum, in faciem permulta jocatus,
Pastorem saltaret uti Cyclopa rogabat: 63. E. 2. 2. 125.
Nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis.
Multa Cicirrhus ad hæc: Donasset jamne catenam
Ex voto Laribus, quærebat; scriba quod esset,
Nihilo deterius dominæ jus esse; rogabat
Denique, cur umquam fugisset, cui satis una
Farris libra foret, gracili sic tamque pusillo.
Prorsus jucunde cenam produximus illam.
Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes
Pæne macros arsit dum turdos versat in igni:
Nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam
Vulcano summum properabat lambere tectum.
Convivas avidos cenam servosque timentes
Tum rapere atque omnes restinguere velle videres.
Incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos
Ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus et quos

60. miniteris. 70. producimus.

Numquam crepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici
Villa recepisset lacrimoso non sine fumo,
Udos cum foliis ramos urente camino.
Hic ego mendacem stultissimus usque puellam
Ad mediam noctem exspecto; somnus tamen aufert
Intentum veneri; tum immundo somnia visu
Nocturnam vestem maculant ventremque supinum.
Quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia redis,
Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est,
Signis perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum
Hic aqua, sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra
ume. S. 1. 1. 47. Callidus ut soleat umeris portare viator;
Nam Canusi lapidosus, aquæ non ditior urna
Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.
Flentibus hinc Varius discedit mæstus amicis.
Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum
Carpentes iter et factum corruptius imbri.
Postera tempestas melior, via pejor ad usque
Bari mœnia piscosi; dein Gnatia lymphis
ira. S. 2. 3. 8. Iratis exstructa dedit risusque jocosque,
Dum flamma sine thura liquescere limine sacro
Persuadere cupit. Credat Judæus Apella,
101. C. 1. 34. 2. Non ego; namque deos didici securum agere ævum;
Nec, si quid miri faciat natura, deos id
Tristes ex alto cæli demittere tecto,
Brundisium longæ finis chartæque viæque est.

VI.

qui. Ep. 5. 1. Non quia, Mæcenas, Lydorum quidquid Etruscos
Incoluit fines, nemo generosior est te,
Nec quod avus tibi maternus fuit atque paternus
Olim qui magnis legionibus imperitarent,

86. rhedis. 88. ? perfacilest. 92. ? Diomedest. 97. dehinc. 99. tura. 104. ? viæquest; est *om. al.*

Ut plerique solent, naso suspendis adunco *nas.* S. 2. 8. 64. E. 1. 19. 45.
Ignotos ut me libertino patre natum. *lib.* E. 1. 20. 20.
Cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente
Natus, dum ingenuus: persuades hoc tibi vere,
Ante potestatem Tulli atque ignobile regnum
Multos sæpe viros nullis majoribus ortos
Et vixisse probos, amplis et honoribus auctos;
Contra Lævinum, Valeri genus, unde Superbus *und.* C. 1. 12. 17.
Tarquinius regno pulsus fugit, unius assis
Non umquam pretio pluris licuisse notante
Judice quo nosti populo, qui stultus honores
Sæpe dat indignis et famæ servit ineptus, *ind.* E. 1. 16. 34.
Qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus. Quid oportet *tit.* C. 4. 14. 4.
Nos facere a volgo longe longeque remotos?
Namque esto, populus Lævino mallet honorem
Quam Decio mandare novo, censorque moveret
Appius, ingenuo si non essem patre natus:
Vel merito, quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem.
Sed fulgente trahit constrictos Gloria curru *23.* E. 2. 1. 177.
Non minus ignotos generosis. Quo tibi, Tilli,
Sumere depositum clavum fierique tribuno?
Invidia accrevit, privato quæ minor esset.
Nam ut quisque insanus nigris medium impediit crus
Pellibus et latum demisit pectore clavum,
Audit continuo: Quis homo hic est? quo patre natus? *pat.* E. 1. 7. 54.
Ut si qui ægrotet quo morbo Barrus, haberi
Ut cupiat formosus, eat quacumque, puellis
Injiciat curam quærendi singula, quali
Sit facie, sura, quali pede, dente, capillo:
Sic qui promittit cives, urbem sibi curæ
Imperium fore et Italiam, delubra deorum, *del.* C. 3. 6. 2.
Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,
Omnes mortales curare et quærere cogit.
Tune Syri, Damæ aut Dionysi filius, audes

18. longe lateque. 29. hic aut; hic et: natust, *S.* 35. et delubra.

Deicere e saxo cives aut tradere Cadmo?
At Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno:
Namque est ille, pater quod erat meus. Hoc tibi Paullus
pla. E. 2. 2. 74. Et Messalla videris? At hic, si plaustra ducenta
Concurrantque foro tria funera, magna sonabit
Cornua quod vincatque tubas; saltem tenet hoc nos.
Nunc ad me redeo libertino patre natum,
rod. S. 1. 4. 81. E. 1. 18. 82. Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum,
Nunc, quia sum tibi, Mæcenas, convictor, at olim,
Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno.
Dissimile hoc illi est: quia non ut forsit honorem
Jure mihi invideat quivis, ita te quoque amicum,
dig. E. 1. 7. 22. Præsertim cautum dignos assumere prava
amb. S. 1. 10. 84. Ambitione procul. Felicem dicere non hoc
Me possim, casu quod te sortitus amicum:
Nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit: optimus olim
Vir. S. 1. 10. 44; 81. Virgilius, post hunc Varius dixere quid essem.
Ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus,
Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari,
Non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum
Me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,
Sed quod eram narro. Respondes, ut tuus est mos,
61. S. 2. 6. 41. Pauca; abeo, et revocas nono post mense jubesque
Esse in amicorum numero. Magnum hoc ego duco,
pla. E. 1. 17. 3. Quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,
pur. E. 1. 2. 67. S. 1. 4. 130. Non patre præclaro sed vita et pectore puro.
Atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis
Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, velut si
Egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore nævos,
Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra
Objiciet vere quisquam mihi, purus et insons,
Ut me collaudem, si et vivo carus amicis;
Causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello
Noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni

41. namquest. 42. plostra, (O.) *contr.* E. 2. 2. 74. 49. ? illist. 53. possum; possunt. 66. ? mendosast. 68. ac, nec, mala.

Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,
Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *74.* E. 1. 1. 56.
Ibant octonis referentes Idibus æra:
Sed puerum est ausus Romam portare docendum
Artes, quas doceat quivis eques atque senator
Semet prognatos. Vestem servosque sequentes
In magno ut populo si qui vidisset, avita
Ex re præberi sumptus mihi crederet illos.
Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes
Circum doctores aderat. Quid multa? Pudicum,
Qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni
Non solum facto verum opprobrio quoque turpi,
Nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret, olim
Si præco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor *præ.* E. 1. 7. 56.
Mercedes sequerer; neque ego essem questus: at hoc nunc
Laus illi debetur et a me gratia major.
Nil me pœniteat sanum patris hujus; eoque
Non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars,
Quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes,
Sic me defendam. Longe mea discrepat istis
Et vox et ratio: nam si natura juberet
A certis annis ævum remeare peractum
Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscumque parentes
Optaret sibi quisque, meis contentus honestos
Fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere, demens
Judicio volgi, sanus fortasse tuo, quod
Nollem onus haud umquam solitus portare molestum.
Nam mihi continuo major quærenda foret res *sal.* E. 1. 6. 52.
Atque salutandi plures, ducendus et unus
Et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve *cal.* E. 1. 14. 42.
Exirem, plures calones atque caballi *pet.* E. 2. 1. 192.
Pascendi, ducenda petorrita. Nunc mihi curto
Ire licet mulo vel si libet usque Tarentum,
Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret atque eques armos;

76. ? puerumst. 79. si quis. 96. honustos, S.

Obiciet nemo sordes mihi, quas tibi, Tilli,
Cum Tiburte via prætorem quinque sequuntur
Te pueri, lasanum portantes œnophorumque,
Hoc ego commodius quam tu, præclare senator,
Milibus atque aliis vivo. Quacumque libido est,
Incedo solus, percontor quanti olus ac far;
Fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro
Sæpe forum, assisto divinis, inde domum me
Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum;
Cena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus
cya. C. 3. 8. 13. Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, adstat echinus
Vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.
Deinde eo dormitum non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se
Voltum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.
Ad quartam jaceo; post hanc vagor; aut ego lecto
Aut scripto quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo,
Non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis.
Ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum
Cam. S. 2. 3. 144. Admonuit, fugio Campum lusumque trigonem.
Pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani
Ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. Hæc est
Vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique;
His me consolor victurum suavius ac si
Quæstor avus pater atque meus patruusque fuisset.

VII.

Proscripti Regis Rupili pus atque venenum
Hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, opinor
Omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse.
Persius hic permagna negotia dives habebat
Clazomenis, etiam lites cum Rege molestas,

107. objiciet. 108. secuntur, *b. c.* 111. ? libidost.
131. fuissent, (*cp.* C. 1. 24. 8.)

Durus homo atque odio qui posset vincere Regem,
Confidens tumidusque, adeo sermonis amari,
Sisennas, Barros ut equis præcurreret albis.
Ad Regem redeo. Postquam nihil inter utrumque
Convenit; hoc etenim sunt omnes jure molesti,
Quo fortes, quibus adversum bellum incidit: inter
Hectora Priamiden animosum atque inter Achillem
Ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divideret mors,
Non aliam ob causam, nisi quod virtus in utroque
Summa fuit; duo si discordia vexet inertes
Aut si disparibus bellum incidat, ut Diomedi
Cum Lycio Glauco, discedat pigrior ultro
Muneribus missis. Bruto prætore tenente
Ditem Asiam, Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non
Compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchius. In jus
Acres procurrunt, magnum spectaculum uterque.
Persius exponit causam; ridetur ab omni
Conventu: laudat Brutum laudatque cohortem,
Solem Asiæ Brutum appellat, stellasque salubres
Appellat comites, excepto Rege: Canem illum,
Invisum agricolis sidus, venisse; ruebat
Flumen ut hibernum, fertur quo rara securis.
Tum Prænestinus salso multoque fluenti
Expressa arbusto regerit convicia, durus
Vindemiator et invictus, cui sæpe viator
Cessisset magna compellans voce cuculum. *com.* S. 2. 3. 297
At Græcus, postquam est Italo perfusus aceto,
Persius exclamat: Per magnos, Brute, deos te
Oro, qui reges consueris tollere, cur non
Hunc Regem jugulas? Operum hoc, mihi crede,
tuorum est.

31. cucullum. 32. ? postquamst. 35. ? tuorumst.

VIII.

Olim truncus eram ficulnus, inutile lignum,
Cum faber incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum,
Maluit esse deum; deus inde ego, furum aviumque
Maxima formido: nam fures dextra coërcet
Obscenoque ruber porrectus ab inguine palus:
Ast importunas volucres in vertice arundo
Terret fixa vetatque novis considere in hortis.
Huc prius angustis ejecta cadavera cellis
Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca;
Hoc miseræ plebi stabat commune sepulcrum,
11. S. 2. 1. 22. Pantolabo scurræ Nomentanoque nepoti.
Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum
Hic dabat, heredes monumentum ne sequeretur.
Nunc licet Esquiliis habitare salubribus atque
Aggere in aprico spatiari, quo modo tristes
Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum;
17. Ep. 5. 100. Cum mihi non tantum furesque feræque suëtæ
Hunc vexare locum curæ sunt atque labori,
ven. Ep. 5. 87. Quantum carminibus quæ versant atque venenis
Humanos animos: has nullo perdere possum
Nec prohibere modo, simul ac vaga Luna decorum
Protulit os, quin ossa legant herbasque nocentes.
Vidi egomet nigra succinctam vadere palla
Canidiam pedibus nudis passoque capillo,
Cum Sagana majore ululantem; pallor utrasque
Fecerat horrendas adspectu. Scalpere terram
Unguibus et pullam divellere mordicus agnam
Cœperunt; cruor in fossam confusus, ut inde
Manes elicerent, animas responsa daturas.
Lanea et effigies erat, altera cerea: major
Lanea quæ pœnis compesceret inferiorem;
Cerea suppliciter stabat, servilibus ut quæ

15. qua, *Bent. conj.*

Jam peritura modis. Hecaten vocat altera, sævam
Altera Tisiphonen: serpentes atque videres
Infernas errare canes, Lunamque rubentem,
Ne foret his testis, post magna latere sepulcra.
Mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis
Corvorum; atque in me veniat mictum atque cacatum
Julius et fragilis Pediatia furque Voranus.
Singula quid memorem? quo pacto alterna loquentes
Umbræ cum Sagana resonarent triste et acutum,
Utque lupi barbam variæ cum dente colubræ
Abdiderint furtim terris et imagine cerea
Largior arserit ignis, et ut non testis inultus
Horruerim voces Furiarum et facta duarum.
Nam, displosa sonat quantum vesica, pepedi
Diffissa nate ficus; at illæ currere in urbem.
Canidiæ dentes, altum Saganæ caliendrum
Excidere atque herbas atque incantata lacertis
Vincula, cum magno risuque jocoque videres.

IX.

Ibam forte Via Sacra, sicut meus est mos *Via Sa.* Ep. 4. 7; 7. 8.
Nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis; *tot.* E. 1. 1. 11.
Accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum,
Arreptaque manu: Quid agis, dulcissime rerum?
Suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, et cupio omnia quæ vis. *sua.* E. 1. 8. 4.
Cum assectaretur: Num quid vis? occupo. At ille:
Noris nos, inquit: docti sumus. Hic ego: Pluris
Hoc, inquam, mihi eris. Misere discedere quærens,
Ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, in aurem
Dicere nescio quid puero, cum sudor ad imos
Manaret talos; O te, Bolane, cerebri
Felicem! aiebam tacitus; cum quidlibet ille

38. veniant.

Garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret. Ut illi
Nil respondebam : Misere cupis, inquit, abire :
n. ag. Ep. 17. 81. Jam dudum video ; sed nil agis : usque tenebo ;
Persequar. Hinc quo nunc iter est tibi ? Nil opus est te
Circumagi : quendam volo visere non tibi notum ;
cub. S. 2. 3. 289. Trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Cæsaris hortos.
Nil habeo quod agam et non sum piger : usque sequar te.
Demitto auriculas, ut iniquæ mentis asellus,
Cum gravius dorso subiit onus. Incipit ille :
Vis. S. 1. 10. 83. Si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum,
Var. C. 1. 6. 1. Non Varium facies : nam quis me scribere plures
Aut citius possit versus ? quis membra movere
Her. S. 1. 3. 129. Mollius ? invideat quod et Hermogenes, ego canto.
Interpellandi locus hic erat : Est tibi mater,
Cognati, quis te salvo est opus ? Haud mihi quisquam ;
Omnes composui. Felices ! nunc ego resto.
Sab. Ep. 17. 28. Confice : namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella
Quod puero cecinit divina mota anus urna :
Hunc neque dira venena nec hosticus auferet ensis
Nec laterum dolor aut tussis nec tarda podagra ;
Garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque : loquaces
Si sapiat vitet, simul atque adoleverit ætas.
Ves. C. 1. 2. 16. Ventum erat ad Vestæ, quarta jam parte diei
vad. S 1. 1. 11. Præterita, et casu tunc respondere vadato
Debebat ; quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.
ade. S. 2. 6. 35. Si me amas, inquit, paulum hic ades. Interea si
int. S. 2. 1. 6. Aut valeo stare aut novi civilia jura ;
Et propero quo scis. Dubius sum quid faciam, inquit,
Tene relinquam an rem. Me, sodes. Non faciam, ille,
Et præcedere cœpit ; ego, ut contendere durum est
Cum victore, sequor. Mæcenas quomodo tecum ?
Hinc repetit ; paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanæ ;
Nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. Haberes
Magnum adjutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,

16. Persequar hinc,...tibi, (O.) 27. ? salvost ; haut, S.
42. ? durumst ; est *om. MSS.*

Hunc hominem velles si tradere: dispeream ni *tra.* E. 1. 9. 3; 18. 78.
Summosses omnes. Non isto vivimus illic,
Quo tu rere, modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est
Nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit umquam,
Ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni
Cuique suus. Magnum narras, vix credibile! Atqui
Sic habet. Accendis quare cupiam magis illi
Proximus esse. Velis tantummodo: quæ tua virtus,
Expugnabis; et est qui vinci possit, eoque
Difficiles aditus primos habet. Haud mihi deero: *dee.* S. 2. 1. 17.
Muneribus servos corrumpam; non, hodie si
Exclusus fuero, desistam; tempora quæram;
Occurram in triviis; deducam: Nil sine magno
Vita labore dedit mortalibus. Hæc dum agit, ecce
Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus, et illum *Ari.* C. 1. 22. E. 1. 10.
Qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. Unde venis? et,
Quo tendis? rogat et respondet. Vellere cœpi
Et prensare manu lentissima bracchia, nutans,
Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus
Ridens dissimulare; meum jecur urere bilis.
Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te
Aiebas mecum. Memini bene; sed meliore
Tempore dicam: hodie tricesima sabbata: vin tu
Curtis Judæis oppedere? Nulla mihi, inquam,
Religio est. At mi; sum paulo infirmior, unus
Multorum. Ignosces; alias loquar. Huncine solem
Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Fugit improbus ac me
Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obvius illi
Adversarius et—Quo tu turpissime? magna
Inclamat voce et—Licet antestari? Ego vero
Oppono auriculam. Rapit in jus; clamor utrimque,
Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

48. vivitur, *Bent.* 49. ? ullast. 50. inquam. 64. pressare. 68. meliori. 69. vis tu, *B.* (*cp.* S. 2. 6. 92.) 71. ? Religiost. 76. exclamat.

X.

Lucili, quam sis mendosus, teste Catone
Defensore tuo pervincam, qui male factos
Emendare parat versus, hoc lenius ille
Est quo vir melior, longe subtilior illo,
Qui multum puer et loris et funibus udis
Exhortatus, ut esset opem qui ferre poëtis
Antiquis posset contra fastidia nostra,
Grammaticorum equitum doctissimus. Ut redeam illuc.

Nempe incomposito dixi pede currere versus
Lucili: quis tam Lucili fautor inepte est,
Ut non hoc fateatur? At idem, quod sale multo
Urbem defricuit, charta laudatur eadem.
Nec tamen hoc tribuens dederim quoque cetera; nam sic
Et Laberi mimos ut pulchra poëmata mirer.
Ergo non satis est risu diducere rictum
Auditoris; et est quædam tamen hic quoque virtus;
Est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia neu se
Impediat verbis lassas onerantibus aures;
Et sermone opus est modo tristi, sæpe jocoso,
rhe. S. 1. 5. 2. Defendente vicem modo rhetoris atque poëtæ,
Interdum urbani, parcentis viribus atque
rid. S. 1. 1. 24. Extenuantis eas consulto. Ridiculum acri
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res.
16. S. 1. 4. 1. Illi scripta quibus comœdia prisca viris est
Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi; quos neque pulcher
Hermogenes umquam legit, neque simius iste
Nil præter Calvum et doctus cantare Catullum.
At magnum fecit, quod verbis Græca Latinis
Miscuit. O seri studiorum! quine putetis
Difficile et mirum, Rhodio quod Pitholeonti
Contigit? At sermo lingua concinnus utraque

2. ? ineptest.

Suavior, ut Chio nota si commixta Falerni est. *not.* C. 2. 3. 8.
Cum versus facias; te ipsum percontor, an et cum
Dura tibi peragenda rei sit causa Petilli? 26. S. 1. 4. 94.
Scilicet oblitus patriæque patrisque, Latine
Cum Pedius causas exsudet Poplicola atque
Corvinus, patriis intermiscere petita
Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis.
Atque ego cum Græcos facerem natus mare citra
Versiculos, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, *vet.* C. 4. 15. 1. *Qui.* C. 3. 3. 15.
Post mediam noctem visus, cum somnia vera:
In silvam non ligna feras insanius ac si
Magnas Græcorum malis implere catervas.
Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona dumque
Defingit Rheni luteum caput, hæc ego ludo, *lud.* C. 1. 32. 2.
Quæ neque in æde sonent certantia judice Tarpa, *Tar.* A. P. 387.
Nec redeant iterum atque iterum spectanda theatris.
Arguta meretrice potes Davoque Chremeta *arg.* E. 1. 14. 42.
Eludente senem comis garrire libellos *gar.* S. 2. 6. 77.
Unus vivorum, Fundani; Pollio regum *Pol.* C. 2. 1. 9.
Facta canit pede ter percusso; forte epos acer *ace.* E. 2. 1. 165.
Ut nemo Varius ducit; molle atque facetum
Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenæ.
Hoc erat, experto frustra Varrone Atacino
Atque quibusdam aliis, melius quod scribere possem,
Inventore minor; neque ego illi detrahere ausim *inv.* S. 2. 1. 63.
Hærentem capiti cum multa laude coronam.
At dixi fluere hunc lutulentum, sæpe ferentem
Plura quidem tollenda relinquendis. Age, quæso,
Tu nihil in magno doctus reprehendis Homero?
Nil comis tragici mutat Lucilius Acci? *Acc.* E. 2. 1. 56. A. P. 258.
Non ridet versus Enni gravitate minores, *Enn.* E. 2. 1. 50. A. P. 259.
Cum de se loquitur non ut majore reprensis?
Quid vetat et nosmet Lucili scripta legentes
Quærere, num illius, num rerum dura negarit

24. ? Falernist. 27. oblitos, B. *conj.*; Latini.

Versiculos natura magis factos et euntes
Mollius ac si quis pedibus quid claudere senis,
duc. S. 1. 4. 9. Hoc tantum contentus, amet scripsisse ducentos
Ante cibum versus, totidem cenatus; Etrusci
Quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius amni
Ingenium, capsis quem fama est esse librisque
Ambustum propriis. Fuerit Lucilius, inquam,
Comis et urbanus, fuerit limatior idem
Quam rudis et Græcis intacti carminis auctor,
Quamque poëtarum seniorum turba; sed ille,
Si foret hoc nostrum fato dilatus in ævum,
rec. A. P. 447. Detereret sibi multa, recideret omne quod ultra
Perfectum traheretur, et in versu faciendo
Sæpe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet ungues.
Sæpe stilum vertas iterum quæ digna legi sint
Scripturus, neque te ut miretur turba labores,
74. E. 1. 19. 34. Contentus paucis lectoribus. An tua demens
dic. E. 2. 1. 71. : Vilibus in ludis dictari carmina malis?
equ. E. 2. 1. 185. Non ego: nam satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut audax
Contemptis aliis explosa Arbuscula dixit.
Men moveat cimex Pantilius, aut cruciet quod
Vellicet absentem Demetrius, aut quod ineptus
Fannius Hermogenis lædat conviva Tigelli?
Plo. S. 1. 5. 40. Plotius et Varius, Mæcenas Virgiliusque,
Val. C. 2. 9. Valgius et probet hæc Octavius, optimus atque
Fus. S. 1. 9. 61. Fuscus et hæc utinam Viscorum laudet uterque.
amb. S. 1. 6. 52. Ambitione relegata te dicere possum,
Pollio, te, Messalla, tuo cum fratre simulque
can. E. 1. 4. 1. Vos, Bibule et Servi, simul his te, candide Furni,
Complures alios, doctos ego quos et amicos
pru. A. P. 462. Prudens prætereo; quibus hæc, sunt qualiacunque,
Arridere velim, doliturus si placeant spe
Deterius nostra. Demetri, teque, Tigelli,
Discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras.
I, puer, atque meo citus hæc subscribe libello.

63. ? famast. 88. sint.

Q. HORATI FLACCI SATIRAE.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

I.

Sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer et ultra
Legem tendere opus; sine nervis altera quidquid
Composui pars esse putat similesque meorum
Mille die versus deduci posse. Trebati,
Quid faciam præscribe. Quiescas. Ne faciam, inquis,
Omnino versus? Aio. Peream male, si non *per.* S. 1. 9. 38.
Optimum erat; verum nequeo dormire. Ter uncti
Transnanto Tiberim, somno quibus est opus alto,
Irriguumque mero sub noctem corpus habento.
Aut, si tantus amor scribendi te rapit, aude
Cæsaris invicti res dicere, multa laborum
Præmia laturus. Cupidum, pater optime, vires
Deficiunt: neque enim quivis horrentia pilis 13. C. 1. 6. 5. 4. 2. 27.
Agmina nec fracta pereuntes cuspide Gallos
Aut labentis equo describat vulnera Parthi.
Attamen et justum poteras et scribere fortem,
Scipiadam ut sapiens Lucilius. Haud mihi deero,
Cum res ipsa feret: nisi dextro tempore, Flacci *dex.* S. 2. 4. 4.
Verba per attentam non ibunt Cæsaris aurem;
Cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus.

1. videar. 15. describit.

Quanto rectius hoc quam tristi lædere versu
22. S. 1. 8. 11. Pantolabum scurram Nomentanumque nepotem,
int. E. 2. 1. 151. Cum sibi quisque timet, quamquam est intactus, et odit.
Quid faciam? Saltat Milonius, ut semel icto
Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis;
26. C. 1. 12. 26. Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem
Pugnis; quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Milia: me pedibus delectat claudere verba
Lucili ritu, nostrum melioris utroque.
Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim
Credebat libris, neque si male cesserat umquam
Decurrens alio, neque si bene; quo fit, ut omnis
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
Vita senis. Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Apulus anceps:
Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus,
Missus ad hoc pulsis, vetus est ut fama, Sabellis,
Quo ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis,
Sive quod Apula gens seu quod Lucania bellum
sti. S. 1. 10. 72. Incuteret violenta. Sed hic stilus haud petet ultro
Quemquam animantem et me veluti custodiet ensis
Vagina tectus; quem cur destringere coner
Tutus ab infestis latronibus? O pater et rex
Juppiter, ut pereat positum rubigine telum
Nec quisquam noceat cupido mihi pacis! at ille,
Qui me commorit,—melius non tangere, clamo—
46. E. 1. 13. 9. Flebit et insignis tota cantabitur urbe.
Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam,
Canidia Albuti quibus est inimica venenum,
Grande malum Turius, si quid se judice certes.
Ut, quo quisque valet, suspectos terreat, utque
Imperet hoc natura potens, sic collige mecum:
Dente lupus, cornu taurus petit: unde nisi intus
Monstratum? Scævæ vivacem crede nepoti
Matrem: nil faciet sceleris pia dextera; mirum,

23. ? quamquamst.

Ut, neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos :
Sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta.
Ne longum faciam : seu me tranquilla senectus
Exspectat seu Mors atris circumvolat alis, *ali.* C. 2. 17. 25.
Dives, inops, Romæ, seu fors ita jusserit, exsul,
Quisquis erit vitæ, scribam, color. O puer, ut sis *col.* E. 1. 17. 23.
Vitalis metuo, et majorum ne quis amicus *maj.* E. 1. 17. 2.
Frigore te feriat. Quid ? cum est Lucilius ausus
Primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem,
Detrahere et pellem, nitidus qua quisque per ora 64. E. 1. 16. 45.
Cederet introrsum turpis ; num Lælius aut qui
Duxit ab oppressa meritum Carthagine nomen, 66. C. 4. 8. 18.
Ingenio offensi aut læso doluere Metello *læs. v.* 21. S. 1. 10. 80.
Famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus ? Atqui
Primores populi arripuit populumque tributim, *arr.* S. 2. 3. 224.
Scilicet uni æquus virtuti atque ejus amicis.
Quin ubi se a volgo et scena in secreta remorant
Virtus Scipiadæ et mitis sapientia Læli,
Nugari cum illo et discincti ludere, donec *nug.* E. 1. 18. 60.
Decoqueretur olus, soliti. Quidquid sum ego, quamvis *olu.* S. 2. 7. 30. E. 1. 5. 2 ; 17. 13.
Infra Lucili censum ingeniumque, tamen me
Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque 76. E. 1. 17. 35 ; 20. 23.
Invidia et fragili quærens illidere dentem
Offendet solido, nisi quid tu, docte Trebati,
Dissentis. Equidem nihil hinc diffindere possum ;
Sed tamen ut monitus caveas, ne forte negoti
Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum :
Si mala condiderit in quem quis carmina, jus est 82. E. 2. 1. 152.
Judiciumque. Esto, si quis mala : sed bona si quis
Judice condiderit laudatus Cæsare ? si quis
Opprobriis dignum latraverit, integer ipse ?
Solventur risu tabulæ, tu missus abibis.

62. ? cumst. 65. et qui. 71. vulgo. 84. laudatur.

II.

Quæ virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo,—
Min. A. P. 385. Nec meus hic sermo est, sed quæ præcepit Ofella
Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva—
Discite non inter lances mensasque nitentes,
Cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, et cum
imp. S. 2. 3. 257. Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat,
Verum hic impransi mecum disquirite. Cur hoc?
Dicam, si potero. Male verum examinat omnis
Corruptus judex. Leporem sectatus equove
Lassus ab indomito vel, si Romana fatigat
Militia assuetum Græcari, seu pila velox
Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem
Seu te discus agit, pete cedentem aëra disco:
fas. S. 1. 2. 114. Cum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis
Sperne cibum vilem, nisi Hymettia mella Falerno
atr. C. 3. 27. 18. Ne biberis diluta. Foris est promus, et atrum
Defendens pisces hiemat mare: cum sale panis
Latrantem stomachum bene leniet. Unde putas aut
Qui partum? Non in caro nidore voluptas
Summa, sed in te ipso est. Tu pulmentaria quære
vit. v. 78. Sudando: pinguem vitiis albumque neque ostrea
22. Ep. 2. 50; 54. Nec scarus aut poterit peregrina juvare lagois.
Vix tamen eripiam, posito pavone velis quin
Hoc potius quam gallina tergere palatum,
Corruptus vanis rerum, quia veneat auro
Rara avis et picta pandat spectacula cauda,
Tamquam ad rem attineat quicquam. Num vesceris ista
Quam laudas pluma? cocto num adest honor idem?
Carne tamen, quamvis distat nil, hac magis illa.
Imparibus formis deceptum te patet. Esto:

2. ? sermost; quem. 20. ? ipsost. 29. illam, *b.* S. 30. petere, S.

Unde datum sentis, lupus hic Tiberinus an alto
Captus hiet, pontesne inter jactatus an amnis
Ostia sub Tusci? Laudas, insane, trilibrem *Tus.* C. 3. 7. 28.
Mullum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est.
Ducit te species, video. Quo pertinet ergo
Proceros odisse lupos? quia scilicet illis
Majorem natura modum dedit, his breve pondus.
Jejunus raro stomachus volgaria temnit.
Porrectum magno magnum spectare catino
Vellem, ait Harpyiis gula digna rapacibus. At vos, *gul.* S. 2. 7. 111. E. 1. 6. 57.
Præsentes Austri, coquite horum obsonia. Quamquam
Putet aper rhombusque recens, mala copia quando
Ægrum sollicitat stomachum, cum rapula plenus
Atque acidas mavult inulas. Necdum omnis abacta *inu.* S. 2. 8. 51.
Pauperies epulis regum: nam vilibus ovis
Nigrisque est oleis hodie locus. Haud ita pridem
Galloni præconis erat acipensere mensa
Infamis. Quid? tum rhombos minus æquora alebant?
Tutus erat rhombus tutoque ciconia nido,
Donec vos auctor docuit prætorius. Ergo
Si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assos,
Parebit pravi docilis Romana juventus. *doc.* C. 4. 6. 43.
Sordidus a tenui victu distabit Ofella
Judice: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud,
Si te alio pravum detorseris. Avidienus,
Cui Canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhæret,
Quinquennes oleas est et silvestria corna,
Ac nisi mutatum parcit defundere vinum et, *mut.* S. 2. 8. 50.
Cujus odorem olei nequeas perferre, licebit
Ille repotia, natales aliosve dierum

34. ? necessest. 38. vulgaria. 48. æquor alebat. 55. pravus. 56. ductum.

Festos albatus celebret, cornu ipse bilibri
Caulibus instillat, veteris non parcus aceti.
63. C. 1. 31. 15. Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? et horum
Utrum imitabitur? Hac urget lupus, hac canis, aiunt.
Mundus erit qua non offendat sordibus atque
In neutram partem cultus miser. Hic neque servis
mun. v. 81. C. 2. 5. 2. Albuti senis exemplo, dum munia didit,
Sævus erit, nec sic ut simplex Nævius unctam
præ. S. 1. 4. 88. Convivis præbebit aquam: vitium hoc quoque magnum.
Accipe nunc, victus tenuis quæ quantaque secum
Afferat. In primis valeas bene: nam variæ res
Ut noceant homini, credas memor illius escæ,
Quæ simplex olim tibi sederit; at simul assis
Miscueris elixa, simul conchylia turdis,
Dulcia se in bilem vertent stomachoque tumultum
pit. E. 1. 1. 108. Lenta feret pituita. Vides ut pallidus omnis
Cena desurgat dubia? Quin corpus onustum
Hesternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat una,
Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ.
Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori
Membra dedit, vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit.
Hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam,
Sive diem festum rediens advexerit annus,
Seu recreare volet tenuatum corpus, ubique
Accedent anni et tractari mollius ætas
Imbecilla volet. Tibi quidnam accedet ad istam
Quam puer et validus præsumis mollitiem, seu
Dura valetudo inciderit seu tarda senectus?
Rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus
Illis nullus erat, sed credo hac mente, quod hospes
Tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius quam
Integrum edax dominus consumeret. Hos utinam inter
pri. S. 1. 3. 99. Heroas natum tellus me prima tulisset!
Das aliquid famæ, quæ carmine gratior aurem

62. largus. 65. qui. 79. affligit.

Occupat humanam : grandes rhombi patinæque
Grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus ; adde
Iratum patruum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum
Et frustra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti
As, laquei pretium. Jure, inquit, Trausius istis
Jurgatur verbis ; ego vectigalia magna
Divitiasque habeo tribus amplas regibus. Ergo,
Quod superat non est melius quo insumere possis ?
Cur eget indignus quisquam te divite ? quare
Templa ruunt antiqua deum ? cur, improbe, caræ
Non aliquid patriæ tanto emetiris acervo ?
Uni nimirum recte tibi semper erunt res.
O magnus posthac inimicis risus ! Uterne
Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius ? hic qui
Pluribus adsuerit mentem corpusque superbum,
An qui contentus parvo metuensque futuri,
In pace ut sapiens aptarit idonea bello ?

Quo magis his credas, puer hunc ego parvus Ofellam
Integris opibus novi non latius usum
Quam nunc accisis. Videas metato in agello
Cum pecore et gnatis fortem mercede colonum :
Non ego, narrantem, temere edi luce profesta
Quicquam præter olus fumosæ cum pede pernæ.
At mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes
Sive operum vacuo gratus conviva per imbrem
Vicinus, bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis
Sed pullo atque hædo ; tum pensilis uva secundas
Et nux ornabat mensas cum duplice ficu.
Post hoc ludus erat culpa potare magistra,
Ac venerata Ceres, ita culmo surgeret alto,
Explicuit vino contractæ seria frontis.
Sæviat atque novos moveat fortuna tumultus :

pat. C. 3. 12. 4. S. 2. 3. 88.
vec. C. 3. 16. 40.
104. C. 3. 6. 2.
105. C. 3. 24. 45. *eme.* S. 1. 1. 96.
125. C. 3. 29. 16.

95. occupet.

Quantum hinc imminuet? quanto aut ego parcius, aut vos,
O pueri, nituistis, ut huc novus incola venit?
er. C. 2. 18. 32. Nam propriæ telluris erum natura neque illum
Nec me nec quemquam statuit: nos expulit ille;
Illum aut nequities aut vafri inscitia juris,
Postremum expellet certe vivacior heres.
Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofellæ
Dictus, erit nulli proprius; sed cedet in usum
Nunc mihi, nunc alii. Quocirca vivite fortes,
Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.

III.

Sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno
mem. A. P. 389. Membranam poscas, scriptorum quæque retexens,
Iratus tibi quod vini somnique benignus
Nil dignum sermone canas. Quid fiet? At ipsis
Saturnalibus huc fugisti. Sobrius ergo
pro. A. P. 138. Dic aliquid dignum promissis. Incipe. Nil est.
Culpantur frustra calami immeritusque laborat
Iratis natus paries dis atque poëtis.
min. E. 1. 8. 3. Atqui voltus erat multa et præclara minantis,
vil. S. 1. 5. 45. Si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto.
Quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro,
Arc. E. 1. 19. 24. Eupolin, Archilochum, comites educere tantos?
Invidiam placare paras virtute relicta?
Contemnere, miser. Vitanda est improba Siren
Desidia, aut quidquid vita meliore parasti,
Ponendum æquo animo. Di te, Damasippe, deæque
Verum ob consilium donent tonsore! sed unde
Tam bene me nosti? Postquam omnis res mea Janum
Ad medium fracta est, aliena negotia curo

129. herum. 1. scribes. 14. ? vitandast. 19. ? fractast.

Excussus propriis : olim nam quærere amabam,
Quo vafer ille pedes lavisset Sisyphus ære,
Quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset ;
Callidus huic signo ponebam milia centum ;
Hortos egregiasque domos mercarier unus
Cum lucro noram : unde frequentia Mercuriale
Imposuere mihi cognomen compita. Novi,
Et miror morbi purgatum te illius. Atqui *mor.* E. 1. 1. 35.
Emovit veterem mire novus, ut solet, in cor
Trajecto lateris miseri capitisve dolore :
Ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget.
Dum ne quid simile huic, esto ut libet. O bone, ne te
Frustrere, insanis et tu stultique prope omnes, *pro.* S. 1. 3. 98. E. 1. 6. 1.
Si quid Stertinius veri crepat, unde ego mira
Descripsi docilis præcepta hæc, tempore quo me
Solatus jussit sapientem pascere barbam
Atque a Fabricio non tristem ponte reverti.
Nam male re gesta cum vellem mittere operto
Me capite in flumen, dexter stetit et, Cave faxis
Te quicquam indignum : pudor, inquit, te malus angit,
Insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi.
Primum nam inquiram, quid sit furere ; hoc si erit in te
Solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.
Quem mala stultitia et quemcumque inscitia veri
Cæcum agit, insanum Chrysippi porticus et grex *Chr.* S. 1. 3. 127.
Autumat. Hæc populos, hæc magnos formula reges
Excepto sapiente tenet. Nunc accipe, quare
Desipiant omnes æque ac tu, qui tibi nomen
Insano posuere. Velut silvis, ubi passim
Palantes error certo de tramite pellit,
Ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, unus utrique
Error, sed variis illudit partibus ; hoc te
Crede modo insanum, nihilo ut sapientior ille,

Qui te deridet, caudam trahat. Est genus unum
Stultitiæ nihilum metuenda timentis, ut ignes,
Ut rupes fluviosque in campo obstare queratur;
Alterum et huic varum et nihilo sapientius ignes
Per medios fluviosque ruentis: clamet amica
Mater, honesta soror cum cognatis, pater, uxor:
Hic fossa est ingens, hic rupes maxima; serva!
Non magis audierit, quam Fufius ebrius olim,
Cum Ilionam edormit, Catienis mille ducentis
Mater, te appello, clamantibus. Huic ego volgus
Errori similem cunctum insanire docebo.
Insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo:
Integer est mentis Damasippi creditor. Esto.
Accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi, si tibi dicam,
Tune insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors
Rejecta præda, quam præsens Mercurius fert?
Scribe decem a Nerio; non est satis: adde Cicutæ
Nodosi tabulas centum, mille adde catenas;
Effugiet tamen hæc sceleratus vincula Proteus.
Cum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis,
Fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum, et cum volet arbor.
Si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene sani;
Putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perilli
Dictantis, quod tu numquam rescribere possis.
Audire atque togam jubeo componere, quisquis
Ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore,
Quisquis luxuria tristive superstitione
Aut alio mentis morbo calet; huc propius me,
Dum doceo insanire omnes, vos ordine adite.
Danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris;
Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.
Heredes Staberi summam incidere sepulcro:
Ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum
Damnati populo paria atque epulum arbitrio Arri,

78. S. 1. 4. 26. E. 1. 18. 22.
cal. E. 2. 1. 108.
ell. E. 2. 2. 137.

59. ? fossast. 62. vulgus. 74. ? insanist. 75. ? cerebrumst. 82. hellebori.

Frumenti quantum metit Africa. Sive ego prave *Afr.* C. 1. 1. 10.
Seu recte hoc volui, ne sis patruus mihi. Credo *pat.* S. 2. 2. 97.
Hoc Staberi prudentem animum vidisse. Quid ergo
Sensit, cum summam patrimoni insculpere saxo
Heredes voluit? Quoad vixit, credidit ingens
Pauperiem vitium et cavit nihil acrius, ut si
Forte minus locuples uno quadrante perisset,
Ipse videretur sibi nequior: omnis enim res,
Virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque pulchris
Divitiis parent; quas qui construxerit, ille *con.* C. 2. 3. 19. S. 1. 1. 44.
Clarus erit, fortis, justus. Sapiensne? Etiam, et rex
Et quidquid volet. Hoc, veluti virtute paratum,
Speravit magnæ laudi fore. Quid simile isti
Græcus Aristippus, qui servos proicere aurum
In media jussit Libya, quia tardius irent
Propter onus segnes? Uter est insanior horum?
Nil agit exemplum, litem quod lite resolvit.
Si quis emat citharas, emptas comportet in unum,
Nec studio citharæ nec Musæ deditus ulli;
Si scalpra et formas non sutor, nautica vela
Aversus mercaturis, delirus et amens
Undique dicatur merito. Qui discrepat istis,
Qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti *109.* S. 1. 1. 41.
Compositis metuensque velut contingere sacrum? *110.* S. 1. 1. 71.
Si quis ad ingentem frumenti semper acervum
Porrectus vigilet cum longo fuste, neque illinc
Audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum,
Ac potius foliis parcus vescatur amaris;
Si positis intus Chii veterisque Falerni
Mille cadis, nihil est, tercentum milibus, acre
Potet acetum; age, si et stramentis incubet, unde-
Octoginta annos natus, cui stragula vestis,
Blattarum ac tinearum epulæ, putrescat in arca; *tin.* E. 1. 20. 12.

96. contraxerit. 119. ? tiniarum.

Nimirum insanus paucis videatur, eo quod
Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.
122. C. 2. 14. 25. Filius aut etiam hæc libertus ut ebibat heres,
des. E. 2. 2. 52. Dis inimice senex, custodis? Ne tibi desit?
Quantulum enim summæ curtabit quisque dierum,
Ungere si caules oleo meliore caputque
Cœperis impexa fœdum porrigine? Quare,
Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers
Undique? Tun sanus? Populum si cædere saxis
Incipias servosve, tuo quos ære pararis,
Insanum te omnes pueri clamentque puellæ:
Cum laqueo uxorem interemis matremque veneno,
Incolumi capite es? Quid enim? Neque tu hoc facis
Argis,
Nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes.
An tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente,
Ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis, quam
In matris jugulo ferrum tepefecit acutum?
Quin, ex quo est habitus male tutæ mentis Orestes,
Nil sane fecit quod tu reprehendere possis:
Non Pyladen ferro violare aususve sororem
Electram, tantum maledicit utrique vocando
Hanc Furiam, hunc aliud, jussit quod splendida bilis.
142. C. 3. 16. 28. Pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri,
Qui Veientanum festis potare diebus
pro. S. 2. 2. 116. C. 4. 15. 25. Campana solitus trulla vappamque profestis,
Quondam lethargo grandi est oppressus, ut heres
Jam circum loculos et claves lætus ovansque
Curreret. Hunc medicus multum celer atque fidelis
Excitat hoc pacto: mensam poni jubet atque
Effundi saccos nummorum, accedere plures
Ad numerandum; hominem sic erigit; addit et illud:
Ni tua custodis, avidus jam hæc auferet heres.

129. servosque tuos, (O). 131. interimis, *vulg.*
132. quidni? neque enim hoc, *Bent.* 137. ? quost.
139. sororem est, *Bent.* 145. ? grandist.

Men vivo? Ut vivas igitur, vigila: hoc age. *age*, E. 1. 18. 88.
Quid vis?
Deficient inopem venæ te, ni cibus atque
Ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti.
Tu cessas? agedum, sume hoc ptisanarium oryzæ.
Quanti emptæ? Parvo. Quanti ergo? Octussibus.
Eheu!
Quid refert, morbo an furtis pereamque rapinis?—
Quisnam igitur sanus? Qui non stultus. Quid
avarus?
Stultus et insanus. Quid? si quis non sit avarus,
Continuo sanus? Minime. Cur, Stoice? Dicam.
Non est cardiacus—Craterum dixisse putato—
Hic æger: recte est igitur surgetque? Negabit,
Quod latus aut renes morbo temptentur acuto.
Non est perjurus neque sordidus; immolet æquis
Hic porcum Laribus: verum ambitiosus et audax; *Lar.* C. 3. 23. 4.
Naviget Anticyram. Quid enim differt, barathrone
Dones quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis?
Servius Oppidius Canusi duo prædia, dives
Antiquo censu, gnatis divisse duobus
Fertur et hoc moriens pueris dixisse vocatis
Ad lectum: Postquam te talos, Aule, nucesque
Ferre sinu laxo, donare et ludere vidi,
Te, Tiberi, numerare, cavis abscondere tristem;
Extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors,
Tu Nomentanum, tu ne sequerere Cicutam. *Nom.* S. 1. 1. 102.
Quare per divos oratus uterque Penates,
Tu cave ne minuas, tu ne majus facias id,
Quod satis esse putat pater et natura coërcet.
Præterea ne vos titillet gloria, jure
Jurando obstringam ambo: uter ædilis fueritve *ute.* S. 2. 5. 23.
Vestrum prætor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.
In cicere atque faba bona tu perdasque lupinis,

157. pereamve. 162. ? rectest. 163. tentantur, (O.) 170. hæc.

Latus ut in Circo spatiere et aëneus ut stes,
Nudus agris, nudus nummis, insane, paternis;
Scilicet ut plausus, quos fert Agrippa, feras tu,
Astuta ingenuum volpes imitata leonem.
Ne quis humasse velit Ajacem, Atrida, vetas cur?
Rex sum. Nil ultra quæro plebeius. Et æquam
Rem imperito; ac si cui videor non justus, inulto
Dicere quod sentit permitto. Maxime regum,
Di tibi dent capta classem deducere Troja!
Ergo consulere et mox respondere licebit?
Consule. Cur Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus,
Putescit, totiens servatis clarus Achivis,
Gaudeat ut populus Priami Priamusque inhumato,
Per quem tot juvenes patrio caruere sepulcro?
Mille ovium insanus morti dedit, inclutum Ulixen
Et Menelaum una mecum se occidere clamans.
Tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam
Ante aras spargisque mola caput, improbe, salsa,
Rectum animi servas? Quorsum? Insanus quid enim Ajax
Fecit, cum stravit ferro pecus? Abstinuit vim
Uxore et gnato: mala multa precatus Atridis,
Non ille aut Teucrum aut ipsum violavit Ulixen.
Verum ego, ut hærentes adverso litore naves
pru. S. 1. 10. 88. E. 2. 2. 18. Eriperem, prudens placavi sanguine divos.
Nempe tuo, furiose. Meo, sed non furiosus.
Qui species alias veris scelerisque tumultu
Permixtas capiet, commotus habebitur; atque
Stultitiane erret, nihilum distabit, an ira:
Ajax cum immeritos occidit, desipit, agnos;
Cum prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes,
Stas animo et purum est vitio tibi, cum tumidum est, cor?
Si quis lectica nitidam gestare amet agnam,

183. aut æneus, *(male, v. Bent.)* 189. at si. 191. reducere. 194. putrescit. 197. inclytum. 212. Tu.. ...cum admittis *(Bent. conj.)* 213. ? purumst; tumidumst.

Huic vestem ut gnatæ, paret ancillas, paret aurum,
Rufam et Pusillam appellet fortique marito *for.* S. 2. 5. 64.
Destinet uxorem; interdicto huic omne adimat jus
Prætor, et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos.
Quid? si quis gnatam pro muta devovet agna, *mut.* S. 1. 3. 100.
Integer est animi? Ne dixeris. Ergo ubi prava
Stultitia, hic summa est insania; qui sceleratus,
Et furiosus erit; quem cepit vitrea fama,
Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis.
Nunc age luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum: *arr.* S. 2. 1. 69.
Vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes. *vin.* S. 1. 3. 115.
Hic simul accepit patrimoni mille talenta,
Edicit, piscator uti, pomarius, auceps,
Unguentarius ac Tusci turba impia vici, *Tus.* E. 2. 1. 269.
Cum scurris fartor, cum Velabro omne macellum *mac.* E. 1. 15. 31.
Mane domum veniant. Quid tum? Venere frequentes.
Verba facit leno: Quidquid mihi, quidquid et horum
Cuique domi est, id crede tuum et vel nunc pete vel cras.
Accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit æquus:
In nive Lucana dormis ocreatus, ut aprum *Luc.* S. 2. 8. 6.
Cenem ego: tu pisces hiberno ex æquore verris;
Segnis ego indignus qui tantum possideam: aufer!
Sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, *dec.* S. 1. 3. 15.
Unde uxor media currit de nocte vocata.
Filius Æsopi detractam ex aure Metellæ,
Scilicet ut decies solidum obsorberet, aceto *obs.* S. 2. 8. 24.
Diluit insignem bacam: qui sanior ac si
Illud idem in rapidum flumen jaceretve cloacam?
Quinti progenies Arri, par nobile fratrum, *Arr. v.* 86.
Nequitia et nugis, pravorum et amore gemellum,
Luscinias soliti impenso prandere coëmptas,

216. Pupam, Pusam; Posillam, Rufillam. 219. si qui, *Bent.*
221. ? summast; scelerat'est, κ. 232. ? domist. 235. vellis.
240. exsorberet.

cre. C. 1. 36. 10. Quorsum abeant? Sanin creta an carbone notandi?
Ædificare casas, plostello adjungere mures,
Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa
Si quem delectet barbatum, amentia verset.
Si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare.
Nec quicquam differre, utrumne in púlvere, trimus
Quale prius, ludas opus, an meretricis amore
Sollicitus plores; quæro, faciasne quod olim
mor. E. 1. 1. 35. Mutatus Polemon? ponas insignia morbi,
cub. S. 2. 4. 39. Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, potus ut ille
Dicitur ex collo furtim carpsisse coronas,
imp. S. 2. 2. 7. Postquam est impransi correptus voce magistri?
Porrigis irato puero cum poma, recusat:
Sume, catelle; negat: si non des, optet: amator
Exclusus qui distat, agit ubi secum, eat an non,
Quo rediturus erat non arcessitus, et hæret
Invisis foribus? Nec nunc, cum me vocat ultro,
Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores?
Exclusit; revocat: redeam? Non, si obsecret. Ecce
Servus non paulo sapientior: O ere, quæ res
Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque
Tractari non vult. In amore hæc sunt mala, bellum,
Pax rursum: hæc si quis tempestatis prope ritu
Mobilia et cæca fluitantia sorte laboret
Reddere certa sibi: nihilo plus explicet ac si
Insanire paret certa ratione modoque.
Pic. S. 2. 4. 70. Quid? cum Picenis excerpens semina pomis
Gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, penes te es?
Quid? cum balba feris annoso verba palato,
cru. C. 2. 8. 16. Ædificante casas qui sanior? Adde cruorem
Stultitiæ atque ignem gladio scrutare. Modo, inquam,
Hellade percussa Marius cum præcipitat se,
Cerritus fuit? an commotæ crimine mentis

246. sani ut. 248. harundine, *Hl. F.* 254. Polemo. 259. optat. 265. here.

Absolves hominem et sceleris damnabis eundem,
Ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus?
Libertinus erat, qui circum compita siccus — *sic.* C. 4. 5. 39. S. 2. 2. 7. E. 1. 19. 9.
Lautis mane senex manibus currebat et, Unum,—
Quid tam magnum? addens—unum me surpite morti,
Dis etenim facile est, orabat; sanus utrisque
Auribus atque oculis; mentem, nisi litigiosus,
Exciperet dominus, cum venderet. Hoc quoque volgus
Chrysippus ponit fecunda in gente Meneni.
Jupiter, ingentes qui das adimisque dolores,
Mater ait pueri menses jam quinque cubantis, — *cub.* S. 1. 9. 18.
Frigida si puerum quartana reliquerit, illo
Mane die, quo tu indicis jejunia, nudus — *man.* C. 4. 5. 39.
In Tiberi stabit. Casus medicusve levarit
Ægrum ex præcipiti, mater delira necabit
In gelida fixum ripa febrimque reducet.
Quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum. — *quo.* S. 2. 2. 107. *con.* C. 1. 37. 14.
Hæc mihi Stertinius, sapientum octavus, amico
Arma dedit, posthac ne compellarer inultus.
Dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet atque — *298.* S. 2. 1. 45.
Respicere ignoto discet pendentia tergo.
Stoice, post damnum sic vendas omnia pluris, — *dam. v.* 19.
Qua me stultitia, quoniam non est genus unum,
Insanire putas? ego nam videor mihi sanus.
Quid? caput abscissum manibus cum portat Agave
Gnati infelicis, sibi tum furiosa videtur?
Stultum me fateor, liceat concedere veris,
Atque etiam insanum; tantum hoc edissere, quo me
Ægrotare putes animi vitio. Accipe: primum
Ædificas; hoc est, longos imitaris ab imo
Ad summum totus moduli bipedalis, et idem
Corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis

283. quiddam. 284. ? facilest. 286. vulgus. 303. demens cum.

Spiritum et incessum: qui ridiculus minus illo?
An quodcumque facit Mæcenas, te quoque verum est
cer. E. 1. 18. 30. Tantum dissimilem et tanto certare minorem?
Absentis ranæ pullis vituli pede pressis
Unus ubi effugit, matri denarrat, ut ingens
Belua cognatos eliserit: illa rogare,
Quantane? Num tantum, sufflans se, magna fuisset?
Major dimidio. Num tantum? Cum magis atque
Se magis inflaret, Non, si te ruperis, inquit,
Par eris. Hæc a te non multum abludit imago.
Adde poëmata nunc, hoc est, oleum adde camino;
san. A. P. 296. Quæ si quis sanus fecit, sanus facis et tu.
rab. E. 1. 20. 25. Non dico horrendam rabiem. Jam desine. Cultum
Majorem censu. Teneas, Damasippe, tuis te.
Mille puellarum, puerorum mille furores.
O major tandem parcas, insane, minori!

IV.

Unde et quo Catius? Non est mihi tempus aventi
Ponere signa novis præceptis, qualia vincunt
Pyt. C. 1. 28. 14. Pythagoran Anytique reum doctumque Platona.
læv. S. 2. 1. 18. Peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore lævo
Interpellarim; sed des veniam bonus oro.
Quodsi interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, repetes mox,
Sive est naturæ hoc sive artis, mirus utroque.
Quin id erat curæ, quo pacto cuncta tenerem,
Utpote res tenues tenui sermone peractas.
Ede hominis nomen, simul et Romanus an hospes.
Ipsa memor præcepta canam, celabitur auctor.
Longa quibus facies ovis erit, illa memento,
Ut suci melioris et ut magis alba rotundis,
pon. S. 2. 2. 23; 6. 64. Ponere: namque marem cohibent callosa vitellum.

312. ? verumst. 313. tanto dissimilem.
322. facit, et sanus facies tu, (O.) *Hl. B.*

Caule suburbano qui siccis crevit in agris
Dulcior; irriguo nihil est elutius horto.
Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes,
Ne gallina malum responset dura palato,
Doctus eris vivam mixto mersare Falerno:
Hoc teneram faciet. Pratensibus optima fungis
Natura est: aliis male creditur. Ille salubres
Æstates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris
Finiet, ante gravem quæ legerit arbore solem.
Aufidius forti miscebat mella Falerno, *for.* C. 1. 27. 9. 2. 11. 19.
Mendose, quoniam vacuis committere venis
Nil nisi lene decet: leni præcordia mulso
Prolueris melius. Si dura morabitur alvus,
Mitulus et viles pellent obstantia conchæ
Et lapathi brevis herba, sed albo non sine Coo.
Lubrica nascentes implent conchylia lunæ, *lap.* Ep. 2. 57. *con.* S. 2. 8. 27.
Sed non omne mare est generosæ fertile testæ:
Murice Baiano melior Lucrina peloris, *Luc.* Ep. 2. 49.
Ostrea Circeiis, Miseno oriuntur echini,
Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum. *mol.* E. 1. 7. 45.
Nec sibi cenarum quivis temere arroget artem,
Non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum.
Nec satis est cara pisces avertere mensa, *car. v.* 76.
Ignarum, quibus est jus aptius et quibus assis
Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet. *cub.* C. 1. 27. 8.
Umber et iligna nutritus glande rotundas
Curvat aper lances carnem vitantis inertem:
Nam Laurens malus est, ulvis et arundine pinguis.
Vinea submittit capreas non semper edules.
Fecundæ leporis sapiens sectabitur armos. 44. S. 2. 8. 89.
Piscibus atque avibus quæ natura et foret ætas,
Ante meum nulli patuit quæsita palatum.
Sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit. *cru.* S. 1. 1. 25. E. 1. 1. 78.
Nequaquam satis in re una consumere curam;

19. misto, musto. 48. satis est, *Hl. F.*

Ut si quis solum hoc, mala ne sint vina, laboret,
Quali perfundat pisces securus olivo.
Massica si cælo supponas vina sereno,
Nocturna, si quid crassi est, tenuabitur aura
Et decedet odor nervis inimicus; at illa
Integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem.
Sur. E. 1. 17. 52. Surrentina vafer qui miscet fæce Falerna
Vina, columbino limum bene colligit ovo,
Quatenus ima petit volvens aliena vitellus.
Tostis marcentem squillis recreabis et Afra
Potorem cochlea: nam lactuca innatat acri
Post vinum stomacho; perna magis ac magis hillis
Flagitat immorsus refici, quin omnia malit,
Quæcumque immundis fervent allata popinis.
op. pr. E.2.1.229. Est operæ pretium duplicis pernoscere juris
Naturam. Simplex e dulci constat olivo,
Quod pingui miscere mero muriaque decebit,
Non alia quam qua Byzantia putuit orca.
Hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis
Corycioque croco sparsum stetit, insuper addes
Pressa Venafranæ quod baca remisit olivæ.
Tib. C. 1. 7. 14. Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo:
Nam facie præstant. Venucula convenit ollis,
Rectius Albanam fumo duraveris uvam.
Hanc ego cum malis, ego fæcem primus et allec,
Primus et invenior piper album cum sale nigro
Incretum puris circumposuisse catillis.
Immane est vitium dare milia terna macello
Angustoque vagos pisces urgere catino.
Magna movet stomacho fastidia, seu puer unctis
lig. S. 1. 3. 81. Tractavit calicem manibus, dum furta ligurit,
Sive gravis veteri crateræ limus adhæsit.
map. S. 2. 8. 10. E. 1. 5. 22. Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus
Consistit sumptus? neglectis, flagitium ingens.

51. suppones, (O.) 73. halec. 76. ? immanest.

Ten lapides varios lutulenta radere palma
Et Tyrias dare circum inluta toralia vestes,
Oblitum, quanto curam sumptumque minorem
Hæc habeant, tanto reprehendi justius illis,
Quæ nisi divitibus nequeant contingere mensis?
Docte Cati, per amicitiam divosque rogatus
Ducere me auditum, perges quocumque, memento.
Nam quamvis referas memori mihi pectore cuncta,
Non tamen interpres tantundem juveris. Adde
Vultum habitumque hominis, quem tu vidisse beatus
Non magni pendis, quia contigit; at mihi cura
Non mediocris inest, fontes ut adire remotos
Atque haurire queam vitæ præcepta beatæ.

ten, S. 2. 8. 63.
ves. S. 2. 6. 103.

V.

Hoc quoque, Tiresia, præter narrata petenti
Responde, quibus amissas reparare queam res
Artibus atque modis. Quid rides? Jamne doloso
Non satis est Ithacam revehi patriosque penates
Adspicere? O nulli quicquam mentite, vides ut
Nudus inopsque domum redeam, te vate, neque illic
Aut apotheca procis intacta est aut pecus: atqui
Et genus et virtus nisi cum re vilior alga est.
Quando pauperiem missis ambagibus horres,
Accipe qua ratione queas ditescere. Turdus
Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc,
Res ubi magna nitet domino sene; dulcia poma
Et quoscumque feret cultus tibi fundus honores,
Ante Larem gustet venerabilior Lare dives;
Qui quamvis perjurus erit, sine gente, cruentus
Sanguine fraterno, fugitivus, ne tamen illi
Tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses.
Utne tegam spurco Damæ latus? Haud ita Trojæ

8. S. 2. 3. 95. E. 1. 1. 52.
alg. C. 3. 17. 10.
amb. E. 1. 7. 82.
ne, Ep. 17. 56.

84. illota. 7. ? intactast. 8. ? algast. 18. haut.

Me gessi certans semper melioribus. Ergo
20. C. 1. 7. 30. Pauper eris. Fortem hoc animum tolerare jubebo ; 20
Et quondam majora tuli. Tu protinus unde
Divitias ærisque ruam, dic augur, acervos.
Dixi equidem et dico : captes astutus ubique
Testamenta senum, neu si vafer unus et alter
Insidiatorem præroso fugerit hamo, 25
Aut spem deponas aut artem illusus omittas.
cer. S. 2. 1. 49. Magna minorve foro si res certabitur olim,
ute. S. 2. 3. 180. Vivet uter locuples sine gnatis, improbus, ultro
Qui meliorem audax vocet in jus, illius esto
Defensor ; fama civem causaque priorem 30
Sperne, domi si gnatus erit fecundave conjux.
Quinte puta aut Publi,—gaudent prænomine molles
Auriculæ—tibi me virtus tua fecit amicum :
Jus anceps novi, causas defendere possum ;
Eripiet quivis oculos citius mihi, quam te 35
Contemptum cassa nuce pauperet : hæc mea cura est,
Ne quid tu perdas neu sis jocus. Ire domum atque
cur. E. 1. 2. 29 ; 4. 15. Pelliculam curare jube ; fi cognitor ipse ;
Persta atque obdura, seu rubra canicula findet
Infantes statuas, seu pingui tentus omaso 40
41. S. 1. 10. 36. Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes.
Nonne vides, aliquis cubito stantem prope tangens
Inquiet, ut patiens, ut amicis aptus, ut acer ?
Plures annabunt thunni et cetaria crescent.
Si cui præterea validus male filius in re 45
Præclara sublatus aletur, ne manifestum
Cælibis obsequium nudet te, leniter in spem
Arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus
Heres et, si quis casus puerum egerit Orco,
ale. C. 2. 1. 6. In vacuum venias : perraro hæc alea fallit. 50
Qui testamentum tradet tibi cumque legendum,
Abnuere et tabulas a te removere memento,

36. quassa ; ? curast. 40. infantis.

Sic tamen ut limis rapias quid prima secundo
Cera velit versu; solus multisne coheres, *coh. v.* 107.
Veloci percurre oculo. Plerumque recoctus
Scriba ex quinqueviro corvum deludet hiantem,
Captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.
Num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo?
O Laërtiade, quidquid dicam aut erit aut non:
Divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo.
Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, si licet, ede.
Tempore quo juvenis Parthis horrendus, ab alto *juv.* C. 1. 2. 41. 4. 15. 7.
Demissum genus Ænea, tellure marique
Magnus erit, forti nubet procera Corano *for.* S. 2. 3. 216.
Filia Nasicæ, metuentis reddere soldum. *met.* C. 2. 2. 7.
Tum gener hoc faciet: tabulas socero dabit atque
Ut legat orabit: multum Nasica negatas
Accipiet tandem et tacitus leget, invenietque
Nil sibi legatum præter plorare suisque. *plo.* S. 1. 10. 91.
Illud ad hæc jubeo: mulier si forte dolosa
Libertusve senem delirum temperet, illis
Accedas socius; laudes, lauderis ut absens:
Adjuvat hoc quoque, sed vincit longe prius ipsum
Expugnare caput. Scribet mala carmina vecors:
Laudato. Scortator erit: cave te roget; ultro
Penelopam facilis potiori trade. Putasne? *pot.* C. 3. 9. 2. Ep. 15. 13.
Perduci poterit tam frugi tamque pudica, *fru.* E. 1. 16. 49.
Quam nequiere proci recto depellere cursu? *78.* C. 3. 10. 11.
Venit enim magnum donandi parca juventus,
Nec tantum veneris quantum studiosa culinæ:
Sic tibi Penelope frugi est, quæ si semel uno
De sene gustarit tecum partita lucellum, *luc.* Ep. 1. 18. 102.
Ut canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto.
Me sene quod dicam factum est: anus improba Thebis
Et testamento sic est elata: cadaver

81. ? frugist. 84. ? factumst.

Unctum oleo largo nudis humeris tulit heres,
Scilicet elabi si posset mortua; credo,
Quod nimium institerat viventi. Cautus adito,
89. E. 1. 13. 5. Neu desis operæ neve immoderatus abundes.
Difficilem et morosum offendet garrulus; ultro
Non etiam sileas. Davus sis comicus atque
Stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti.
Obsequio grassare; mone, si increbuit aura,
Cautus uti velet carum caput; extrahe turba
Oppositis umeris; aurem substringe loquaci.
Ohe, S. 1. 5. 12. Importunus amat laudari: donec Ohe jam!
Ad cælum manibus sublatis dixerit, urge,
Crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem.
Cum te servitio longo curaque levarit
Et certum vigilans, Quartæ sit partis Ulixes,
ery. C. 1. 24. 5. Audieris, heres: Ergo nunc Dama sodalis
und. S. 2. 7. 116. Nusquam est? unde mihi tam fortem tamque fidelem?
sub. E. 1. 8. 15. Sparge subinde et, si paulum potes, illacrimare; est
Gaudia prodentem voltum celare. Sepulcrum
Permissum arbitrio sine sordibus exstrue: funus
Egregie factum laudet vicinia. Si quis
Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu
Dic, ex parte tua seu fundi sive domus sit
Emptor, gaudentem nummo te addicere. Sed me
Imperiosa trahit Proserpina: vive valeque.

VI.

vot. E. 1. 18. 106. Hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus,
Hortus ubi et tecto vicinus jugis aquæ fons
Et paulum silvæ super his foret. Auctius atque
ben. S. 1. 4. 17. *ni. am.* E. 1. 2. 46. Di melius fecere. Bene est: nihil amplius oro,
pro. S. 2. 2. 129. Maia nate, nisi ut propria hæc mihi munera faxis.

97. urge et. 100. esto. 102. ? nusquamst. 104. vultum.
4. ? benest: nil.

Si neque majorem feci ratione mala rem,
Nec sum facturus vitio culpave minorem;
Si veneror stultus nihil horum: O si angulus ille *ven.* C. S. 49.
Proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum!
O si urnam argenti fors quæ mihi monstret, ut illi,
Thesauro invento qui mercenarius agrum
Illum ipsum mercatus aravit, dives amico
Hercule!—; si quod adest gratum juvat, hac prece *qu. ad.* C. 3. 29. 32.
te oro;
Pingue pecus domino facias et cetera præter
Ingenium, utque soles, custos mihi maximus adsis.
Ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex urbe removi, 16. C. 3. 4. 21.
Quid prius illustrem satiris musaque pedestri? *ped.* C. 2. 12. 9. A. P. 95.
Nec mala me ambitio perdit nec plumbeus Auster
Autumnusque gravis, Libitinæ quæstus acerbæ. 19. C. 3. 23. 8. *Lib.* C. 3. 30. 7. E. 1. 7. 6.
Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis,
Unde homines operum primos vitæque labores
Instituunt—sic dis placitum—, tu carminis esto
Principium. Romæ sponsorem me rapis. Eja, *spo.* E. 2. 2. 67.
Ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, urge.
Sive Aquilo radit terras seu bruma nivalem *rad.* Ep. 16. 54.
Interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est.
Postmodo, quod mi obsit, clare certumque locuto
Luctandum in turba et facienda injuria tardis.
Quid vis, insane, et quas res agis? improbus urget
Iratis precibus; tu pulses omne quod obstat,
Ad Mæcenatem memori si mente recurras.
Hoc juvat et melli est; non mentiar; at simul atras
Ventum est Esquilias, aliena negotia centum *Esq.* S. 1. 8. 14.
Per caput et circa saliunt latus. Ante secundam
Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras. *ade.* S. 1. 9. 38. *Put.* E. 1. 19. 8.
De re communi scribæ magna atque nova te *scr.* S. 2. 5. 56.
Orabant hodie meminisses, Quinte, reverti.

10. qua. 29. quid tibi vis; agis improbus? 32. ? mellist. 33. ? ventumst.

Imprimat his cura Mæcenas signa tabellis.
Dixeris, Experiar: Si vis, potes, addit et instat.
Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus,
41. S. 1. 6. 62. Ex quo Mæcenas me cœpit habere suorum
In numero, dumtaxat ad hoc, quem tollere rcda
Vellet iter faciens et cui concredere nugas
quo. C. 3. 19. 7. E. 1. 5. 30. Hoc genus: Hora quota est? Thrax est Gallina Syro par?
Matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent;
Et quæ rimosa bene deponuntur in aure.
Per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam
Invidiæ noster. Ludos spectaverat una,
Luserat in campo: Fortunæ filius! omnes.
Frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor:
Quicumque obvius est, me consulit: O bone,—nam te
deo. E. 1. 19. 43. Scire, deos quoniam propius contingis, oportet—
Dac. C. 3. 6. 14. Num quid de Dacis audisti? Nil equidem. Ut tu
Semper eris derisor! At omnes di exagitent me,
Si quicquam. Quid? militibus promissa Triquetra
Prædia Cæsar an est Itala tellure daturus?
Jurantem me scire nihil mirantur ut unum
mor. S. 1. 6. 37. Scilicet egregii mortalem altique silenti.
Perditur hæc inter misero lux non sine votis:
O rus, quando ego te adspiciam, quandoque licebit,
Nunc veterum libris nunc somno et inertibus horis
Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ?
O quando faba Pythagoræ cognata simulque
olu. S. 2. 7. 30. E. 1. 5. 2. Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo?
O noctes cenæque deum! quibus ipse meique
ver. Ep. 2. 65. Ante Larem proprium vescor vernasque procaces
Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est,
Siccat inæquales calices conviva solutus
69. C. 2. 7. 25. Legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis

42. rheda. 44. ? quotast; Threx. 48. invidiæ: noster—spectaverit. Luserit, *Bent.* 64. holuscula. 67. ? libidost.

Pocula seu modicis uvescit lætius. Ergo — *uve.* C. 4. 5. 39.
Sermo oritur, non de villis domibusve alienis,
Nec male necne Lepos saltet; sed quod magis ad nos
Pertinet et nescire malum est agitamus: utrumne
Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati;
Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, trahat nos;
Et quæ sit natura boni summumque quid ejus.
Cervius hæc inter vicinus garrit aniles — *gar.* S. 1. 10. 41.
Ex re fabellas. Si quis nam laudat Arelli — *nam,* S. 2. 3. 20; 41.
Sollicitas ignarus opes, sic incipit: Olim — E. 2. 1. 186. *sol.* C. 3. 1. 48.
Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur
Accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum,
Asper et attentus quæsitis, ut tamen artum — *att.* E. 1. 8. 91.
Solveret hospitiis animum. Quid multa? neque ille
Sepositi ciceris nec longæ invidit avenæ;
Aridum et ore ferens acinum semesaque lardi
Frusta dedit, cupiens varia fastidia cena — *fas.* E. 2. 1. 215.
Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo:
Cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna — *pat.* S. 2. 8. 7. *hor.* C. 3. 23. 3.
Esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens.
Tandem urbanus ad hunc: Quid te juvat, inquit, amice,
Prærupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso?
Vis tu homines urbemque feris præponere silvis? — *vis,* S. 1. 9. 69.
Carpe viam, mihi crede, comes, terrestria quando
Mortales animas vivunt sortita neque ulla est
Aut magno aut parvo leti fuga: quo, bone, circa,
Dum licet, in rebus jucundis vive beatus,
Vive memor quam sis ævi brevis. Hæc ubi dicta — 97. C. 1. 11. 6. E. 1. 4. 13; 11. 23.
Agrestem pepulere, domo levis exsilit; inde
Ambo propositum peragunt iter, urbis aventes
Mœnia nocturni subrepere. Jamque tenebat
Nox medium cæli spatium, cum ponit uterque
In locuplete domo vestigia, rubro ubi cocco

73. ? malumst. 94. ? ullast.

ves. S. 2. 4. 84. Tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos,
Multaque de magna supercressent fercula cena,
Quæ procul exstructis inerant hesterna canistris.
Ergo ubi purpurea porrectum in veste locavit
suc. S. 2. 8. 10. Agrestem, veluti succinctus cursitat hospes
Continuatque dapes, nec non verniliter ipsis
Fungitur officiis, prælambens omne quod affert.
Ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte bonisque
Rebus agit lætum convivam, cum subito ingens
Valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.
Currere per totum pavidi conclave, magisque
Mol. Ep. 6. 5. Exanimes trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis
Personuit canibus. Tum rusticus: Haud mihi vita
Est opus hac, ait, et valeas; me silva cavusque
Tutus ab insidiis tenui solabitur ervo.

VII.

Jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus
Pauca reformido. Davusne? Ita, Davus, amicum
fru. E. 1. 16. 49. Mancipium domino et frugi quod sit satis, hoc est,
Dec. S. 2. 3. 5. Ut vitale putes. Age, libertate Decembri,
Quando ita majores voluerunt, utere; narra.
Pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter, et urget
Propositum; pars multa natat, modo recta capessens,
Interdum pravis obnoxia. Sæpe notatus
Cum tribus anellis, modo læva Priscus inani,
inæ. S. 1. 3. 9. Vixit inæqualis, clavum ut mutaret in horas;
Ædibus ex magnis subito se conderet, unde
Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste;
Jam mœchus Romæ, jam mallet doctus Athenis
Vivere: Vertumnis quotquot sunt natus iniquis.
Scurra Volanerius, postquam illi justa cheragra

108. vernaliter. 109. prælibans. 13. doctor.

Contudit articulos, qui pro se tolleret atque
Mitteret in phimum talos, mercede diurna
Conductum pavit: quanto constantior isdem *pav.* S. 1. 6. 104.
In vitiis, tanto levius miser ac prior illo,
Qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat.
Non dices hodie quorsum hæc tam putida tendant, *put.* S. 2. 3. 75.
Furcifer? Ad te, inquam. Quo pacto, pessime? Laudas
Fortunam et mores antiquæ plebis, et idem,
Si quis ad illa deus subito te agat, usque recuses, 24. S. 1. 1. 15.
Aut quia non sentis quod clamas rectius esse,
Aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et hæres
Nequiquam cæno cupiens evellere plantam.
Romæ rus optas; absentem rusticus urbem 28. E. 1. 8. 12.
Tollis ad astra levis. Si nusquam es forte vocatus
Ad cenam, laudas securum olus ac, velut usquam
Vinctus eas, ita te felicem dicis amasque,
Quod nusquam tibi sit potandum. Jusserit ad se
Mæcenas serum sub lumina prima venire *lum.* E. 2. 2. 98.
Convivam: Nemon oleum fert ocius? ecquis
Audit? cum magno blateras clamore fugisque.
Mulvius et scurræ tibi non referenda precati *scu.* E. 1. 15. 28.
Discedunt. Etenim fateor me, dixerit ille,
Duci ventre levem, nasum nidore supinor,
Imbecillus, iners, si quid vis, adde, popino;
Tu cum sis quod ego et fortassis nequior, ultro
Insectere velut melior verbisque decoris
Obvolvas vitium? Quid, si me stultior ipso
Quingentis empto drachmis deprenderis? Aufer
Me vultu terrere; manum stomachumque teneto,
Dum quæ Crispini docuit me janitor edo. *Cri.* S. 1. 1. 120.
Te conjux aliena capit, meretricula Davum:
Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? Acris ubi me
Natura intendit, sub clara nuda lucerna

27. neqnicquam, nequidquam. 34. feret. 35. furisque.

Quæcumque excepit turgentis verbera caudæ,
Clunibus aut agitavit equum lasciva supinum,
Dimittit neque famosum neque sollicitum, ne
Ditior aut formæ melioris meiat eodem.
Tu cum projectis insignibus, anulo equestri
Romanoque habitu, prodis ex judice Dama
Turpis, odoratum caput obscurante lacerna,
Non es quod simulas? Metuens induceris atque
Altercante libidinibus tremis ossa pavore.
Quid refert, uri, virgis ferroque necari
Auctoratus eas, an turpi clausus in arca,
con. S. 1. 2. 130. Quo te demisit peccati conscia erilis,
Contractum genibus tangas caput? Estne marito
Matronæ peccantis in ambo justa potestas?
In corruptorem vel justior. Illa tamen se
Non habitu mutatve loco, peccatve superne.
Cum te formidet mulier neque credat amanti,
Ibis sub furcam prudens dominoque furenti
Committes rem omnem et vitam et cum corpore famam.
Evasti: credo, metues doctusque cavebis;
Quæres quando iterum paveas iterumque perire
Possis, o totiens servus! Quæ belua ruptis
Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis?
Non sum mœchus, ais; neque ego, hercule, fur, ubi vasa
73. E. 1. 16. 53. Prætereo sapiens argentea: tolle periclum,
Jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis.
Tune mihi dominus, rerum imperiis hominumque
Tot tantisque minor, quem ter vindicta quaterque
Imposita haud umquam misera formidine privet?
Adde super dictis quod non levius valeat: nam
Sive vicarius est, qui servo paret—uti mos
Vester ait—seu conservus; tibi quid sum ego? Nempe
Tu, mihi qui imperitas, alii servis miser atque
Duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum.

60. herilis. 81. aliis.

Quisnam igitur liber? Sapiens sibi qui imperiosus,
Quem neque pauperies neque mors neque vincula terrent,
Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores *res.* *v.* 103. E. 1. 1. 68.
Fortis, et in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus,
Externi ne quid valeat per leve morari,
In quem manca ruit semper fortuna. Potesne
Ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Quinque talenta
Poscit te mulier, vexat foribusque repulsum
Perfundit gelida, rursus vocat: eripe turpi
Colla jugo; Liber, liber sum, dic age! Non quis:
Urget enim dominus mentem non lenis et acres
Subjectat lasso stimulos versatque negantem.
Vel cum Pausiaca torpes, insane, tabella, *tor.* E. 2. 1. 97.
Qui peccas minus atque ego, cum Fulvi Rutubæque
Aut Pacideiani contento poplite miror
Prœlia rubrica picta aut carbone, velut si
Re vera pugnent, feriant vitentque moventes
Arma viri? Nequam et cessator Davus; at ipse *ces.* E. 2. 2. 14.
Subtilis veterum judex et callidus audis. *cal.* S. 2. 3. 23.
Nil ego, si ducor libo fumante: tibi ingens
Virtus atque animus cenis responsat opimis?
Obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est cur?
Tergo plector enim. Qui tu impunitior illa,
Quæ parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas?
Nempe inamarescunt epulæ sine fine petitæ, 107. S. 2. 2. 75.
Illusique pedes vitiosum ferre recusant *vit.* S. 2. 2. 21.
Corpus. An hic peccat, sub noctem qui puer uvam
Furtiva mutat strigili? qui prædia vendit,
Nil servile gulæ parens habet? Adde, quod idem *gul.* E. 1. 6. 57.
Non horam tecum esse potes, non otia recte
Ponere, teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, 113. C. 2. 16. 20.
Jam vino quærens, jam somno fallere curam;
Frustra: nam comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem. 115. C. 3. 1. 40.

97. Placideiani.

Unde mihi lapidem? Quorsum est opus? Unde sagittas?
Aut insanit homo aut versus facit. Ocius hinc te
Ni rapis, accedes opera agro nona Sabino.

VIII.

Ut Nasidieni juvit te cena beati?
Nam mihi quærenti convivam dictus here illic
De medio potare die. Sic, ut mihi numquam
In vita fuerit melius. Da, si grave non est,
ven. S. 1. 5. 8. 2. 2. 18. Quæ prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca.
In primis Lucanus aper: leni fuit Austro
Captus, ut aiebat cenæ pater; acria circum
Rapula, lactucæ, radices, qualia lassum
all. S. 2. 4. 73. Pervellunt stomachum, siser, allec, fæcula Coa.
His ubi sublatis puer alte cinctus acernam
Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, et alter
Sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque
Att. S. 1. 3. 11. Posset cenantes offendere; ut Attica virgo
Cum sacris Cereris procedit fuscus Hydaspes
Cæcuba vina ferens, Alcon Chium maris expers.
Hic erus: Albanum, Mæcenas, sive Falernum
Te magis appositis delectat: habemus utrumque.
mis. S. 2. 6. 79. Divitias miseras! Sed quis cenantibus una,
Fundani, pulchre fuerit tibi, nosse laboro.
Summus ego et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra,
Si memini, Varius, cum Servilio Balatrone
umb. E. 1. 5. 28. Vibidius, quas Mæcenas adduxerat umbras.
Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra,
Ridiculus totas semel obsorbere placentas.
Nomentanus ad hoc, qui si quid forte lateret,
Indice monstraret digito: nam cetera turba,

116. ? quorsumst. 1. ut te Nasidieni. 16. herus. 22. quos. 24. simul.

Nos, inquam, cenamus aves, conchylia, pisces, *con.* S. 2. 4. 30. Ep. 2. 49.
Longe dissimilem noto celantia sucum;
Ut vel continuo patuit, cum passeris atque
Ingustata mihi porrexerat ilia rhombi.
Post hoc me docuit melimela rubere minorem
Ad lunam delecta: quid hoc intersit, ab ipso
Audieris melius. Tum Vibidius Balatroni:
Nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti;
Et calices poscit majores. Vertere pallor *35.* Ep. 9. 33.
Tum parochi faciem nil sic metuentis ut acres
Potores, vel quod maledicunt liberius vel
Fervida quod subtile exsurdant vina palatum.
Invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota
Vibidius Balatroque, secutis omnibus; imi *imi,* E. 1. 18. 10.
Convivæ lecti nihilum nocuere lagenis.
Affertur squillas inter muræna natantes
In patina porrecta. Sub hoc erus: Hæc gravida, inquit,
Capta est, deterior post partum carne futura.
His mixtum jus est: oleo, quod prima Venafri *Ven.* S. 2. 4. 69.
Pressit cella; garo de sucis piscis Hiberi;
Vino quinquenni, verum citra mare nato,
Dum coquitur—cocto Chium sic convenit, ut non
Hoc magis ullum aliud;—pipere albo, non sine aceto,
Quod Methymnæam vitio mutaverit uvam. *mut.* S. 2. 2. 58.
Erucas virides, inulas ego primus amaras *inu.* S. 2. 2. 44.
Monstravi incoquere; inlutos Curtillus echinos, *inc.* Ep. 3. 7.
Ut melius muria quod testa marina remittat.
Interea suspensa graves aulæa ruinas
In patinam fecere, trahentia pulveris atri
Quantum non Aquilo Campanis excitat agris,
Nos majus veriti, postquam nihil esse pericli
Sensimus, erigimur; Rufus posito capite, ut si

43. herus. 44. ? captast. 53. quam.

Filius immaturus obisset, flere. Quis esset
Finis, ni sapiens sic Nomentanus amicum
Tolleret: Heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos
Te deus? Ut semper gaudes illudere rebus
Humanis! Varius mappa compescere risum
64. S. 1. 6. 5. Vix poterat. Balatro suspendens omnia naso,
Hæc est condicio vivendi, aiebat, eoque
Responsura tuo numquam est par fama labori.
ten. S. 2. 4. 83. Ep. 11. 11. Tene, ut ego accipiar laute, torquerier omni
Sollicitudine districtum, ne panis adustus,
Ne male conditum jus apponatur, ut omnes
præ. S. 1. 5. 6; 6. 107. Præcincti recte pueri comptique ministrent?
Adde hos præterea casus, aulæa ruant si,
Ut modo; si patinam pede lapsus frangat agaso.
Sed convivatoris, uti ducis, ingenium res
Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ.
Nasidienus ad hæc: Tibi Di quæcumque preceris
Commoda dent! ita vir bonus es convivaque comis;
Et soleas poscit. Tum in lecto quoque videres
Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros.
Nullos his mallem ludos spectasse; sed illa
Redde, age, quæ deinceps risisti. Vibidius dum
Quærit de pueris, num sit quoque fracta lagena,
Quod sibi poscenti non dantur pocula, dumque
Ridetur fictis rerum Balatrone secundo,
Nasidiene, redis mutatæ frontis, ut arte
Emendaturus fortunam; deinde secuti
Mazonomo pueri magno discerpta ferentes
Membra gruis sparsi sale multo, non sine farre,
Pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albæ,
89. S. 2. 4. 44. Et leporum avolsos, ut multo suavius, armos
edi. Ep. 3. 3. Quam si cum lumbis quis edit. Tum pectore adusto
Vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes,
Suaves res, si non causas narraret earum et

88. albi.

Naturas dominus, quem nos sic fugimus ulti,
Ut nihil omnino gustaremus, velut illis
Canidia afflasset pejor serpentibus Afris. *Afr.* C. 3. 10. 18.

95. atris.

Q. HORATI FLACCI EPISTOLAE.

LIBER PRIMUS.

I.

1. C. 1. 1. 1. Prima dicte mihi, summa dicende Camena,
Spectatum satis et donatum jam rude quæris,
Mæcenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo:
4. C. 4. 10. 7. Non eadem est ætas, non mens. Veianius, armis
fix. C. 3. 26. 3. Herculis ad postem fixis, latet abditus agro,
Ne populum extrema totiens exoret harena.
Est mihi purgatam crebro qui personet aurem:
Solve senescentem matre sanus equum, ne
Peccet ad extremum ridendus et ilia ducat.
10. E. 2. 2. 57. Nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono,
Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo et omnis in hoc sum;
c.et c. E. 2. 1. 8. Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim.
Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter;
jur. Ep. 15. 4. Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
Quo me cumque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.
Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis,
Virtutis veræ custos rigidusque satelles;
Ari. E. 1. 17. 23; 18. 103. Nunc in Aristippi furtim præcepta relabor,
Et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor.

4. ? eademst. 6. toties; arena. 16. versor.

Ut nox longa, quibus mentitur amica, diesque
Longa videtur opus debentibus, ut piger annus
Pupillis, quos dura premit custodia matrum:
Sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, quæ spem
Consiliumque morantur agendi naviter id, quod
Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque,
Æque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit:
Restat, ut his ego me ipse regam solerque elementis.
Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus, *Lyn.* S. 1. 2. 90.
Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi;
Nec, quia desperes invicti membra Glyconis,
Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra. *che.* S. 2. 7. 15.
Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.
Fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus: *33.* S. 1. 4. 26.
Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem
Possis et magnam morbi deponere partem. *mor.* S. 2. 3. 27.
Laudis amore tumes: sunt certa piacula, quæ te
Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.
Invidus, iracundus, iners, vinosus, amator,
Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit,
Si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem.
Virtus est vitium fugere et sapientia prima
Stultitia caruisse. Vides, quæ maxima credis
Esse mala, exiguum censum turpemque repulsam, *rep.* C. 3. 2. 17.
Quanto devites animi capitisque labore.
Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos, *45.* S. 1. 1. 39. C. 3. 24. 40.
Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes:
Ne cures ea, quæ stulte miraris et optas,
Discere et audire et meliori credere non vis? *dis.* E. 1. 8. 8. *mel.* E. 1. 2. 68.
Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax
Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes,
Cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmæ? *pul.* C. 1. 1. 3.
Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.
O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum est;

52. ? argentumst. 53. primumst.

Jan. S. 2. 3. 18. Virtus post nummos. Hæc Janus summus ab imo
dic. E. 1. 18. 13. Prodocet, hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque
56. S. 1. 6. 74. Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.
Est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque,
qua. Ep. 4. 15. Sed quadringentis sex septem milia desunt:
Plebs eris. At pueri ludentes, Rex eris, aiunt,
Si recte facies. Hic murus aëneus esto:
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.
Roscia, dic sodes, melior lex, an puerorum est
Nen. C. 3. 28. 16. Nenia, quæ regnum recte facientibus offert,
mar. A. P. 402. *Cam.* C. 1. 12. 41. Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis?
Isne tibi melius suadet, qui rem facias, rem,
Si possis, recte, si non, quocumque modo rem,
Ut propius spectes lacrimosa poëmata Pupi,
68. S. 2. 7. 85. An qui Fortunæ te responsare superbæ
Liberum et erectum præsens hortatur et aptat?
Quod si me populus Romanus forte roget, cur
Non, ut porticibus, sic judiciis fruar isdem,
Nec sequar aut fugiam, quæ diligit ipse vel odit,
Olim quod volpes ægroto cauta leoni
Respondit, referam: Quia me vestigia terrent,
Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum.
Belua multorum es capitum. Nam quid sequar aut quem?
Pars hominum gestit conducere publica, sunt qui
78. S. 2. 5. 12. Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras
viv. S. 2. 5. 44. Excipiantque senes, quos in vivaria mittant;
Multis occulto crescit res fenore. Verum
Esto aliis alios rebus studiisque teneri:
Idem eadem possunt horam durare probantes?
Bai. C. 2. 18. 20. 3. 4. 24. Nullus in orbe sinus Bais prælucet amœnis,
84. C. 2. 15. 3. 3. 1. 33. Si dixit dives, lacus et mare sentit amorem
Festinantis eri; cui si vitiosa libido
aus. C. 2. 15. 12. Fecerit auspicium: Cras ferramenta Teanum

57. est lingua. 58. si. 62. ? puerorumst; est *om. MSS. pleriq.* *ut* S. 1. 9. 42. 83. Baiis. 85. heri.

Tolletis, fabri. Lectus genialis in aula est:
Nil ait esse prius, melius nil cælibe vita;
Si non est, jurat bene solis esse maritis. *ben.* C. 3. 16. 43. S. 2. 2. 120.
Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo? *Pro.* S. 2. 3. 71.
Quid pauper? Ride: mutat cenacula, lectos,
Balnea, tonsores, conducto navigio æque
Nauseat ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis.
Si curatus inæquali tonsore capillos
Occurri, rides; si forte subucula pexæ
Trita subest tunicæ vel si toga dissidet impar, 96. S. 1. 3. 31.
Rides: quid, mea cum pugnat sententia secum,
Quod petiit spernit, repetit quod nuper omisit.
Æstuat et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto,
Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis?
Insanire putas sollemnia me neque rides,
Nec medici credis nec curatoris egere
A prætore dati, rerum tutela mearum
Cum sis et prava sectum stomacheris ob unguem
De te pendentis, te respicientis amici. 106. S. 1. 3. 124.
Ad summam: sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives,
Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique regum;
Præcipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est. *pit.* S. 2. 2. 76.

II.

Trojani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,
Dum tu declamas Romæ, Præneste relegi;
Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
Planius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.
Cur ita crediderim, nisi quid te detinet, audi.
Fabula, qua Paridis propter narratur amorem
Græcia Barbariæ lento collisa duello,

87. ? aulast. 94. curtatus. 108. ? molestast. 4. plenius.

Stultorum regum et populorum continet æstus.
Antenor censet belli præcidere causam.
Quid Paris? Ut salvus regnet vivatque beatus,
Cogi posse negat. Nestor componere lites
in. in. S. 1. 7. 12. Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden;
Hunc amor, ira quidem communiter urit utrumque.
Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.
Seditione, dolis, scelere atque libidine et ira
Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.
Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit,
Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen,
Qui domitor Trojæ multorum providus urbes
Et mores hominum inspexit, latumque per æquor,
Dum sibi, dum sociis reditum parat, aspera multa
imm. C. 4. 4. 65. Pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis.
Sirenum voces et Circæ pocula nosti;
Quæ si cum sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset,
Sub domina meretrice fuisset turpis et excors,
Vixisset canis immundus vel amica luto sus.
fru. C. 2. 14. 10. Nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati,
Alc. E. 1. 15. 24. Sponsi Penelopæ, nebulones, Alcinoique
cur. S. 2. 5. 38. In cute curanda plus æquo operata juventus,
Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, et
Ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam.
Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones:
Ut te ipsum serves, non expergisceris? Atqui,
Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus; et ni
Posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non
Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis,
Invidia vel amore vigil torquebere. Nam cur,
Quæ lædunt oculum, festinas demere; si quid
Est animum, differs curandi tempus in annum?
Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet: sapere aude;
Incipe. Qui recte vivendi prorogat horam,

10. quod Paris, ut. 28. Alcinoique; In....

Rusticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis; at ille
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.
Quæritur argentum puerisque beata creandis
Uxor, et incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ:
Quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet.
Non domus et fundus, non æris acervus et auri
Ægroto domini deduxit corpore febres,
Non animo curas. Valeat possessor oportet,
Si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti.
Qui cupit aut metuit, juvat illum sic domus et res,
Ut lippum pictæ tabulæ, fomenta podagram,
Auriculas citharæ collecta sorde dolentes.
Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis, acescit.
Sperne voluptates; nocet empta dolore voluptas.
Semper avarus eget; certum voto pete finem.
Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis;
Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni
Majus tormentum. Qui non moderabitur iræ
Infectum volet esse, dolor quod suaserit et mens,
Dum pœnas odio per vim festinat inulto.
Ira furor brevis est: animum rege, qui nisi paret,
Imperat; hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena.
Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister
Ire viam, qua monstret eques; venaticus, ex quo
Tempore cervinam pallem latravit in aula,
Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adbibe puro
Pectore verba, puer, nunc te melioribus offer.
Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem
Testa diu. Quod si cessas aut strenuus anteis,
Nec tardum opperior nec præcedentibus insto.

45. E. 2. 2. 186.
46. C. 3. 1. 25; 16. 43. *ni. am.* S. 2. 6. 4.
47. C. 3. 1. 41.
uti, S. 2. 3. 109.
cup. E. 1. 6. 12.
fom. Ep. 11. 17. E. 1. 4. 26.
sin. S. 1. 3. 56.
55. S. 1. 2. 39.
fin. S. 1. 1. 92.
57. S. 1. 1. 111.
63. C. 1. 16. 22.
pur. S. 1. 6. 64.
mel. E. 1. 1. 43. S. 2. 5. 19.

46. contigit, hic, (*vel*) is. 54. ? sincerumst.

III.

JULI Flore, quibus terrarum militet oris
Cla. E. 1. 12. 27. Claudius Augusti privignus, scire laboro.
Thr. E. 1. 16. 13. *Heb.* C. 3. 25. 10. Thracane vos Hebrusque nivali compede vinctus,
An freta vicinas inter currentia turres,
An pingues Asiæ campi collesque morantur?
coh. S. 1. 7. 23. Quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hoc quoque curo.
sum. C. 1. 12. 2. Quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit?
8. C. 4. 14. 3. Bella quis et paces longum diffundit in ævum?
Quid Titius Romana brevi venturus in ora?
Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus,
Fastidire lacus et rivos ausus apertos.
Ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Fidibusne Latinis
apt. C. 2. 12. 4. Thebanos aptare modos studet auspice Musa,
amp. A. P. 97. An tragica desævit et ampullatur in arte?
agi. S. 1. 9. 4. Quid mihi Celsus agit? monitus multumque monendus,
Privatas ut quærat opes et tangere vitet
17. E. 2. 1. 216. Scripta, Palatinus quæcumque recepit Apollo,
Ne, si forte suas repetitum venerit olim
Grex avium plumas, moveat cornicula risum
Furtivis nudata coloribus. Ipse quid audes?
thy. C. 4. 2. 29. Quæ circumvolitas agilis thyma? Non tibi parvum
tur. A. P. 3. Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum.
Seu linguam causis acuis seu civica jura
Respondere paras seu condis amabile carmen,
25. C. 1. 1. 29. Prima feres hederæ victricis præmia. Quod si
fom. Ep. 11. 17. Frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses,
Quo te cælestis sapientia duceret, ires.
Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli,
Si patriæ volumus, si nobis vivere cari.
Debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curæ
Quantæ conveniat Munatius; an male sarta

6. hæc. 22. ? incultumst nec. 30. sit.

Gratia nequiquam coit et rescinditur? At vos
Seu calidus sanguis seu rerum inscitia vexat
Indomita cervice feros, ubicumque locorum — *fer.* E. 1. 13. 8.
Vivitis, indigni fraternum rumpere fœdus, — *fra.* E. 1. 10. 4.
Pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca. — *vo. ju.* C. 4. 3. 53.

IV.

Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide judex, — *Alb.* C. 1. 33. *can.* S. 1. 10. 86.
Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana?
Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat,
An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres,
Curantem quidquid dignum sapiente bonoque est?
Non tu corpus eras sine pectore. Di tibi formam,
Di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi.
Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno,
Qui sapere et fari possit quæ sentiat, et cui
Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde
Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumena? — *mun.* C. 3. 29. 14.
Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras,
Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum: — 13. C. 1. 9. 14; 3. 29. 42.
Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora.
Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, — *cur.* E. 1. 2. 29.
Cum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum.

V.

Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis
Nec modica cenare times olus omne patella, — 2. S. 2. 6. 64; 7. 30.
Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.
Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa palustres
Inter Minturnas Sinuessanumque Petrinum.
Si melius quid habes, arcesse vel imperium fer. — *arc.* C. 4. 12. 21.

32. ac. 5. ? bonoquest: est *om. al.* 2. holus. 6. sin. 9. quam...ut possit.

spl. C. 2. 6. 14. *mun.* C. 3. 29. 14. Jam dudum splendet focus et tibi munda supellex.
Mitte leves spes et certamina divitiarum.
Et Moschi causam: cras nato Cæsare festus
imp. A. P. 210. Dat veniam somnumque dies; impune licebit
Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.
Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?
13. C. 3. 16. 28. S. 2. 3. 151. Parcus ob heredis curam nimiumque severus
14. C. 3. 19. 22. Assidet insano: potare et spargere flores
Incipiam patiarque vel inconsultus haberi.
Quid non ebrietas designat? Operta recludit,
Spes jubet esse ratas, ad prœlia trudit inertem;
Sollicitis animis onus eximit, addocet artes.
Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?
Contracta quem non in paupertate solutum?
Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non
tor. S. 2. 4. 84. Invitus, ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa
Corruget nares, ne non et cantharus et lanx
Ostendat tibi te, ne fidos inter amicos
Sit qui dicta foras eliminet, ut coëat par
Jungaturque pari. Butram tibi Septiciumque,
Et nisi cena prior potiorque puella Sabinum
umb. S. 2. 8. 22. Detinet, assumam; locus est et pluribus umbris:
29. S. 1. 2. 27. Sed nimis arta premunt olidæ convivia capræ.
Tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, et rebus omissis
Atria servantem postico falle clientem.

VI.

Nil admirari prope res est una, Numici,
Solaque, quæ possit facere et servare beatum.
Hunc solem et stellas et decedentia certis
mom. E. 1. 10. 16. Tempora momentis sunt qui formidine nulla
Imbuti spectent: quid censes munera terræ,

17. inermem.

Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos,
Ludicra quid, plausus et amici dona Quiritis,
Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore?
Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem,
Quo cupiens, pacto; pavor est utrobique molestus,
Improvisa simul species exterret utrumque.
Gaudeat an doleat, cupiat metuatne, quid ad rem, *cup.* E. 1. 2. 51.
Si, quidquid vidit melius pejusve sua spe,
Defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet?
Insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui,
Ultra quam satis est virtutem si petat ipsam.
I nunc, argentum et marmor vetus æraque et artes 17. C. 4. 8. 2; 5.
Suspice, cum gemmis Tyrios mirare colores; 18. E. 2. 2. 180.
Gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem;
Navus mane forum et vespertinus pete tectum,
Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris
Mutus et, (indignum, quod sit pejoribus ortus,)
Hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi.
Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet ætas;
Defodiet condetque nitentia. Cum bene notum
Porticus Agrippæ et via te conspexerit Appi, *Avp.* Ep. 4. 14.
Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit et Ancus. 27. C. 4. 7. 15.
Si latus aut renes morbo temptantur acuto,
Quære fugam morbi. Vis recte vivere: quis non?
Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis *for.* E. 1. 2. 40.
Hoc age deliciis. Virtutem verba putas et *hoc a.* S. 2. 3. 152. E. 1. 18. 88.
Lucum ligna: cave ne portus occupet alter,
Ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas; *Bit.* C. 1. 35. 7. 3. 7. 3.
Mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, porro et
Tertia succedant et quæ pars quadrat acervum.
Scilicet uxorem cum dote fidemque et amicos 36. S. 2. 3. 95.
Et genus et formam regina Pecunia donat, 37. S. 2. 5. 8.
Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.
Mancipiis locuples eget æris Cappadocum rex:

24. ? terrast. 31. putes ut.

Ne fueris hic tu. Chlamydes Lucullus, ut aiunt,
Si posset centum scenæ præbere rogatus,
Qui possum tot? ait; tamen et quæram et quot habebo
Mittam: post paulo scribit sibi milia quinque
Esse domi chlamydum: partem vel tollerct omnes.
Exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt
Et dominum fallunt et prosunt furibus. Ergo,
Si res sola potest facere et servare beatum,
Hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas.
spe. E. 2. 2. 203. Si fortunatum species et gratia præstat,
Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, lævum
pon. S. 1. 3. 78. Qui fodicet latus et cogat trans pondera dextram
Porrigere. Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;
Cuilibet hic fasces dabit eripietque curule
imp. E. 2. 2. 185. Cui volet importunus ebur. Frater, Pater, adde:
Ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adopta.
Si, bene qui cenat, bene vivit, lucet, eamus
gul. S. 2. 7. 111; 2. 40. Quo ducit gula; piscemur, venemur, ut olim
pla. E. 1. 18. 46. Gargilius, qui mane plagas, venabula, servos
Differtum transire forum populumque jubebat,
Unus ut e multis populo spectante referret
cru. S. 1. 5. 49. Emptum mulus aprum. Crudi tumidique lavemur,
Quid deceat, quid non, obliti, Cærite cera
Digni, remigium vitiosum Ithacensis Ulixei,
Cui potior patria fuit interdicta voluptas.
Mim. E. 2. 2. 101. Si, Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque
Nil est jucundum, vivas in amore jocisque.
vi. va. S. 2. 5. 110. Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,
can. E. 1. 4. 1. Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

VII.

Quinque dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum,
Sextilem totum mendax desideror. Atqui

51. fodiat. 53. cui libet, is. 54. cuilibet imp. *Hl. B.*

Si me vivere vis sanum recteque valentem,
Quam mihi das ægro, dabis ægrotare timenti,
Mæcenas, veniam, dum ficus prima calorque
Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris, 5. S. 2. 6. 19.
Dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallet,
Officiosaque sedulitas et opella forensis *off.* S. 1. 6. 101. E. 2. 2. 68.
Adducit febres et testamenta resignat.
Quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris,
Ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet *var.* S. 1. 4. 127.
Contractusque leget; te, dulcis amice, reviset
Cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine prima.
Non, quo more piris vesci Calaber jubet hospes,
Tu me fecisti locupletem. Vescere sodes.
Jam satis est. At tu quantum vis tolle. Benigne.
Non invisa feres pueris munuscula parvis.
Tam teneor dono, quam si dimittar onustus.
Ut libet; hæc porcis hodie comedenda relinques.
Prodigus et stultus donat, quæ spernit et odit;
Hæc seges ingratos tulit et feret omnibus annis.
Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratus, *dig.* S. 1. 6. 51.
Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent æra lupinis:
Dignum præstabo me etiam pro laude merentis.
Quod si me noles usquam discedere, reddes
Forte latus, nigros angusta fronte capillos,
Reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum et
Inter vina fugam Cinaræ mærere protervæ.
Forte per angustam tenuis volpecula rimam
Repserat in cumeram frumenti, pastaque rursus
Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra;
Cui mustela procul, Si vis, ait, effugere istinc,
Macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti.
Hac ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno; *res.* C. 3. 29. 54.
Nec somnum plebis laudo satur altilium, nec
Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.

3. vis recteque videre valentem. 16. quantumvis. 18. honustus. 29. vulpecula.

rex, E. 1. 17. 34. A. P. 434. Sæpe verecundum laudasti, rexque paterque
aud. S. 2. 6. 20; 7. 101. E. 1. 16. 17. Audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens :
Inspice, si possum donata reponere lætus.
Haud male Telemachus, proles patientis Ulixei :
Non est aptus equis Ithace locus, ut neque planis
Porrectus spatiis nec multæ prodigus herbæ ;
Atride, magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam.
reg. C. 4. 3. 13 ; 14. 45. Parvum parva decent ; mihi jam non regia Roma,
45. C. 2. 6. 5, *sq*. S. 2. 4. 34. Sed vacuum Tibur placet aut imbelle Tarentum.
Strenuus et fortis causisque Philippus agendis
Clarus ab officiis octavam circiter horam
Dum redit atque Foro nimium distare Carinas
Jam grandis natu queritur, conspexit, ut aiunt,
Adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra
Cultello proprios purgantem leniter ungues.
Demetri, puer hic non læve jussa Philippi
Accipiebat, abi, quære et refer, unde domo, quis,
Cujus fortunæ, quo sit patre quove patrono.
It, redit et narrat, Volteium nomine Menam,
Præconem, tenui censu, sine crimine, notum,
loc. C. 4. 12. 28. *ces*. E. 1. 10. 46 ; 2. 2. 183. *quæ*. S. 1. 1. 92. A. P. 170. Et properare loco et cessare et quærere et uti
Gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo
Et ludis et post decisa negotia Campo.
Scitari libet ex ipso, quodcumque refers ; dic
Ad cenam veniat. Non sane credere Mena,
ben. *v*. 16. Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa ? Benigne,
Respondet. Neget ille mihi ? Negat improbus et te
Neglegit aut horret. Volteium mane Philippus
Vilia vendentem tunicato scruta popello
sa. *ju*. E. 1. 10. 1. Occupat et salvere jubet prior. Ille Philippo
Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla,
Quod non mane domum venisset, denique, quod non
Providisset eum. Sic ignovisse putato
Me tibi, si cenas hodie mecum. Ut libet. Ergo

60. quæcumque.

Post nonam venies ; nunc i, rem strenuus auge.
Ut ventum ad cenam est, dicenda tacenda locutus
Tandem dormitum dimittitur. Hic ubi sæpe
Occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum — 74. E. 1. 16. 51.
Mane cliens et jam certus conviva, jubetur
Rura suburbana indictis comes ire Latinis.
Impositus mannis arvum cælumque Sabinum — *man.* C. 3. 27. 7.
Non cessat laudare. Videt ridetque Philippus,
Et, sibi dum requiem, dum risus undique quærit,
Dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem
Promittit, persuadet uti mercetur agellum.
Mercatur. Ne te longis ambagibus ultra — *amb.* S. 2. 5. 9.
Quam satis est morer, ex nitido fit rusticus atque — *nit.* E. 1. 4. 15.
Sulcos et vineta crepat mera ; præparat ulmos, — *ulm.* Ep. 2. 10.
Immoritur studiis et amore senescit habendi.
Verum ubi oves furto, morbo periere capellæ,
Spem mentita seges, bos est enectus arando, — *men.* C. 3. 1. 30. Ep. 16. 45.
Offensus damnis media de nocte caballum
Arripit iratusque Philippi tendit ad ædes.
Quem simul adspexit scabrum intonsumque Philippus,
Durus, ait, Voltei, nimis attentusque videris — *att.* S. 2. 6. 82.
Esse mihi. Pol me miserum, patrone, vocares,
Si velles, inquit, verum mihi ponere nomen !
Quod te per Genium dextramque deosque Penates — *Gen.* E. 2. 1. 144; 2. 187.
Obsecro et obtestor, vitæ me redde priori.
Qui semel adspexit, quantum dimissa petitis
Præstent, mature redeat repetatque relicta. — *mat.* E. 1. 1. 8.
Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est. — *ver.* S. 2. 3. 312.

72. ? cenamst. 96. simul. 98. ? verumst.

VIII.

Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano
Musa rogata refer, comiti scribæque Neronis.
ag. E. 1. 3. 15. Si quæret, quid agam, dic multa et pulchra minantem
gra. C. 3. 1. 29. Vivere nec recte nec suaviter; haud quia grando
mom. S. 2. 6. 45: Contuderit vites oleamque momorderit æstus,
Nec quia longinquis armentum ægrotet in agris;
Sed quia mente minus validus quam corpore toto
aud. E. 1. 1. 48. Nil audire velim, nil discere, quod levet ægrum;
Fidis offendar medicis, irascar amicis,
cur, E. 1. 33. 3. Cur me funesto properent arcere veterno;
Quæ nocuere sequar, fugiam quæ profore credam;
Romæ Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam.
Post hæc, ut valeat, quo pacto rem gerat et se,
coh. E. 1. 3. 6. Ut placeat juveni percontare utque cohorti.
Si dicet, Recte, primum gaudere, subinde
Præceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento:
Ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus.

IX.

Septimius, Claudi, nimirum intellegit unus,
Quanti me facias; nam cum rogat et prece cogit,
tra. S. 1. 9. 47. E. 1. 18. 78. Scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner,
Dignum mente domoque legentis honesta Neronis,
Munere cum fungi propioris censet amici,
Quid possim videt ac novit me valdius ipso.
Multa quidem dixi, cur excusatus abirem;
Sed timui, mea ne finxisse minora putarer,
Dissimulator opis propriæ, mihi commodus uni.
Sic ego majoris fugiens opprobria culpæ
Frontis ad urbanæ descendi præmia. Quod si
pud. E. 2. 1. 80. Depositum laudas ob amici jussa pudorem,
bon. C. 4. 4. 29. Scribe tui gregis hunc et fortem crede bonumque.

X.

Urbis amatorem Fuscum salvere jubemus — *Fus.* C. 1. 22. S. 1. 9. 61. *sal. j.* E. 1. 7. 66.
Ruris amatores, hac in re scilicet una
Multum dissimiles, at cetera pæne gemelli — *gem.* S. 2. 3. 244.
Fraternis animis; quidquid negat alter, et alter;
Annuimus pariter vetuli notique columbi.
Tu nidum servas: ego laudo ruris amœni — *nid.* C. 3. 4. 14.
Rivos et musco circumlita saxa nemusque.
Quid quæris? Vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui,
Quæ vos ad cælum fertis rumore secundo:
Utque sacerdotis fugitivus liba recuso;
Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis.
Vivere naturæ si convenienter oportet,
Ponendæque domo quærenda est area primum,
Novistine locum potiorem rure beato?
Est ubi plus tepeant hiemes, ubi gratior aura — *tep.* C. 2. 6. 17.
Leniat et rabiem Canis et momenta Leonis, — *Leo.* C. 3. 29. 18.
Cum semel accepit Solem furibundus acutum?
Est ubi divellat somnos minus invida cura?
Deterius Libycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis?
Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum,
Quam quæ per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum? — *tre.* C. 2. 3. 12.
Nempe inter varias nutritur silva columnas — *22.* C. 3. 10. 6.
Laudaturque domus, longos quæ prospicit agros.
Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret,
Et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix.
Non, qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro
Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, — *fuc.* C. 3. 5. 28.
Certius accipiet damnum propiusve medullis,
Quam qui non poterit vero distinguere falsum.
Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundæ, — *nim.* C. 1. 18. 15; 33. 1.
Mutatæ quatient. Si quid mirabere, pones

3. ad. 9. effertis. 13. ? quærendast. 18. depellat. 24. expelles.

Invitus. Fuge magna; licet sub paupere tecto
præ. S. 1. 7. 8. Reges et regum vita præcurrere amicos.
Cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis
Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longo
Imploravit opes hominis frenumque recepit;
Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste,
Non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore.
Sic, qui pauperiem veritus potiore metallis
Libertate caret, dominum vehit improbus atque
Serviet æternum, quia parvo nesciet uti.
Cui non conveniet sua res, ut calceus olim,
Si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret.
Lætus sorte tua vives sapienter, Aristi,
Nec me dimittes incastigatum, ubi plura
Cogere quam satis est ac non cessare videbor.
47. E. 1. 2. 62. Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique,
Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem.
Hæc tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunæ,
Excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera lætus.

XI.

Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos,
Quid concinna Samos, quid Crœsi regia, Sardis,
Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minorave fama,
Cunctane præ Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent?
An venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una,
ma. vi. C. 2. 6. 7. An Lebedum laudas odio maris atque viarum?
Scis, Lebedus quid sit; Gabiis desertior atque
Fidenis vicus; tamen illic vivere vellem
Oblitusque meorum obliviscendus et illis
Neptunum procul e terra spectare furentem.
Sed neque, qui Capua Romam petit imbre lutoque

40. vehet. 3. minorane.

Adspersus volet in caupona vivere; nec, qui
Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat
Ut fortunatam plene præstantia vitam.
Nec, si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto, *Aus.* S. 1. 1. 6.
Idcirco navem trans Ægæum mare vendas.
Incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit, quod 17. C. 1. 7. 1.
Pænula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.
Dum licet ac voltum servat Fortuna benignum,
Romæ laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.
Tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam,
Grata sume manu, neu dulcia differ in annum, 23. C. 3. 8. 27; 29. 12.
Ut, quocumque loco fueris, vixisse libenter S. 2. 6. 96.
Te dicas; nam si ratio et prudentia curas
Non locus effusi late maris arbiter aufert,
Cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.
Strenua nos exercet inertia; navibus atque
Quadrigis petimus bene vivere. Quod petis, hic est,
Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit æquus.

XII.

Fructibus Agrippæ Siculis, quos colligis, Icci,
Si recte frueris, non est, ut copia major 2. C. 3. 16. 25.
Ab Jove donari possit tibi. Tolle querellas; *Jov.* C. 1. 28. 28.
Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus. *usu.* C. 2. 11. 4.
Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nil
Divitiæ poterunt regales addere majus.
Si forte in medio positorum abstemius herbis
Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus, ut te
Confestim liquidus Fortunæ rivus inauret, 9. Ep. 15. 20.
Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,
Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.

20. vultum. 5. ? laterist.

Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos
Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox;
Cum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri
Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures:
Quæ mare compescant causæ, quid temperet annum,
Stellæ sponte sua, jussæne vagentur et errent,
Quid premat obscurum lunæ, quid proferat orbem,
Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,
Ste. S. 2. 3. 33. Empedocles, an Stertinium deliret acumen.
Verum, seu pisces seu porrum et cæpe trucidas,
ute. E. 1. 17. 2. *Gro.* C. 2. 16. Utere Pompeio Grospho et, si quid petet, ultro
def. C. 2. 2. 22. Defer; nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et æquum.
Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest.
Ne tamen ignores, quo sit Romana loco res:
Can. C. 2. 6. 2. Cantaber Agrippæ, Claudi virtute Neronis
Phr. C. 2. 2. 17. Armenius cecidit; jus imperiumque Phraates
Cæsaris accepit genibus minor; aurea fruges
29. C. 1. 17. 16. Italiæ pleno defundit Copia cornu.

XIII.

Ut proficiscentem docui te sæpe diuque,
Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini,
3. S. 2. 1. 18. E. 2. 1. 221. Si validus, si lætus erit, si denique poscet;
Ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis
Sedulus importes opera vehemente minister.
Si te forte meæ gravis uret sarcina chartæ,
Abicito potius, quam quo perferre juberis
Clitellas ferus impingas Asinæque paternum
fab. Ep. 1. 1. 8. Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias.
Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas;
Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,
Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala

13. ? peregrest. 24. ? amicorumst. 29. defudit. 7. abjicito.

Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum,
Ut vinosa glomus furtivæ Pyrrhia lanæ,
Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis.
Ne volgo narres te sudavisse ferendo
Carmina, quæ possint oculos auresque morari
Cæsaris; oratus multa prece, nitere porro.
Vade, vale, cave ne titubes mandataque frangas.

XIV.

Vilice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli,
Quem tu fastidis habitatum quinque focis et
Quinque bonos solitum Variam dimittere patres,
Certemus, spinas animone ego fortius, an tu
Evellas agro et melior sit Horatius an res.
Me quamvis Lamiæ pietas et cura moratur
Fratrem mærentis, rapto de fratre dolentis
Insolabiliter, tamen istuc mens animusque
Fert et amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra.
Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum;
Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors.
Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique;
In culpa est animus, qui se non effugit unquam.
Tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas,
Nunc urbem et ludos et balnea vilicus optas;
Me constare mihi scis et discedere tristem,
Quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam.
Non eadem miramur; eo disconvenit inter
Meque et te: nam, quæ deserta et inhospita tesca
Credis, amœna vocat, mecum qui sentit, et odit
Quæ tu pulchra putas. Fornix tibi et uncta popina
Incutiunt urbis desiderium, video, et quod
Angulus iste feret piper et thus ocius uva,

spi. E. 2. 2. 212. *jor.* E. 1. 6. 30.

Lam. C. 1. 26. 3. 17.

9. S. S. 1. 1. 114.

tra. S. 1. 1. 11.

11. ? nimirumst : est *om. al.* 13. ? culpast. 19. qua. 21. vocas. 23. tus.

Nec vicina subest vinum præbere taberna
Quæ possit tibi, nec meretrix tibicina, cujus
sal. C. 3. 18. 15. Ad strepitum salias terræ gravis : et tamen urges
Jampridem non tacta ligonibus arva bovemque
Disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus exples :
Addit opus pigro rivus, si decidit imber,
Multa mole docendus aprico parcere prato.
Nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi.
Quem tenues decuere togæ nitidique capilli,
Cin. C. 4. 1. 4. Quem scis immunem Cinaræ placuisse rapaci,
Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni,
Cena brevis juvat et prope rivum somnus in herba ;
36. E. 2. 2. 142. Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.
Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam
Limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat ;
39. E. 1. 7. 83. Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem.
Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis ;
Horum tu in numerum voto ruis. Invidet usum
Lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus et horti.
Optat ephippia bos piger optat arare caballus ;
Quam scit uterque, libens, censebo, exerceat artem.

XV.

Quæ sit hiemps Veliæ, quod cælum, Vala, Salerni,
Quorum hominum regio et qualis via ; (nam mihi Baias
Musa supervacuas Antonius, et tamen illis
Me facit invisum, gelida cum perluor unda
Per medium frigus. Sane murteta relinqui
Dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum
Sulphura contemni vicus gemit, invidus ægris,
cap. E. 1. 16. 14. Qui caput et stomachum supponere fontibus audent
Clusinis, Gabiosque petunt et frigida rura.

Mutandus locus est et deversoria nota
Præteragendus equus. Quo tendis? Non mihi Cumas
Est iter aut Baias, læva stomachosus habena
Dicet eques; sed equi frenato est auris in ore.)
Major utrum populum frumenti copia pascat,
Collectosne bibant imbres puteosne perennes
Jugis aquæ; (nam vina nihil moror illius oræ:
Rure meo possum quidvis perferre patique; *ve. pa.* E. 1. 16. 74. C. 3. 24. 43.
Ad mare cum veni, generosum et lene requiro,
Quod curas abigat, quod cum spe divite manet
In venas animumque meum, quod verba ministret,
Quod me Lucanæ juvenem commendet amicæ;)
Tractus uter plure lepores, uter educet apros, *apr.* S. 2. 8. 6.
Utra magis pisces et echinos æquora celent, *ech.* Ep. 5. 27. S. 2. 4. 33.
Pinguis ut inde domum possim Phæaxque reverti, *Phæ.* E. 1. 2. 28.
Scribere te nobis, tibi nos accredere par est.
Mænius, ut rebus maternis atque paternis
Fortiter absumptis urbanus cœpit haberi,
Scurra vagus, non qui certum præsepe teneret, *scu.* S. 2. 7. 15. *cer.* E. 1. 7. 75.
Impransus non qui civem dinosceret hoste,
Quælibet in quemvis opprobria fingere sævus,
Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli,
Quidquid quæsierat, ventri donabat avaro.
Hic, ubi nequitiæ fautoribus et timidis nil
Aut paulum abstulerat, patinas cenabat omasi,
Vilis et agninæ, tribus ursis quod satis esset;
Scilicet ut ventres lamna candente nepotum
Diceret urendos, corrector Bestius. Idem
Quidquid erat nactus prædæ majoris, ubi omne
Veterat in fumum et cinerem, Non hercule miror,
Aiebat, si qui comedunt bona, cum sit obeso *com.* S. 1. 2. 8.
Nil melius turdo, nil volva pulchrius ampla.
Nimirum hic ego sum; nam tuta et parvula laudo,
Cum res deficiunt, satis inter vilia fortis;

10. diversoria. 13. equis; ? frenatost. 29. dignosceret. 37. correctus. 41. vulva.

Verum, ubi quid melius contigit et unctius, idem
Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum
Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.

XVI.

Ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti,
Arvo pascat erum an bacis opulentet olivæ,
Pomisne et pratis, an amicta vitibus ulmo,
Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri.
Continui montes, ni dissocientur opaca
Valle, sed ut veniens dextrum latus adspiciat Sol,
Lævum discedens curru fugiente vaporet.
Temperiem laudes. Quid, si rubicunda benigni
Corna vepres et pruna ferant? si quercus et ilex
Multa fruge pecus, multa dominum juvet umbra?
Dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum.
12. C. 3. 13. Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec
13. E. 1. 3. 3. Frigidior Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus,
Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo.
Hæ latebræ dulces, etiam, si credis, amœnæ,
16. C. 3. 23. 8. S. 2. 6. 19. Incolumem tibi me præstant Septembribus horis.
seq. E. 1. 8. 4. *and.* E. 1. 7. 38. Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis.
Jactamus jampridem omnis te Roma beatum;
Sed vereor, ne cui de te plus quam tibi credas,
ali. E. 2. 1. 240. Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum,
Neu, si te populus sanum recteque valentem
Dictitet, occultam febrem sub tempus edendi
Dissimules, donec manibus tremor incidat unctis.
Stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat.
Si quis bella tibi terra pugnata marique
Dicat, et his verbis vacuas permulceat aures:
Tene magis salvum populus velit, an populum tu,

2. herum. 3. an pratis. 8. benigne, benignæ. 9. ferunt. 10. juvat.

Servet in ambiguo, qui consulit et tibi et urbi,
Juppiter; Augusti laudes agnoscere possis:
Cum pateris sapiens emendatusque vocari,
Respondesne tuo, dic sodes, nomine? Nempe
Vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu.
Qui dedit hoc hodie, cras, si volet, auferet, ut si
Detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem, *34. C. 3. 2. 19.*
Pone, meum est; inquit. Pono tristisque recedo.
Idem si clamet furem, neget esse pudicum,
Contendat laqueo collum pressisse paternum;
Mordear opprobriis falsis mutemque colores?
Falsus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret
Quem nisi mendosum et medicandum? Vir bonus est quis?
Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat,
Quo multæ magnæque secantur judice lites, *sec.* S. 1. 10. 15.
Quo res sponsore et quo causæ teste tenentur.
Sed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota
Introrsum turpem, speciosum pelle decora. *pel.* S. 2. 1. 64.
Nec furtum feci nec fugi, si mihi dicat
Servus, Habes pretium, loris non ureris, aio. *ure.* Ep. 4. 3.
Non hominem occidi. Non pasces in cruce corvos. *cru.* S. 1. 3. 82.
Sum bonus et frugi. Renuit negitatque Sabellus: *fru.* S. 2. 7. 3. *Sab.* C. 3. 6. 38.
Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, accipiterque
Suspectos laqueos, et opertum miluus hamum.
Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore;
Tu nihil admittes in te formidine pœnæ:
Sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis;
Nam de mille fabæ modiis cum surripis unum,
Damnum est, non facinus, mihi pacto lenius isto.
Vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal,
Quandocumque deos vel porco vel bove placat,
Jane pater, clare, clare cum dixit, Apollo, *pat.* S. 2. 6. 20.

35. ? meumst; est *om. al.* 56. ? damnumst; est *om. al.*

Labra movet metuens audiri: Pulchra Laverna,
Da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri,
Noctem peccatis et fraudibus obice nubem!
63. S. 2. 7. 83. Qui melior servo, qui liberior sit avarus,
In triviis fixum cum se demittit ob assem,
cu.me. E. 1. 2. 51. Non video; nam qui cupiet, metuet quoque; porro,
Qui metuens vivet, liber mihi non erit umquam.
Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui
Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re.
Vendere cum possis captivum, occidere noli;
Serviet utiliter: sine pascat durus aretque,
mer. S. 1. 1. 6. Naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis;
Annonæ prosit; portet frumenta penusque.
Vir bonus et sapiens audebit dicere: Pentheu,
pe. pa. E. 1. 15. 17. Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique
Indignum coges? Adimam bona. Nempe pecus, rem,
Lectos, argentum: tollas licet. In manicis et
Compedibus sævo te sub custode tenebo.
Ipse deus, simul atque volam, me solvet. Opinor,
Hoc sentit: Moriar; mors ultima linea rerum est.

XVII.

Quamvis, Scæva, satis per te tibi consulis et scis,
maj. S. 2. 1. 61. Quo tandem pacto deceat majoribus uti,
Disce, docendus adhuc quæ censet amiculus, ut si
Cæcus iter monstrare velit; tamen adspice, si quid
Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur.
Si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam
Delectat, si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum,
Si lædit caupona, Ferentinum ire jubebo;
Nam neque divitibus contingunt gaudia solis,
10. E. 1. 18. 103. Nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit.

61. justum sanctumque, *(cp.* S. 1. 4. 39.) 62. objice.
79. ? rerumst; est *om. al.*

Si prodesse tuis pauloque benignius ipsum
Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum.
Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti
Nollet Aristippus. Si sciret regibus uti
Fastidiret olus, qui me notat. Utrius horum *ol.* E. 1. 5. 2.
Verba probes et facta, doce, vel junior audi,
Cur sit Aristippi potior sententia; namque
Mordacem Cynicum sic eludebat, ut aiunt:
Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu; rectius hoc et *hoc,* S. 2. 2. 36, *(note.)*
Splendidius multo est. Equus ut me portet, alat rex,
Officium facio: tu poscis vilia rerum,
Dante minor, quamvis fers te nullius egentem.
Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, *col.* S. 2. 1. 60.
Temptantem majora fere præsentibus æquum.
Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat,
Mirabor, vitæ via si conversa decebit. *mir.* A. P. 424.
Alter purpureum non expectabit amictum,
Quidlibet indutus celeberrima per loca vadet,
Personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque;
Alter Mileti textam cane pejus et angui
Vitabit chlamydem, morietur frigore, si non
Rettuleris pannum. Refer et sine vivat ineptus.
Res gerere et captos ostendere civibus hostes
Attingit solium Jovis et cælestia temptat:
Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est. 35. S. 1. 6. 63. E. 1. 20. 23.
Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.
Sedit, qui timuit, ne non succederet. Esto!
Quid, qui pervenit, fecitne viriliter? Atqui
Hic est aut nusquam, quod quærimus. Hic onus horret,
Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus:
Hic subit et perfert. Aut virtus nomen inane est,
Aut decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir.
Coram rege suo de paupertate tacentes *reg.* E. 1. 7. 37.

13. holus. 20. ? multost; est *om. al.* 33. hostis. 34. tentat. 41. ? inanest.

Plus poscente ferent; distat, sumasne pudenter,
An rapias. Atqui rerum caput hoc erat, hic fons.
Indotata mihi soror est, paupercula mater,
Et fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus,
Qui dicit, clamat: Victum date. Succinit alter:
Et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra.
Sed tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet
Plus dapis et rixæ multo minus invidiæque.
52. S. 1. 5. 2. 6. 42. Brundisium comes aut Surrentum ductus amœnum,
Qui queritur salebras et acerbum frigus et imbres,
Aut cistam effractam et subducta viatica plorat,
Nota refert meretricis acumina, sæpe catellam,
Sæpe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, uti mox
ver. C. 1. 37. 15. Nulla fides damnis verisque doloribus adsit.
Nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat
Fracto crure planum, licet illi plurima manet
Lacrima, per sanctum juratus dicat Osirim:
Credite, non ludo; crudeles, tollite claudum.
Quære peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamat.

XVIII.

Si bene te novi, metues, liberrime Lolli,
scu. E. 1. 17. 19. Scurrantis speciem præbere, professus amicum.
Ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque
Discolor, infido scurræ distabit amicus.
Est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus,
inc. S. 1. 3. 50. Asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque,
Quæ se commendat tonsa cute, dentibus atris,
Dum vult libertas dici mera veraque virtus.
Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum.
imi, S. 1. 4. 87. Alter in obsequium plus æquo pronus et imi
der. A. P. 433. Derisor lecti sic nutum divitis horret,
Sic iterat voces et verba cadentia tollit,

Ut puerum sævo credas dictata magistro — *dic.* E. 1. 1. 55. 2. 1. 71.
Reddere vel partes mimum tractare secundas.
Alter rixatur de lana sæpe caprina,
Propugnat nugis armatus: Scilicet, ut non
Sit mihi prima fides et vere quod placet ut non
Acriter elatrem? Pretium ætas altera sordet.
Ambigitur quid enim? Castor sciat an Dolichos plus;
Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi.
Quem damnosa Venus, quem præceps alea nudat, — *ale.* C. 3. 24. 58.
Gloria quem supra vires et vestit et ungit, — 22. C. 1. 18. 15.
Quem tenet argenti sitis importuna famesque, — *imp.* C. 3. 16. 37.
Quem paupertatis pudor et fuga, dives amicus, — 24. C. 3. 24. 42.
Sæpe decem vitiis instructior, odit et horret,
Aut, si non odit, regit ac veluti pia mater
Plus quam se sapere et virtutibus esse priorem
Volt, et ait prope vera: Meæ, contendere noli, — *con.* S. 2. 3. 313.
Stultitiam patiuntur opes; tibi parvula res est:
Arta decet sanum comitem toga; desine mecum
Certare. Eutrapelus, cuicumque nocere volebat,
Vestimenta dabat pretiosa: beatus enim jam
Cum pulchris tunicis sumet nova consilia et spes,
Dormiet in lucem, scorto postponet honestum
Officium, nummos alienos pascet, ad imum
Thrax erit aut olitoris aget mercede caballum. — *Thr.* S. 2. 6. 44.
Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis illius unquam,
Commissumque teges et vino tortus et ira; — *tor.* A. P. 435.
Nec tua laudabis studia aut aliena reprendes,
Nec, cum venari volet ille, poëmata panges.
Gratia sic fratrum geminorum, Amphionis atque
Zethi, dissiluit, donec suspecta severo
Conticuit lyra. Fraternis cessisse putatur
Moribus Amphion: tu cede potentis amici
Lenibus imperiis, quotiensque educet in agros
Ætolis onerata plagis jumenta canesque, — *Æto.* E. 1. 6. 58.

35. numos. 45. quoties.

Surge et inhumanæ senium depone Camenæ,
48. S. 2. 2. 20. Cenes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta;
Romanis sollemne viris opus, utile famæ
Vitæque et membris, præsertim cum valeas et
Vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum
Possis. Adde, virilia quod speciosius arma
Non est qui tractet: scis, quo clamore coronæ
Prœlia sustineas campestria; denique sævam
Can. C. 2. 6. 2. 3. 8. 22. Militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti
Par. E. 1. 12. 26. C. 4. 15. 6. Sub duce, qui templis Parthorum signa refigit
Nunc et, si quid abest, Italis adjudicat armis.
Ac, ne te retrahas et inexcusabilis absis,
n. et *m.* E. 2. 2. 144. Quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque
nug. S. 2. 1. 73. Curas: interdum nugaris rure paterno;
Partitur lintres exercitus; Actia pugna
Te duce per pueros hostili more refertur;
Adversarius est frater, lacus Hadria, donec
Alterutrum velox Victoria fronde coronet.
Consentire suis studiis qui crediderit te,
Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.
Protinus ut moneam, si quid monitoris eges tu,
Quid de quoque viro et cui dicas, sæpe videto.
Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est,
com. S. 1. 4. 84. Nec retinent patulæ commissa fideliter aures,
irr. A. P. 390. Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.
Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve
Intra marmoreum venerandi limen amici,
Ne dominus pueri pulchri caræve puellæ
Munere te parvo beet aut incommodus angat.
Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam adspice, ne mox
Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.
tra. E. 1. 9. 3. Fallimur et quondam non dignum tradimus: ergo
Quem sua culpa premet, deceptus omitte tueri,
Ut penitus notum, si temptent crimina, serves

58. abstes, *Bent.* 69. ? idemst.

Tuterisque tuo fidentem præsidio; qui
Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, ecquid *cir.* S. 1. 4. 81.
Ad te post paulo ventura pericula sentis?
Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet,
Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.
Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici:
Expertus metuit. Tu, dum tua navis in alto est,
Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura. *hoc a.* S. 2. 3.152.
Oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi,
Sedatum celeres, agilem navumque remissi;
[Potores bibuli media de nocte Falerni]
Oderunt porrecta negantem pocula, quamvis
Nocturnos jures te formidare vapores.
Deme supercilio nubem; plerumque modestus
Occupat obscuri speciem, taciturnus acerbi.
Inter cuncta leges et percontabere doctos,
Qua ratione queas traducere leniter ævum;
Num te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, *ino.* C. 3. 16. 28. E. 1. 2. 56.
Num pavor et rerum mediocriter utilium spes;
Virtutem doctrina paret, naturane donet;
Quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum;
Quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum, *luc.* S. 2. 5. 82.
An secretum iter et fallentis semita vitæ.
Me quotiens reficit gelidus Digentia rivus, *ref.* E. 1. 14. 1.
Quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus,
Quid sentire putas? quid credis, amice, precari?
Sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus: et mihi vivam
Quod superest ævi, si quid superesse volunt di;
Sit bona librorum et provisæ frugis in annum *lib.* S. 2. 6. 61.
Copia, neu fluitem dubiæ spe pendulus horæ. *flu.* S. 2. 3. 269.
Sed satis est orare Jovem quæ donat et aufert;
Det vitam, det opes, æquum mi animum ipse parabo. *æqu.* C. 2. 3. 1.

87. ? altost. 93. tepores. 98, 99. ne...ne; non...non. 104. quoties.

XIX.

Cra. S. 1. 4. 1. Prisco si credis, Mæcenas docte, Cratino,
Nulla placere diu nec vivere carmina possunt,
san. A. P. 296. S. 2. 3. 322. Quæ scribuntur aquæ potoribus. Ut male sanos
ads. C. 2. 19. 4. E. 2. 2. 78. Adscripsit Liber Satyris Faunisque poëtas,
Vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenæ.
Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus;
Enn. C. 4. 8. 20. Ennius ipse pater numquam nisi potus ad arma
Put. S. 2. 6. 35. Prosiluit dicenda. Forum Putealque Libonis
Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis:
Hoc simul edixi, non cessavere poëtæ
cer. C. 4. 1. 31. Nocturno certare mero, putere diurno.
Quid, si quis vultu torvo ferus et pede nudo
Exiguæque togæ simulet textore Catonem,
Virtutemne repræsentet moresque Catonis?
Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua,
Dum studet urbanus tenditque disertus haberi.
Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile; quod si
Pallerem casu, biberent exsangue cuminum.
O imitatores, servum pecus, ut mihi sæpe
Bilem, sæpe jocum vestri movere tumultus!
21. C. 3. 30. 13. 4. 9. 3. Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps,
Non aliena meo pressi pede. Qui sibi fidit,
Dux regit examen. Parios ego primus iambos
Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus
25. Ep. 6. 13. Archilochi, non res et agentia verba Lycamben.
Ac ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,
Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem:
Temperat Archilochi Musam pede mascula Sappho,
Temperat Alcæus, sed rebus et ordine dispar,
obl. E. 2. 1. 237. Nec socerum quærit, quem versibus oblinat atris,
nec, Ep. 17. 72. Nec sponsæ laqueum famoso carmine nectit.
Hunc ego non alio dictum prius ore Latinus
Volgavi fidicen; juvat immemorata ferentem

Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri. *ing.* S. 1. 10. 76.
Scire velis, mea cur ingratus opuscula lector
Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquus? *ex li.* C. 3. 4. 10.
Non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor *suf.* E. 2. 2. 103.
Impensis cenarum et tritæ munere vestis;
Non ego, nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor,
Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor:
Hinc illæ lacrimæ. Spissis indigna theatris
Scripta pudet recitare et nugis addere pondus,
Si dixi: Rides, ait, et Jovis auribus ista
Servas; fidis enim manare poëtica mella *mel.* C. 4. 2. 27.
Te solum, tibi pulcher. Ad hæc ego naribus uti *nar.* S. 1. 6. 5.
Formido et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,
Displicet iste locus, clamo, et diludia posco.
Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram,
Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum. *ira,* C. 1. 16. 17.

XX.

Vertumnum Janumque, liber, spectare videris,
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus. *Sos.* A. P. 345.
Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico;
Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas,
Non ita nutritus. Fuge, quo descendere gestis:
Non erit emisso reditus tibi. Quid miser egi?
Quid volui? dices, ubi quis te læserit; et scis
In breve te cogi, cum plenus languet amator.
Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,
Carus eris Romæ, donec te deserat ætas;
Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere volgi *11.* S. 1. 4. 72.
Cœperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam. *Ile.* C. 2. 20. 20.
Ridebit monitor non exauditus, ut ille,

7. qui. 10. deseret. 12. ? tinias...inertis.

Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum
inv. A. P. 467. Iratus: quis enim invitum servare laboret?
Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem
Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.
Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,
lib. S. 1. 6. 6; 45. Me libertino natum patre et in tenui re
Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,
Ut, quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas:
23. S. 2. 1. 76. E. 1. 17. 35. Me primis Urbis belli placuisse domique;
exi. S. 2. 3. 309. Corporis exigui, præcanum, solibus aptum,
Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem.
Forte meum si quis te percontabitur ævum,
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembris,
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

27. Decembres.

Q. HORATI FLACCI EPISTOLAE.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

I.

Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes, *mor.* C. 3. 24. 35.
Legibus emendes, in publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Cæsar.
Romulus et Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux,
Post ingentia facta deorum in templa recepti,
Dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aspera bella
Componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt,
Ploravere suis non respondere favorem
Speratum meritis. Diram qui contudit hydram *hyd.* C. 4. 4. 61.
Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari. 12. C. 3. 24. 32.
Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes
Infra se positas; exstinctus amabitur idem.
Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores *præ.* C. 3. 5. 2.
Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras,
Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes. 17. C. 4. 2. 37.
Sed tuus hic populus, sapiens et justus in uno,
Te nostris ducibus, te Grais anteferendo,
Cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque

16. numen.

Æstimat et, nisi quæ terris semota suisque
Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit,
Sic fautor veterum, ut tabulas peccare vetantes,
Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, fœdera regum
Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis æquata Sabinis,
Pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum
Dictitet Albanâ Musas in monte locutas.
Si, quia Græcorum sunt antiquissima quæque
Scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem
tru. S. 1. 3. 72. Scriptores trutina, non est quod multa loquamur:
Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri;
Venimus ad summum fortunæ, pingimus atque
Psallimus et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis.
Si meliora dies, ut vina, poëmata reddit,
arr. C. 4. 14. 40. Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus.
dec. C. 4. 7. 14. Scriptor, abhinc annos centum qui decidit, inter
Perfectos veteresque referri debet, an inter
Viles atque novos? Excludat jurgia finis.
Est vetus atque probus, centum qui perficit annos.
Quid, qui deperiit minor uno mense vel anno,
Inter quos referendus erit? veteresne poëtas,
An quos et præsens et postera respuat ætas?
Iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste,
Qui vel mense brevi vel toto est junior anno.
Utor permisso caudæque pilos ut equinæ
Paulatim vello et demo unum, demo et item unum,
Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi,
Qui redit in fastos et virtutem æstimat annis
Lib. S. 2. 6. 19. Miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit.
Enn. S. 1. 10. 54. E. 1. 19. 7. Ennius et sapiens et fortis et alter Homerus,
Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur,
pro. A. P. 138. Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea.
Nævius in manibus non est et mentibus hæret
rec. C. 3. 30. 8. Pæne recens? Adeo sanctum est vetus omne poëma.

31. ? intrast...extrast. 44. ? totost.

Ambigitur quotiens uter utro sit prior, aufert
Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti, *sen.* S. 2. 1. 34.
Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro,
Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi,
Vincere Cæcilius gravitate, Terentius arte.
Hos ediscit et hos arto stipata theatro 60. E. 1. 19. 41.
Spectat Roma potens; habet hos numeratque poëtas
Ad nostrum tempus Livi scriptoris ab ævo.
Interdum volgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat.
Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poëtas,
Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet; errat:
Si quædam nimis antique, si pleraque dure *dur.* S. 1. 4. 8.
Dicere credit eos, ignave multa fatetur,
Et sapit et mecum facit et Jove judicat æquo. *fac.* E. 2. 2. 23.
Non equidem insector delendaque carmina Livi
Esse reor, memini quæ plagosum mihi parvo
Orbilium dictare; sed emendata videri *dic.* E. 1. 18. 13. S. 1. 10. 75.
Pulchraque et exactis minimum distantia miror;
Inter quæ verbum emicuit si forte decorum et
Si versus paulo concinnior unus et alter,
Injuste totum ducit venditque poëma.
Indignor quicquam reprehendi, non quia crasse
Compositum illepideve putetur, sed quia nuper;
Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et præmia posci.
Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ
Fabula si dubitem, clament periisse pudorem
Cuncti pæne patres, ea cum reprehendere coner,
Quæ gravis Æsopus, quæ doctus Roscius egit:
Vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt,
Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus et, quæ
Imberbes didicere, senes perdenda fateri.
Jam Saliare Numæ carmen qui laudat et illud,
Quod mecum ignorat, solus volt scire videri,
Ingeniis non ille favet plauditque sepultis,

55. quoties. 56. Attius. 76. reprendi.

n. et *n.* A. P. 63. Nostra sed impugnat, nos nostraque lividus odit.
Quod si tam Græcis novitas invisa fuisset
Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus? aut quid haberet,
Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus? -
Ut primum positis nugari Græcia bellis
lab. E. 1. 1. 18. Cœpit et in vitium fortuna labier æqua,
Nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum,
96. E. 1. 6. 17. Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut æris amavit,
97. S. 2. 7. 95. Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella,
Nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisa tragœdis;
Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans,
Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit.
Quid placet aut odio est, quod non mutabile credas?
Hoc paces habuere bonæ ventique secundi.
Romæ dulce diu fuit et sollemne reclusa
104. S. 1. 1. 10. Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura,
nom. S. 1. 2. 16. Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos,
Majores audire, minori dicere, per quæ
dam. E. 1. 18. 21. Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.
cal. S. 2. 3. 80. Mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno
Scribendi studio; pueri patresque severi
Fronde comas vincti cenant et carmina dictant.
Ipse ego, qui nullos me affirmo scribere versus,
Invenior Parthis mendacior et prius orto
scr. S. 1. 1. 120. Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.
114. A. P. 379. Navim agere ignarus navis timet; abrotonum ægro
Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare; quod medicorum est
Promittunt medici; tractant fabrilia fabri:
Scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim.
Hic error tamen et levis hæc insania quantas
col. S. 2. 1. 51. Virtutes habeat, sic collige: vatis avarus
Non temere est animus; versus amat, hoc studet unum;
Detrimenta, fugas servorum, incendia ridet;
soc. C. 3. 24. 60. Non fraudem socio puerove incogitat ullam

101. ? odiost. 114. habrotonum. 115. ? medicorumst. 120. ? temerest.

Pupillo; vivit siliquis et pane secundo;
Militiæ quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi,
Si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna juvari.
Os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat,
Torquet ab obscenis jam nunc sermonibus aurem,
Mox etiam pectus præceptis format amicis, 128. A. P. 404.
Asperitatis et invidiæ corrector et iræ;
Recte facta refert, orientia tempora notis
Instruit exemplis, inopem solatur et ægrum.
Castis cum pueris ignara puella mariti
Disceret unde preces, vatem ni Musa dedisset?
Poscit opem chorus et præsentia numina sentit, *præ.* C. 1. 35. 2.
Cælestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus,
Avertit morbos, metuenda pericula pellit,
Impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum.
Carmine di superi placantur, carmine Manes.
Agricolæ prisci, fortes parvoque beati, 139. S. 2. 2. 105.
Condita post frumenta levantes tempore festo
Corpus et ipsum animum spe finis dura ferentem,
Cum sociis operum, pueris et conjuge fida,
Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant, *Sil.* Ep. 2. 22.
Floribus et vino Genium memorem brevis ævi. *Gen.* E. 2. 2. 187.
Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem
Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit,
Libertasque recurrentes accepta per annos
Lusit amabiliter, donec jam sævus apertam
In rabiem cœpit verti jocus et per honestas
Ire domos impune minax. Doluere cruento
Dente lacessiti; fuit intactis quoque cura *int.* S. 2. 1. 23.
Condicione super communi; quin etiam lex *lex*, S. 2. 1. 82. A. P. 282.
Pœnaque lata, malo quæ nollet carmine quemquam
Describi; vertere modum, formidine fustis
Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti.
Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes

124. urbi est.

Intulit agresti Latio; sic horridus ille
Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus
Munditiæ pepulere; sed in longum tamen ævum
Manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris.
Serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis,
Et post Punica bella quietus quærere cœpit,
The. A. P. 276. Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Æschylus utile ferrent.
Temptavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset.
ac. S. 1. 10. 43. Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer;
spi. C. 4. 3. 24. Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet,
lit. A. P. 293. Sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram.
Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere
Sudoris minimum, sed habet comœdia tanto
Plus oneris, quanto veniæ minus. Adspice, Plautus
Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi,
Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi:
Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis,
soc. A. P. 80. Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco;
Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc
Securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo.
ven. E. 1. 19. 37. *cur.* S. 1. 6. 23. Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso Gloria curru,
Exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat:
Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum
Subruit aut reficit. Valeat res ludicra, si me
Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.
Sæpe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam,
Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,
Indocti stolidique et depugnare parati,
Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt
pla. C. 1. 20. 4. A. P. 155. Aut ursum aut pugiles; his nam plebecula plaudit.
Verum equitis quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas
Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana.
Quatuor aut plures aulæa premuntur in horas,
Dum fugiunt equitum turmæ peditumque catervæ;

178. instat. 179. ? parvumst. 180. ac. 186. gaudet.

Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis, *ret.* C. 3. 5. 22.
Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves, *pet.* S. 1. 6. 104.
Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.
Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus, seu *Dem.* E. 1. 12. 12.
Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo,
Sive elephas albus volgi converteret ora;
Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
Ut sibi præbentem mimo spectacula plura;
Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello
Fabellam surdo. Nam quæ pervincere voces
Evaluere sonum, referunt quem nostra theatra?
Garganum mugire putes nemus aut mare Tuscum, *Gar.* C. 2. 9. 7.
Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur et artes *art.* C. 4. 8. 5.
Divitiæque peregrinæ, quibus oblitus actor *obl.* C. 4. 9. 14.
Cum stetit in scena, concurrit dextera lævæ.
Dixit adhuc aliquid? Nil sane. Quid placet ergo?
Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno. 207. C. 3. 5. 28.
Ac ne forte putes me, quæ facere ipse recusem, *ac f.* E. 1. 1. 13.
Cum recte tractent alii, laudare maligne:
Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur
Ire poëta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.
Verum age et his, qui se lectori credere malunt
Quam spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, *fas.* S. 2. 6. 86.
Curam redde brevem, si munus Apolline dignum *Apo.* E. 1. 3. 17.
Vis complere libris et vatibus addere calcar,
Ut studio majore petant Helicona virentem.
Multa quidem nobis facimus mala sæpe poëtæ,
Ut vineta egomet cædam mea, cum tibi librum
Sollicito damus aut fesso; cum lædimur, unum 221. E. 1. 13. 3. S. 2. 1. 13.
Si quis amicorum est ausus reprehendere versum;
Cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati;
Cum lamentamur non apparere labores

222. ? amicorumst.

ded. S. 2. 1. 4. Nostros et tenui deducta poëmata filo ;
Cum speramus eo rem venturam, ut simul atque
Carmina rescieris nos fingere, commodus ultro
Arcessas et egere vetes et scribere cogas.
op. pr. S. 2. 4. 63. Sed tamen est operæ pretium cognoscere, quales
Ædituos habeat belli spectata domique
Virtus indigno non committenda poëtæ.
Gratus Alexandro regi magno fuit ille
Chœ. A. P. 357. Chœrilus, incultis qui versibus et male natis
Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos.
Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt
Atramenta, fere scriptores carmine fœdo
lin. E. 1. 19. 30. Splendida facta linunt. Idem rex ille, poëma
Qui tam ridiculum tam care prodigus emit,
Edicto vetuit, ne quis se præter Apellen
ali. E. 1. 16. 20. Pingeret, aut alius Lysippo duceret æra
Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia. Quod si
Judicium subtile videndis artibus illud
Ad libros et ad hæc Musarum dona vocares,
Bœotum in crasso jurares aëre natum.
At neque dedecorant tua de se judicia atque
Munera, quæ multa dantis cum laude tulerunt
247. S. 1. 5. 40; 10. 44. Dilecti tibi Virgilius Variusque poëtæ ;
248. C. 4. 8. 13. Nec magis expressi voltus per aënea signa,
Quam per vatis opus mores animique virorum
Clarorum apparent. Nec sermones ego mallem
rep. C. 2. 12. 9. S. 2. 6. 17. A. P. 95. Repentes per humum quam res componere gestas,
Terrarumque situs et flumina dicere et arces
Montibus impositas et barbara regna tuisque
aus. C. 4. 14. 33. Auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem
Jan. C. 4. 15. 9. Claustraque custodem pacis cohibentia Janum
pri. C. 1. 2. 50. Et formidatam Parthis te principe Romam,
Si quantum cuperem, possem quoque ; sed neque parvum
258. C. 1. 6. 9. S. 2. 1. 12. Carmen majestas recipit tua nec meus audet

239. Apellem. 247. Vergilius.

Rem temptare pudor, quam vires ferre recusent.
Sedulitas autem stulte, quem diligit, urget,
Præcipue cum se numeris commendat et arte:
Discit enim citius meminitque libentius illud,
Quod quis deridet, quam quod probat et veneratur.
Nil moror officium, quod me gravat, ac neque ficto
In pejus voltu proponi cereus usquam,
Nec prave factis decorari versibus opto,
Ne rubeam pingui donatus munere, et una *pin.* S. 1. 3. 58.
Cum scriptore meo capsa porrectus aperta
Deferar in vicum vendentem thus et odores
Et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis.

II.

Flore, bono claroque fidelis amice Neroni, 1. E. 1. 3. 1.
Si quis forte velit puerum tibi vendere natum
Tibure vel Gabiis et tecum sic agat: Hic et
Candidus et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos
Fiet eritque tuus nummorum milibus octo, 5. S. 2. 7. 43.
Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus eriles,
Litterulis Græcis imbutus, idoneus arti
Cuilibet; argilla quidvis imitaberis unda;
Quin etiam canet indoctum, sed dulce bibenti.
Multa fidem promissa levant, ubi plenius æquo
Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces.
Res urget me nulla; meo sum pauper in ære.
Nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi; non temere a me *tem.* E. 2. 1. 120.
Quivis ferret idem. Semel hic cessavit et, ut fit, *ces.* S. 2. 7. 100.
In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenæ:—
Des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga lædat;
Ille ferat pretium pœnæ securus, opinor.
Prudens emisti vitiosum, dicta tibi est lex: *pru.* A. P. 462.

6. heriles. 8. imitabitur, κ. 18. tibi...lex; ? tibist.

Insequeris tamen hunc et lite moraris iniqua.
Dixi me pigrum proficiscenti tibi, dixi
Talibus officiis prope mancum, ne mea sævus
Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla rediret.
Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura
Si tamen adtemptas? Quereris super hoc etiam, quod
Exspectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax.
Luculli miles collecta viatica multis
Ærumnis, lassus dum noctu stertit, ad assem
Perdiderat; post hoc vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti
Iratus pariter, jejunis dentibus acer,
Præsidium regale loco dejecit, ut aiunt,
Summe munito et multarum divite rerum.
Clarus ob id factum donis ornatur honestis;
Accipit et bis dena super sestertia nummum.
Forte sub hoc tempus castellum evertere prætor
Nescio quod cupiens hortari cœpit eundem
Verbis, quæ timido quoque possent addere mentem:
I, bone, quo virtus tua te vocat, i pede fausto,
Grandia laturus meritorum præmia. Quid stas?
Post hæc ille catus quantumvis rusticus: Ibit,
Ibit eo, quo vis, qui zonam perdidit, inquit.
Romæ nutriri mihi contigit atque doceri
42. C. 1. 15. 34. Iratus Grais quantum nocuisset Achilles.
Adjecere bonæ paulo plus artis Athenæ,
Scilicet ut vellem curvo dinoscere rectum
Atque inter silvas Academi quærere verum.
Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato,
47. C. 2. 7. 15. Civilisque rudem belli tulit æstus in arma
Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi
Decisis humilem pennis inopemque paterni
Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
ães. S. 2. 3. 123. Ut versus facerem; sed, quod non desit, habentem

22. veniret. 24. attentas. 28. ? vemens. 42. Graiis.

Quæ poterunt umquam satis expurgare cicutæ,
Ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus? *dor.* S. 2. 1. 7.
Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes;
Eripuere jocos, Venerem, convivia, ludum;
Tendunt extorquere poëmata; quid faciam vis?
Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque:
Carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur ïambis, *ïam.* E. 1. 19. 23.
Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro. *sal.* S. 1. 10. 3.
Tres mihi convivæ prope dissentire videntur,
Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.
Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis tu, quod jubet alter;
Quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus.
Præter cetera, me Romæne poëmata censes
Scribere posse inter tot curas totque labores?
Hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta relictis *spo.* S. 2. 6. 23.
Omnibus officiis; cubat hic in colle Quirini, *cub.* S. 1. 9. 18. 2. 3. 289.
Hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque;
Intervalla vides humane commoda. Verum
Puræ sunt plateæ, nihil ut meditantibus obstet.
Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor, *red.* C. 3. 1. 35.
Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum,
Tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, 74. S. 1. 6. 42.
Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus:
I nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros.
Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbem,
Rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbra: 78. C. 3. 25. 1. 4. 3. 11.
Tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos
Vis canere et contracta sequi vestigia vatum?
Ingenium, sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas,
Et studiis annos septem dedit insenuitque
Libris et curis, statua taciturnius exit
Plerumque et risu populum quatit; hic ego rerum
Fluctibus in mediis et tempestatibus urbis *flu.* E. 1. 1. 16.

64. ? sanest. 80. contacta.

Verba lyræ motura sonum conectere digner?
Frater erat Romæ consulti rhetor, ut alter
Alterius sermone meros audiret honores,
Gracchus ut hic illi, foret huic ut Mucius ille.
Qui minus argutos vexat furor iste poëtas? 90
Carmina compono, hic elegos. "Mirabile visu
Cælatumque novem Musis opus!" Adspice primum,
Quanto cum fastu quanto molimine circum-
94. E. 2. 1. 216. Spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus ædem;
Mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere et procul audi, 95
Quid ferat et quare sibi nectat uterque coronam.
Cædimur et totidem plagis consumimus hostem
lum. S. 2. 7. 33. Lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.
Discedo Alcæus puncto illius; ille meo quis?
Quis nisi Callimachus? Si plus adposcere visus, 100
Fit Mimnermus et optivo cognomine crescit.
Multa fero, ut placem genus irritabile vatum,
suf. E. 1. 19. 37. Cum scribo et supplex populi suffragia capto,
Idem, finitis studiis et mente recepta,
pat. E. 1. 18. 70. Obturem patulas impune legentibus aures. 105
Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina; verum
107. A. P. 444. Gaudent scribentes et se venerantur et ultro,
Si taceas, laudant quidquid scripsere beati.
At qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poëma,
Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti; 110
Audebit, quæcumque parum splendoris habebunt
Et sine pondere erunt et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ.
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet atque 115
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
C. C. A. P. 50. 56. Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas;
usu. A. P. 71. Adsciscet nova, quæ genitor produxerit usus.

Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni
Fundet opes Latiumque beabit divite lingua ;
Luxuriantia compescet, nimis aspera sano
Levabit cultu, virtute carentia tollet,
Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur, ut qui
Nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur. 125. S. 1. 5. 63.
Prætulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri, *ine.* A. P. 445.
Dum mea delectent mala me vel denique fallant,
Quam sapere et ringi. Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,
Qui se credebat miros audire tragœdos,
In vacuo lætus sessor plausorque theatro ; *pla.* A. P. 154.
Cetera qui vitæ servaret munia recto
More, bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis 133. S. 2. 2. 68.
Et signo læso non insanire lagenæ,
Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem. 135. A. P. 459.
Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curisque refectus
Expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco *ell.* S. 2. 3. 82.
Et redit ad sese : Pol me occidistis, amici,
Non servastis, ait, cui sic extorta voluptas
Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error.
Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis *nug.* E. 1. 1. 10.
Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum,
Ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis,
Sed veræ numerosque modosque ediscere vitæ. *nu. m.* E.1.18.59.
Quocirca mecum loquor hæc tacitusque recordor :
Si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphæ, 146. C. 2. 2. 13.
Narrares medicis ; quod, quanto plura parasti,
Tanto plura cupis, nulline faterier audes ?
Si volnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba
Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba
Proficiente nihil curarier. Audieras, cui
Rem di donarent, illi decedere pravam
Stultitiam ; et, cum sis nihilo sapientior, ex quo

120. ? vemens. 137. helleboro. 141. ? saperest.

Plenior es, tamen uteris monitoribus isdem?
At si divitiæ prudentem reddere possent,
Si cupidum timidumque minus te, nempe ruberes,
Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno.
pro. S. 2. 2. 129. Si proprium est, quod quis libra mercatur et ære;
Quædam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus:
Qui te pascit ager, tuus est, et vilicus Orbi,
Cum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
Te dominum sentit. Das nummos, accipis uvam,
Pullos, ova, cadum temeti: nempe modo isto
Paulatim mercaris agrum fortasse trecentis
Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum.
Quid refert, vivas numerato nuper an olim?
Emptor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi
Emptum cenat olus, quamvis aliter putat; emptis
Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat aënum;
Sed vocat usque suum, qua populus adsita certis
Limitibus vicina refugit jurgia; tamquam
Sit proprium quicquam, puncto quod mobilis horæ
Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte suprema
Permutet dominos et cedat in altera jura.
Sic quia perpetuus nulli datur usus, et heres
Heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam,
Cal. Ep. 1. 27. Quid vici prosunt aut horrea? quidve Calabris
Saltibus adjecti Lucani, si metit Orcus
179. C. 1. 4. 13. 2. 3. 21; 14. 9. Grandia cum parvis, non exorabilis auro?
Gemmas, marmor, ebur, Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas,
mur. C. 2. 16. 35. Argentum, vestes Gætulo murice tinctas,
Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere.
ces. E. 1. 7. 57. Cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi
Præferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, alter
Dives et importunus ad umbram lucis ab ortu
mil. C. 1. 18. 2. E. 1. 2. 45. Silvestrem flammis et ferro mitiget agrum,
Gen. C. 3. 17. 14. E. 2. 1. 144. Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,

158. ? propriumst...mercatus et ære est. 163. modo sto, (*Lachm.*) 173. sorte.

Naturæ deus humanæ, mortalis in unum
Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater.
Utar et ex modico, quantum res poscet, acervo 190. S. 1. 1. 51.
Tollam, nec metuam, quid de me judicet heres, *her.* E. 1. 5. 13.
Quod non plura datis invenerit; et tamen idem
Scire volam, quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti
Discrepet, et quantum discordet parcus avaro. 194. S. 1. 1. 104.
Distat enim, spargas tua prodigus, an neque sumptum
Invitus facias neque plura parare labores,
Ac potius, puer ut festis Quinquatribus olim,
Exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim. 198. C. 3. 8. 27; 29. 32.
Pauperies immunda *domus* procul absit: ego, utrum
Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem.
Non agimur tumidis velis aquilone secundo; 201. C. 2. 10. 23.
Non tamen adversis ætatem ducimus austris,
Viribus, ingenio, specie, virtute, loco, re *spe.* E. 1. 6. 49.
Extremi primorum, extremis usque priores.
Non es avarus: abi; quid, cetera jam simul isto 205. S. 2. 3. 159.
Cum vitio fugere? Caret tibi pectus inani
Ambitione? Caret mortis formidine et ira?
Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides? *The.* C. 1. 27. 21.
Natales grate numeras? Ignoscis amicis?
Lenior et melior fis accedente senecta?
Quid te exempta levat spinis de pluribus una? *spi.* E. 1. 14. 4.
Vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis.
Lusisti satis, edisti satis atque bibisti: 214. S. 1. 1. 119.
Tempus abire tibi est, ne potum largius æquo
Rideat, et pulset lasciva decentius ætas. 216. C. 3. 15. 8.

212. juvat. 215. ? tibist.

EPISTOLA AD PISONES,

SIVE

DE ARTE POETICA LIBER.

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere si velit et varias inducere plumas
tur. E. 1. 3. 22. Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum
Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne,
Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici? 5
Credite, Pisones, isti tabulæ fore librum
Persimilem, cujus velut ægri somnia vanæ
Fingentur species, ut nec pes nec caput uni
Reddatur formæ. Pictoribus atque poëtis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas. 10
Scimus et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim,
Sed non ut placidis coëant immitia, non ut
Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni.
Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis
Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter 15
Assuitur pannus, cum lucus et ara Dianæ
Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros,
Rhe. C. 4. 4. 38. Aut flumen Rhenum aut pluvius describitur arcus;
Sed nunc non erat his locus. Et fortasse cupressum
Scis simulare: quid hoc, si fractis enatat exspes 20

Navibus, ære dato qui pingitur? Amphora cœpit
Institui; currente rota cur urceus exit?
Denique sit quidvis simplex dumtaxat et unum.
Maxima pars vatum, pater et juvenes patre digni,
Decipimur specie recti: brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio; sectantem levia nervi
Deficiunt animique; professus grandia turget;
Serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellæ;
Qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam,
Delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum.
In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, si caret arte. *31.* S. 1. 2. 24.
Æmilium circa ludum faber unus et ungues *unu.* S. 2. 3. 24.
Exprimet, et mollis imitabitur ære capillos,
Infelix operis summa, quia ponere totum *pon.* C. 4. 8. 8.
Nesciet. Hunc ego me, si quid componere curem,
Non magis esse velim quam naso vivere pravo,
Spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo. *37.* C. 1. 32. 11.
Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam
Viribus et versate diu, quid ferre recusent, *rec.* E. 2. 1. 259.
Quid valeant humeri. Cui lecta potenter erit res,
Nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo.
Ordinis hæc virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor,
Ut jam nunc dicat jam nunc debentia dici,
Pleraque differat et præsens in tempus omittat;
Hoc amet, hoc spernat promissi carminis auctor. *pro.* Ep. 14. 7. S. 2. 3. 6.
In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendis,
Dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum
Reddiderit junctura novum. Si forte necesse est
Indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum,
Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis *Cet.* E. 2. 2. 117.
Continget, dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter;
Et nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si
Græco fonte cadent, parce detorta. Quid autem
Cæcilio Plautoque dabit Romanus ademptum

23. quodvis; quod vis. 32. imus. 33. molles. 48. ? necessest.

Virgilio Varioque? Ego cur, acquirere pauca
Si possum, invideor, cum lingua Catonis et Enni
Sermonem patrium ditaverit et nova rerum
Nomina protulerit? Licuit semperque licebit
Signatum præsente nota producere nomen.
Ut silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos,
Prima cadunt; ita verborum vetus interit ætas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.
63. E. 2. 2. 179. Debemur morti nos nostraque; sive receptus
Terra Neptunus classes aquilonibus arcet,
reg. C. 2. 15. 1. E. 1. 7. 44. Regis opus, sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis
Vicinas urbes alit et grave sentit aratrum,
Seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis
doc. E. 1. 14. 30. Doctus iter melius, mortalia facta peribunt,
Nedum sermonum stet honos et gratia vivax.
Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere, cadentque
usu. E. 2. 2. 119. Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.
Res gestæ regumque ducumque et tristia bella
Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus.
Versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum,
Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos.
Quis tamen exiguos elegos emiserit auctor,
Grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est.
79. E. 1. 19. 23. C. 1. 16. 2. Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo;
soc. E. 2. 1. 174. *cot.* C. 2. 1. 12. S. 1. 5. 64. Hunc socci cepere pedem grandesque cothurni,
Alternis aptum sermonibus et popularis
Vincentem strepitus et natum rebus agendis.
85. C. 4. 2. 10—24. 1. 12. 1. Musa dedit fidibus divos puerosque deorum
Et pugilem victorem et equum certamine primum
lib. C. 1. 4. 89. Et juvenum curas et libera vina referre.
Descriptas servare vices operumque colores
Cur ego si nequeo ignoroque poëta salutor?
Cur nescire pudens prave quam discere malo?

59. procudere. 72. ? arbitriumst. 76. ? inclusast. 81. populares.

Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non volt;
Indignatur item privatis ac prope socco
Dignis carminibus narrari cena Thyestæ. *Thy.* C. 1. 16. 17.
Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter.
Interdum tamen et vocem comœdia tollit,
Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore; 94. S. 1. 4. 48.
Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri.
Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exsul uterque *Tel.* Ep. 17. 8.
Proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, *amp.* E. 1. 3. 14.
Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querella.
Non satis est pulchra esse poëmata; dulcia sunto
Et quocumque volent animum auditoris agunto.
Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus adsunt
Humani vultus: si vis me flere, dolendum est
Primum ipsi tibi; tunc tua me infortunia lædent,
Telephe vel Peleu: male si mandata loqueris,
Aut dormitabo aut ridebo. Tristia mæstum
Voltum verba decent, iratum plena minarum,
Ludentem lasciva, severum seria dictu.
Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem
Fortunarum habitum; juvat aut impellit ad iram
Aut ad humum mærore gravi deducit et angit;
Post effert animi motus interprete lingua.
Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta,
Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum.
Intererit multum divusne loquatur an heros,
Maturusne senex an adhuc florente juventa
Fervidus, et matrona potens an sedula nutrix,
Mercatorne vagus cultorne virentis agelli, 117. C. 1. 1. 11—16.
Colchus an Assyrius, Thebis nutritus an Argis.
Aut famam sequere aut sibi convenientia finge.
Scriptor honoratum si forte reponis Achillem,
Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, 121. C. 4. 6. 17.
Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.

97. projicit. 101. adflent. 102. ? dolendumst. 103. tum.
114. Davusne. 116. an.....an.

Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino,
Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, tristis Orestes.
Si quid inexpertum scenæ committis et audes
Personam formare novam, servetur ad imum,
Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.
Difficile est proprie communia dicere; tuque
129. E. 2. 1. 225. Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,
Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus.
Publica materies privati juris erit, si
Non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem,
Nec verbo verbum curabis reddere fidus
Interpres, nec desilies imitator in artum,
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex.
Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim:
"Fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum."
pro. v. 45. Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.
Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte:
141. E. 1. 2. 19. "Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captæ post tempora Trojæ
"Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes."
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem
spe. E. 2. 2. 116. Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat,
Antiphaten Scyllamque et cum Cyclope Charybdin;
Nec reditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri,
Nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo.
Semper ad eventum festinat et in medias res
Non secus ac notas auditorem rapit et, quæ
Desperat tractata nitescere posse, relinquit,
Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet,
Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum.
Tu, quid ego et populus mecum desideret, audi:
aul. E. 2. 1. 189. Si plausoris eges aulæa manentis et usque
ses. E. 2. 2. 130. Sessuri, donec cantor Vos plaudite dicat,
Ætatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores,

136. cyclius. 139. parturient. 141. mœnia.

Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.
Reddere qui voces jam scit puer et pede certo
Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere et iram
Colligit ac ponit temere et mutatur in horas.
Imberbus juvenis tandem custode remoto
Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi, *apr.* C. 1. 8. 3.
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper, *cer.* E. 2. 2. 8.
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus æris,
Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix.
Conversis studiis ætas animusque virilis
Quærit opes et amicitias, inservit honori, *quæ.* S. 1. 1. 92. E. 1. 7. 57.
Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.
Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, vel quod
Quærit et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti,
Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,
Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.
Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum;
Multa recedentes adimunt. Ne forte seniles *176.* E. 2. 2. 55.
Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles,
Semper in adjunctis ævoque morabimur aptis.
Aut agitur res in scenis aut acta refertur.
Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quæ
Ipse sibi tradit spectator: non tamen intus
Digna geri promes in scenam, multaque tolles
Ex oculis, quæ mox narret facundia præsens.
Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet,
Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus,
Aut in avem Procne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.
Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.
Neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu
Fabula, quæ posci volt et spectata reponi; *rep.* S. 1. 10. 39.

157. Nobilibus, *B.* 172. pavidusque, *Bent.* 178. morabitur.

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit; nec quarta loqui persona laboret.
Actoris partes chorus officiumque virile
Defendat, neu quid medios intercinat actus,
Quod non proposito conducat et hæreat apte.
Ille bonis faveatque et consilietur amice,
Et regat iratos et amet pacare tumentes;
bre. E. 1. 14. 35. Ille dapes laudet mensæ brevis, ille salubrem
ap. po. C. 3. 5. 23. Justitiam legesque et apertis otia portis;
Ille tegat commissa deosque precetur et oret,
Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis.
Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta tubæque
Æmula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine pauco
Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis atque
spi. E. 1. 19. 41. 2. 1. 60. Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;
Quo sane populus numerabilis utpote parvus
fru. S. 2. 5. 81. 1. 3. 49. Et frugi castusque verecundusque coïbat.
Postquam cœpit agros extendere victor et urbes
diu. C. 1. 1. 20. 2. 3. 7. Latior amplecti murus vinoque diurno
E. 1. 19. 11. *Gen.* E. 2. 1. 144. Placari Genius festis impune diebus,
Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major;
lib. C. 3. 17. 16. Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum
Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto?
Sic priscæ motumque et luxuriem addidit arti
vag. S. 2. 4. 77. Tibicen traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem;
Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,
Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia præceps,
Utiliumque sagax rerum et divina futuri
Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.
Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum,
Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit et asper
Incolumi gravitate jocum temptavit eo, quod
Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus
Spectator functusque sacris et potus et exlex.

196. amicis. 197. peccare timentes.

Verum ita risores, ita commendare dicacis
Conveniet Satyros, ita vertere seria ludo,
Ne quicumque deus, quicumque adhibebitur heros,
Regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro,
Migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas,
Aut, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet.
Effutire levis indigna Tragœdia versus,
Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, *mov.* E. 2. 2. 125.
Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.
Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina solum
Verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum scriptor amabo;
Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori,
Ut nihil intersit, Davusne loquatur et audax
Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum,
An custos famulusque dei Silenus alumni.
Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quivis
Speret idem, sudet multum frustraque laboret
Ausus idem: tantum series juncturaque pollet,
Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris.
Silvis deducti caveant me judice Fauni,
Ne velut innati triviis ac pæne forenses
Aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus umquam,
Aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta;
Offenduntur enim, quibus est equus et pater et res,
Nec, si quid fricti ciceris probat et nucis emptor, *cic.* S. 1. 6. 115. 2. 3. 182.
Æquis accipiunt animis donantve corona.
Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, *iam.* C. 1. 16. 3.
Pes citus; unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit
Nomen iambeis, cum senos redderet ictus
Primus ad extremum similis sibi. Non ita pridem,
Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures,
Spondeos stabilis in jura paterna recepit
Commodus et patiens, non ut de sede secunda
Cederet aut quarta socialiter. Hic et in Acci *Acc.* E. 2. 1. 56.

225. dicaces. 231. leves. 256. stabiles.

Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus et Enni
In scenam missos cum magno pondere versus
Aut operæ celeris nimium curaque carentis
Aut ignoratæ premit artis crimine turpi.
Non quivis videt immodulata poëmata judex,
Et data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis.
Idcircone vager scribamque licenter? an omnis
Visuros peccata putem mea, tutus et intra
Spem veniæ cautus? Vitavi denique culpam,
Non laudem merui. Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.
At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros et
Laudavere sales: nimium patienter utrumque,
Ne dicam stulte, mirati, si modo ego et vos
Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto
Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.
Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ
The. E. 2. 1. 160. Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poëmata Thespis,
Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti fæcibus ora.
Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ
Æschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis
cot. C. 2. 1. 12. Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno.
com. S. 1. 4. 2. Successit vetus his comœdia, non sine multa
Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit et vim
Dignam lege regi; lex est accepta chorusque
Turpiter obticuit sublato jure nocendi.
Nil intemptatum nostri liquere poetæ,
Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca
Ausi deserere et celebrare domestica facta,
Vel qui prætextas vel qui docuere togatas.
Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis
Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum
lim. S. 1. 10. 65. Quemque poëtarum limæ labor et mora. Vos, O
Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non

260. magno cum. 264. ? veniast. 265. ut omnes.
277. fæcibus atris. 292. reprendite.

Multa dies et multa litura coercuit atque — *lit.* E. 2. 1. 167.
Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.
Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte — *295.* S. 1. 4. 43.
Credit et excludit sanos Helicone poetas — *san.* E. 1. 19. 3.
Democritus, bona pars non ungues ponere curat,
Non barbam, secreta petit loca, balnea vitat.
Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poetæ,
Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile numquam — *Ant.* S. 2. 3. 83; 166.
Tonsori Licino commiserit. O ego lævus,
Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam !
Non alius faceret meliora poëmata : verum
Nil tanti est. Ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum
Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi ;
Munus et officium nil scribens ipse docebo,
Unde parentur opes, quid alat formetque poëtam ;
Quid deceat, quid non ; quo virtus, quo ferat error.
Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons :
Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere chartæ, — *Soc.* C. 1. 29. 14. 3. 21. 9.
Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur. — S. 2. 3. 11.
Qui didicit, patriæ quid debeat et quid amicis,
Quo sit amore parens, quo frater amandus et hospes,
Quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, quæ
Partes in bellum missi ducis, ille profecto
Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique.
Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo
Doctum imitatorem et vivas hinc ducere voces.
Interdum speciosa locis morataque recte
Fabula, nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte, — *pon.* E. 2. 2. 112.
Valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur
Quam versus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ. — *nug.* S. 1. 9. 2. E. 1. 19. 42.
Grais ingenium, Grais dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui, præter laudem nullius avaris.
Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
Discunt in partes centum diducere. Dicat

294. præsectum ; deciens. 304. ? tantist. 309. ? saperest. 318. veras. 323. Graiis.

Filius Albini, Si de quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superat? Poteras dixisse. Triens. Eu!
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?
æru. S. 1. 4. 101. Semis. At hæc animos ærugo et cura peculi
Cum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso?
Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtæ,
Aut simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.
Quidquid præcipies, esto brevis, ut cito dicta
Percipiant animi dociles teneantque fideles;
Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.
Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris,
Nec quodcumque volet, poscat sibi fabula credi,
Neu pransæ Lamiæ vivum puerum extrahat alvo.
Centuriæ seniorum agitant expertia frugis,
Celsi prætereunt austera poëmata Ramnes:
pun. E. 2. 2. 99. Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo:
345. E. 1. 20. 2. Hic meret æra liber Sosiis; hic et mare transit
Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.
Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus;
Nam neque chorda sonum reddit, quem volt manus et mens,
Poscentique gravem persæpe remittit acutum;
Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus.
Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergost?
Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque,
Quamvis est monitus, venia caret; ut citharœdus
Ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem:
Chœ. E. 2. 1. 233. Sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Chœrilus ille,
Quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror; et idem
Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

327. ? remotast. 328. poterat. 330. an. 353. ergo est.

Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum.
Ut pictura, poësis: erit, quæ, si propius stes,
Te capiat magis, et quædam, si longius abstes.
Hæc amat obscurum, volet hæc sub luce videri,
Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen;
Hæc placuit semel, hæc decies repetita placebit.
O major juvenum, quamvis et voce paterna
Fingeris ad rectum et per te sapis, hoc tibi dictum
Tolle memor, certis medium et tolerabile rebus
Recte concedi. Consultus juris et actor
Causarum mediocris abest virtute diserti
Messallæ nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus, *Mes.* S. 1. 6. 42.
Sed tamen in pretio est: mediocribus esse poetis
Non homines, non di, non concessere columnæ.
Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors
Et crassum unguentum et Sardo cum melle papaver
Offendunt, poterat duci quia cena sine istis:
Sic animis natum inventumque poëma juvandis,
Si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.
Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis, 379. E. 2. 1. 114.
Indoctusque pilæ discive trochive quiescit, *pil.* S. 2. 2. 11. *tro.* C. 3. 24. 57.
Ne spissæ risum tollant impune coronæ: *cor.* E. 1. 18. 53.
Qui nescit versus tamen audet fingere. Quidni?
Liber et ingenuus, præsertim census equestrem *equ.* E. 1. 1. 58.
Summam nummorum vitioque remotus ab omni.
Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva; *Min.* S. 2. 2. 3.
Id tibi judiciumst, ea mens. Si quid tamen olim
Scripseris, in Mæci descendat judicis auris *Mæc.* S. 1. 10. 38.
Et patris et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,
Membranis intus positis: delere licebit, *mem.* S. 2. 3. 2.
Quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti. 390. E. 1. 18. 71; 20. 6.
Silvestres homines sacer interpresque deorum
Cædibus et victu fœdo deterruit Orpheus,
Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres rabidosque leones;

365. deciens. 372. ? pretiost. 386. judicium est, *(Præf. p.* x.) 387. aures.

Amp. C. 3. 11. 2. E. 1.18.41. Dictus et Amphion, Thebanæ conditor arcis,
Saxa movere sono testudinis et prece blanda
Ducere quo vellet. Fuit hæc sapientia quondam,
Publica privatis secernere, sacra profanis,
Concubitu prohibere vago, dare jura maritis,
Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno :
Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque
Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus
mar. E. 1. 1. 64. Tyrtæusque mares animos in Martia bella
Versibus exacuit ; dictæ per carmina sortes,
Et vitæ monstrata via est ; et gratia regum
Pieriis temptata modis, ludusque repertus
Et longorum operum finis : ne forte pudori
407. C. 4. 6. 25. Sit tibi Musa lyræ solers et cantor Apollo.
Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,
Quæsitumst : ego nec studium sine divite vena,
Nec rude quid possit video ingenium ; alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice.
Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit,
Abstinuit Venere et vino ; qui Pythia cantat
Tibicen, didicit prius extimuitque magistrum.
pan. E. 1. 18. 40. Nec satis est dixisse : Ego mira poëmata pango ;
Occupet extremum scabies ; mihi turpe relinqui est
Et, quod non didici, sane nescire fateri.
Ut præco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas,
Assentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poëta
Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis.
Si vero est, unctum qui recte ponere possit
Et spondere levi pro paupere et eripere atris
mi. E. 1. 17. 26. Litibus implicitum, mirabor, si sciet inter-
Noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum.
Tu seu donaris seu quid donare voles cui,
Nolito ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum

394. urbis. 404. ? viast. 409. quæsitum est. 410. prosit. 416. non ; nunc. 417. ? relinquist ; est *om. B. S.* 422. ? verost.

Lætitiæ; clamabit enim Pulchre! bene! recte!
Pallescet super his, etiam stillabit amicis
Ex oculis rorem, saliet, tundet pede terram:
Ut, qui conducti plorant in funere, dicunt
Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo, sic
Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur. *der.* *v.* 452. E. 1. 18. 11.
Reges dicuntur multis urgere culullis *cul.* C. 1. 31. 11.
Et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, *tor.* E. 1. 18. 38.
An sit amicitia dignus: si carmina condes,
Numquam te fallant animi sub volpe latentes.
Quintilio si quid recitares, Corrige sodes
Hoc, aiebat, et hoc; melius te posse negares,
Bis terque expertum frustra, delere jubebat
Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.
Si defendere delictum quam vertere malles,
Nullum ultra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem,
Quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares. 444. E. 2. 2. 108.
Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertes,
Culpabit duros, incomptis allinet atrum
Transverso calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet *rec.* S. 1. 10. 69.
Ornamenta, parum claris lucem dare coget,
Arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit,
Fiet Aristarchus; non dicet: Cur ego amicum 450. E. 2. 2. 110.
Offendam in nugis? Hæ nugæ seria ducent
In mala derisum semel exceptumque sinistre.
Ut mala quem scabies aut morbus regius urget
Aut fanaticus error et iracunda Diana,
Vesanum tetigisse timent fugiuntque poëtam, *ves.* *v.* 296. E. 1. 19. 3.
Qui sapiunt; agitant pueri incautique sequuntur.
Hic, dum sublimis versus ructatur et errat,
Si veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps
In puteum foveamve, licet, Succurrite, longum
Clamet, Io cives! non sit, qui tollere curet.
Si curet quis opem ferre et demittere funem,

435. laborent. 437. fallent; latentis. 438. Quinctilio. 447. traverso. 456. secuntur.

Qui scis, an prudens huc se projecerit atque
Servari nolit? dicam, Siculique poëtæ
Narrabo interitum: Deus immortalis haberi
Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Ætnam
Insiluit. Sit jus liceatque perire poëtis;
Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.
Nec semel hoc fecit, nec, si retractus erit, jam
Fiet homo et ponet famosæ mortis amorem.
Nec satis apparet, cur versus factitet, utrum
Minxerit in patrios cineres, an triste bidental
Moverit incestus: certe furit ac velut ursus
Objectos caveæ valuit si frangere clathros.
474. S. 1. 3. 89. Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus;
Quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo,
Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo.

462. dejecerit.

FINIS TEXTUS.

NOTES.

Q. HORATI FLACCI CARMINA.

LIBER I.

CARM. I.—AD MÆCENATEM.

Caius Cilnius Mœcenas. His birthday is celebrated *Carm.* IV. xi. 18. His ancestry referred to, *Carm.* III. xxix. 1; *Sat.* I. vi. 1. The *Cilnii* were an ancient and leading house at Arretium. *Liv.* x. 1.

1. *Atavis* is here taken generally for '*ancestral.*' Its exact meaning is seen in a line of Plautus,—'Pater, avos, proavos, abavos (=*quartus pater* in *Virg. Æn.* x. 619) *atavos*, tritavos.' *Pers.* I. II. The corresponding order in descent would be,—Filius, nepos, pronepos, abnepos, adnepos, trinepos.

3. The sentiment of this ode is summed up in two lines, *Sat.* II. I. 27, 28; and by Homer in one, if genuine,—

ἄλλος γάρ τ' ἄλλοισιν ἀνὴρ ἐπιτέρπεται ἔργοις.
Od. ξ 228.

Compare *Persius, Sat.* v. 52—62:

'Mille hominum species et rerum discolor usus:
'Velle suum cuique est nec voto vivitur uno:
'Mercibus hic Italis mutat sub sole recenti
'Rugosum piper et pallentis grana cumini;
'Hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno;
'Hic Campo indulget, *etc.*
'At te nocturnis juvat impallescere chartis.'

Compare also *Virg. Georg.* II. 503—512.

ib. Here follows a description of the various objects of man's ambition: 3—6. The chariot race. 7. Political distinction. 9. Commercial wealth. 11. Home occupations. 15. Mercantile enterprize. 19. Feasts. 23. War. 25. Hunting. 29. Poesy. With the first few lines and their general scope, compare Pindar, *Fragm.* 139.

ib. Curriculo. '*Curru* potius quam in *stadio.*' Cp. *Ov. Trist.* IV. VIII. 36. (O.)

ib. Pulverem. Cp. *Ov. Met.* VII. 542,—'Acer equus quondam magnæque *in pulvere famæ.*'

4. *Fervidis.* Cp. *Virg. Georg.* III. 107,—'Volat vi fervidus axis.' *Æn.* XI. 195.

ib. Meta.....evitata. Cp. *Hom. Il.* ψ. 338—341:

ἐν νύσσῃ δέ τοι ἵππος ἀριστερὸς ἐγχριμφθήτω,
ὡς ἄν τοι πλήμνῃ γε δοάσσεται ἄκρον ἱκέσθαι
κύκλου ποιήτοιο λίθου δ' ἀλέασθαι ἐπαυρεῖν,
μήπως ἵππους τε τρώσῃς κατά θ' ἅρματα ἄξῃς.

6. *Terrarum dominos* is in apposition with *Deos*. Ovid has borrowed the phrase, *ex Pont.* I. IX. 36,—'*Terrarum dominos* quam colis ipse Deos.' Cp. *Cic. Legg.* II. 77,—'Dominos esse omnium rerum ac moderatores Deos.' Those who compare *Virg. Æn.* I. 282,—'Romanos rerum dominos,' fail to observe that that phrase is used of the Roman people collectively: used individually, *rerum* or *terrarum domini* would be improper, or (see *Tac. Ann.* II. 87) unwelcome to a Roman ear. It is used by Lucan, VIII. 208, of Eastern princes.

7. *Hunc.* Sc. juvat; (an explanation written above in *Hl.* C.)

8. *Tergeminis*, "threefold." The offices of ædile, prætor, consul, which formed the political *decursus honorum* at Rome.

ib. Honoribus. This has sometimes been explained as a dative case; but that it is an ablative, is clear from the parallel phrase in *Sat.* I. VI. 11.

10. *Libya*, the granary of Rome. Cp. *Sat.* II. III. 87; *C.* III. XVI. 31.

12. *i.e.* "by unbounded wealth." Attalus III. king of Pergamus, left the kingdom by will to the Romans, 133 B. C. Cp. *Carm.* II. XVIII. 5.

14. *Myrtoum*, the sea S. of Eubœa. *Plin.* iv. 9. and 18.

15. *Icarium mare*, 'inter Samum et Myconum.' *Ibid.*

κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης
πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο. *Hom. Il.* β. 145.

..... 'Icarium, lapsas ubi perdidit alas
Icarus, et vastæ nomina fecit aquæ.' *Ov. Fast.* IV. 283.

ib. Africum, the S. W. wind: *præceps*, Carm. I. iii. 12: *creber procellis*, Æn. i. 85.

17. *Mox reficit rates.* Cp. *Ov. Trist* II. 18,—'Et redit in tumidas naufraga puppis aqua;' and *ex Pont.* I. v. 35—40:

'Scilicet est cupidus studiorum quisque suorum,
'Tempus et adsueta ponere in arte juvat.
'Saucius ejurat pugnam gladiator, at idem
'Immemor antiqui vulneris, arma capit.
'Nil sibi cum pelagi dicit fore naufragus undis;
'Mox ducit remos, qua modo navis, aqua.'

19. *Massici*, wine from Mons Massicus in N. Campania.

20. *Partem...demere.* Comp. II. VII. 6,—'diem mero frangere,' "to break in on the day;" 'tempestivis conviviis,' *Cic. pro Archiâ*, VI. (the context of which corresponds nearly to this ode.)

Orelli connects this with the subsequent, rather than the preceding, context, and explains it of *sleeping*. '*Italico more meridiari.*' (He objects that *tempestiva convivia* 'domi non sub dio celebrabantur.') But a comparison of *C.* II. III. 6—13, though not excluding this, is against its being the leading idea.

23. *Lituus*, used by the cavalry, 'acutus est sonus (*i.e.* "the shrill clarion") tubæ gravis.' *Schol.* The *tuba* was a straight trumpet. *Ov. Met.* I. 98.

24. *Matribus detestata.* Comp. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 217; and *Æsch. Pers.* 245—

δεινά τοι λέγεις ἰόντων τοῖς τοκεῦσι φροντίσαι.

25. *Sub Jove*, "in the open air," as *sub divo*, *Carm.* III. II. 5. Comp. *Ep.* XIII. 2.

Cp. Ὠγρευτὴς.....
στίβῃ καὶ νιφετῷ κεχαρημένος. *Call. Ep.* 32.

29. *Hederæ.* Ivy, the poet's crown. *Virg. Ecl.* vii. 25; viii. 13; and *Persius, Prol.* vi.

29—36. The sense is,—Poetic studies are the charm of my life, and elevate it above the vulgar; and if you allow my claim to the name of poet, I shall be at the summit of my hopes.

34. *Lesboum.* So I. xxvi. 11; III. xxx. 13,—'Æolium carmen'; referring to Alcæus and Sappho, as his great lyric models. Some suppose a reference to Terpander (also of Lesbos), to whom the special invention of the *βάρβιτος* is assigned (in a fragment of Pindar, *Scolia*, v. *ed. Diss.*)

36. *Ov. ex Ponto*, II. v. 57; and *Met.* VII. 61,—'Quo conjuge felix
'Et Dis cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.'
Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 322, and *Herod.* III. 30, and Wesseling's note.

CARM. II.—AD CÆSAREM.

Ad Cæsarem (*Augustum C.* in an old inscription, the anachronism probably of a copyist). See *Chronol. Table*, B.C. 27.

Orelli fixes the date of this ode for B.C. 29; and the feeling at Rome, and the honours lavished on Octavius in that year, accord with its general tenor, and the hopes implied in it. See *Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch.* XXX. *p.* 401, and note, *p.* 470.

1. *Jam satis.* Great storms, followed by an inundation of the Tiber, are here represented as a judgment upon the crimes of the age (*v.* 21.): appeal is then made to Augustus finally, to show himself the restorer of the Empire.

ib. Nivis. 'Recordemur necesse est in meridionali Italia *nivem* prodigii instar esse.' (O.)

2. *Rubente.* 'His red right-hand.' *Milton, P.L.* ii. 174. Cp. *Δία...φοινικοστερόπαν. Pind. Ol.* ix. 6; and 'corusca fulmina molitus dextra.' *Virg. Georg.* I. 328. The combination of lightning, hail, and snow, in one description, occurs in *Homer, Il.* κ. 5—7.

3. So *Ovid, Am.* III. III. 35,—'Juppiter ipse suos lucos jaculatus et arces.' Cp. *Cicero's* verses, *de Div.* II. 20 (34.)

6. *Sæculum Pyrrhæ*, the deluge of Deucalion. See *Ov. Metam.* I. 260.

7. *Proteus.* *Ποσειδάωνος ὑποδμώς. Hom. Odyss.* IV. 386. 'Pascit sub gurgite phocas.' *Virg. Georg.* IV. 395.

9. Cp. *Ov. Met.* I. 296,—'Hic summa piscem deprendit in ulmo.'

13. *Tiberim.....undis.* These inundations, though not uncommon, were the objects of superstitious regard at Rome. Cicero, describing one, (*Ep. ad Quint.* III. 7) plays upon the feeling, and quotes *Homer, Il.* π. 385—9.

14. *Litore Etrusco.* It is questioned whether these words mean *the shore of the Etruscan* (i.e. Mediterranean) *sea*, or, *the Etruscan* (i e. the right) *bank of the Tiber.* The majority of commentators adopt the first meaning: Gesner prefers the last. We may conjecture from its use in *Carm. Sæc.* 38, that *Etruscum litus* was sometimes taken popularly to express the border of Etruria on the side of the river, as well as of the sea: it is in fact a natural association, when river and sea are united, to include them in one term. The rest of the sentence certainly suggests rather *the rebound of a furious flood from a jutting bank in the bend of a river*, than the *reflux of a tide of twenty miles. Retorqueo* signifies a sudden rapid turn (as *contorqueo*, in *Virg. Æn.* III. 562). Moreover, if the flood were caused by the meeting of the waters at the mouth, the retort would come not "from the coast," *litore*, but "from the sea," *æquore.* Furthermore, if *litore* be understood of the right bank, we have the direct antithesis in *v.* 18, *sinistra ripa*, and in the latter word a reason for the adoption of *litore* in this sense, (authorised as it is, in reference to the Tiber, by *Virgil, Æn.* VIII. 83) *viz.* that it avoids tautology. I prefer this interpretation,

and I see it favoured in Merivale's Rome, ch. xli. p. 533. His description is as follows: 'The masses of water brought down from above (see *Tac. Ann.* I. 79) 'were flung off from the right bank, where the high grounds descended directly 'into the stream, and driven with increased violence against the left, just at 'the point where nature had left an opening into the heart of the devoted 'city.'

15. *Monumenta.* Wagner (in his *Orthographia Vergiliana*) prefers this form to *monimenta*; 'analogiam secutus, similiter enim *documentum* scribitur, non *docimentum*.' Both forms have authority. Keller edits *monimenta*.

Monumenta . . . Vestæ. The old palace of Numa. *Regia*, or *domus regis*, was the official residence of the Pontifex Max.; it was close to the Temple of Vesta. (See, for an account of both, *Cookesley's Index and Map of Rome*, pp. 46, 47.)

17. *Ilia*, or *Silvia.* When condemned by Amulius, and thrown into the river, she became the wife of the river god. 'Post ex fluvio fortuna resistet,'—*Ennius*, quoted by Niebuhr, *Hist. of R.* vol. I. p. 175, where also see his explanation of Rhea, or Rea.

18. *Sinistra*, "the south side," the side of Rome.

19. *Jove.* The Capitoline Jupiter, the tutelar deity. So *Carm.* III. v. 12, where 'incolumi Jove' is interpreted by the Scholiast 'salvo Capitolio.' So *C.* IV. xv. 6.

20. *Uxorius.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 266.

22. *Persæ.* Again, *Carm.* I. XXI. 15. So *Medos*, *v.* 51; *Carm.* I. XXIX. 4; and *Parthi*, I. XII. 53.

These names are all equivalent. The Persæ and Medi were included in the great Parthian Empire, which is identified, in *Carm.* II. II. 17, with the old Persian Empire.

The dynasties were these:—Cyrus to Darius Codomannus, B.C. 331, a period of 228 years.

Then the Seleucidæ, under the third of whom (Antiochus Theos) Arsaces formed the nucleus of a new power.

The line of Arsacidæ reigned from 250 B.C. to 229 A.D., a period of 480 years, over 18 kingdoms, from the Euphrates to the Ganges, and from the Caspian to the Arabian Sea.

The Arsacidæ were in their turn succeeded by the Second Persian monarchy, and the line of Sassanidæ, from 229 to 651 A.D.

24. *Rara*, "lessened in number;" i.e. by the havoc of the civil wars.

25. "Whom shall the people invoke, for the safety of the sinking state?" The dative after *vocet* is peculiar, though to be classed under the general rule of *dativus commodi.* It occurs in *Tibull.* II. I. 83,—

'Pecorique vocate
'Voce: palam pecori, clam sibi quisque vocet.'

28. *Vestam. Virg. Georg.* I. 499,—*minus audientem*; i.e. indignant at the death of J. Cæsar. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* III. 697—707. Cæsar's death is again referred to in *v.* 44.

29. *Scelus.* Gr. τὸ ἄγος.

31. *Hom. Il.* o. 308,—

Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
εἱμένος ὤμοιιν νεφέλην.

'Kerchiefed in a comely cloud.' *Milton, Il Penseroso.*

32. *Apollo* is first invoked (properly so, if Müller is right in the meaning of the name—ἀποτρόπαιος, *Dor. vol.* i. p. 323), either as the guardian of the Cæsars (see *Heyne* on *Virg. Ecl.* IV. 10), or as the god of augury, which is his title here; for the expiation of prodigies, in common with other points of religious ceremonial, belonged to the office of augur.

Ovid (*Fast* I. 611.) connects *augur* both with *Augustus* and *augeo*, using the verb in the sense of promoting the empire's prosperity.

33. *Erycina*, Venus; so called from M. Eryx in Sicily. See *Virg. Æn.* v. 759. *Ov. Am.* III. IX. 45.

ib. Ridens. φιλομμείδης Ἀφροδίτη. *Hom. Il.* γ. 424.

37. *Satiate*, "you who have indulged to the full"...nearly as ἄδην ἔλειξεν αἵματος, in *Æsch. Agam.* 828. Cp. the Homeric epithet ἆτος πολέμοιο. *Il.* ε. 388.

38. *Clamor* is personified in Pindar, *Fragm. Inc.* 187,—κλῦθ' Ἀλαλὰ πολέμου θύγατερ.

ib. Leves. Mitsch. Cp. *Statius Theb.* II. 710, describing a trophy—

'Huic *leves* galeas *perfossaque* vulnere crebro
'Inserit arma furens; huic *truncos ictibus* enses
'Subligat, et *fractas* membris spirantibus hastas.'

'Unde apparet, *galeas leves* esse telorum ac gladiorum ictibus detritas.' (Ang. "*battered.*") *Levis* may very well be synonymous with *detritus*. See *Ov. Met.* XIII. 792,—'*Levior* assiduo *detritis* æquore conchis.' Where is it used in the signif. "*burnished, bright?*" In the only passages where Virgil uses it of armour, it appears to mean *non asper*, i. e. without "graving or device." See *Æn.* VII. 626, 634, 789; VIII. 624. *Levia*, in C. II. VII. 21, is explained by O. as '*detersa ac polita*;' by M. as *exple levia, ut superficies levis sit*, i.e. fill up to the brim; but the word is a simple epithet of metal.

39. *Mauri peditis.* Gesn. and Orell. suggest that this may mean a Moor fighting on foot, after his horse is slain—an emblem of desperate courage (such as Witherington's in "Chevy Chase"), and possibly taken from a picture. Cavalry are mentioned as dismounting on an emergency in battle, in *Livy* II. 20; IV. 38 and 40 ('equitem ad pedes deduxeris.') So *Virg. Æn.* X. 366. So *Herod.* I. 80.

40. *Voltus.* In this and the like words *volgus, volnus*, I follow Orelli's text, and retain the older form: yet the common forms *vultus*, etc. which I place among the various readings, had come into use as early as Quintilian's time. He says of them (I. IV. 11) 'nunc scribitur *vulgus* et *servus*,' (not *servos*.) He gives (I. VII. 26) the reason for the old form, 'quia subjecta sibi vocalis in unum sonum coalescere et confundi nequiret;' i. e. the Romans had a difficulty in pronouncing *uu*, whether as a diphthong (*e.g.* in *quum, equus*) or as, in Quintilian's phrase, *litteræ sibi insidentes; i.e.* bearing one on the other, with a consonantal power given to the first letter.

The same peculiarity held in the letter *i*; thus, *abicere*, or else *abjecere*, is an older form than *abjicere*. On the other hand, where *i* came between vowels, as in *aio, Maia*, (which Cicero is said to have written *aiio, Mariia*) there was *iotacismus*, or doubling of the *i* in pronunciation. Wagner quotes as the rule, *unam i scribi, duplicem audiri*. Augustus is said (*Suet.* 88) to have favoured the phonetic principle, 'perinde scribendum ac loquamur.' (See the *Orthogr. Verg.* p. 443, and 445.)

41. *Juvenem*, used as in *Virg. Ecl.* I. 43, *Georg.* I. 500: an ascription perhaps of perpetual youth to Augustus, as to a divinity. The whole stanza, with its context, is in a strain of most refined adulation (to be compared with the beginning and the end of Virgil's first Georgic), implying that he, to whose government they look for redress and remedy of the state's sufferings, is really more than man, and but lent to the earth for a time. Perhaps it is as the author of civilisation (*Carm.* X. 2) that he is thus identified with Mercury.

44. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* III. 710,—'Hæc prima elementa fuerunt
'*Cæsaris, ulcisci* justa per arma patrem.'

45—6. Comp. *Ov. Metam.* XV. 868; *Ov. Trist.* V. II. 52.

47. *Iniquum, i. e.* from disgust at the wickedness of the world.

50. *Pater.* 'Pater urbium,' *Carm.* III. XXIV. 27. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* II. 127, (and see Paley's note.)

'Sancte Pater Patriæ, tibi plebs, tibi Curia nomen
'Hoc dedit, hoc dedimus nos tibi nomen eques.'

Cp. *Sueton, Oct. C.* 58.

ib. Princeps. Ibid. 142,—

'Tu (*sc.* Romulus) domini nomen, principis ille tenet.'

Cp. *Tac. Ann.* I. 1,—'Cuncta discordiis civilibus fessa nomine Principis sub imperium accepit.' Compare too (*Ann.* II. 57) the antithesis between *principis Romani* and *Parthi regis.*

CARM. III.—AD VIRGILIUM.

1. *Sic,* "on this condition;" "*so* may the gods guide your course, *as* you restore him safe."

ib. Diva potens Cypri. The gen. governed by *potens.* Venus is invoked for a fair passage in *Solon, Fr.* X:

αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ ξὺν νῆϊ θοῇ κλεινῆς ἀπὸ νήσου
ἀσκηθῆ πέμποι Κύπρις ἰοστέφανος.

So Neptune says, *Virg. Æn.* V. 800,—

'Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis
'Unde genus ducis.'

Cp. *Ov. Epist.* XV. 213; XVI. 24.

2. *Fratres Helenæ,* Castor and Pollux.

Cp. *Ov. Fast.* V. 720,—'Utile sollicitæ sidus uterque rati;' and *Eur. Orest.* 1636, where Helen is joined with her brothers as *ναυτίλοις σωτήριος.* (Cp. also *v.* 1689.)

The Dioscuri seem to have often supplied a name and figure-head for ships; *e. g.* on St. Paul's voyage, S. S. *Acts* XXVIII. 11.

4. *Iapyx,* the wind blowing from Iapygia, the north-west; therefore, in this case, a favourable wind.

5. *Creditum.* So *Catull.* LXIV. 213, 'concrederet.'

5—8. *Navis.....animæ dimid.* Comp. *Call. Fr.* 114.

6. *Debes.* Cp. '*debent* hæc pignora Daphnim,' *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 93.

8. *Call. Ep.* 42; and *Ov. ex Ponto,* I. VIII. 2,—'Pars animæ magna, Severe, meæ.'

9. *Illi robur et æs.* Cp. *Æsch. P. V.* 242: σιδηρόφρων τε κἀκ πέτρας εἰργασμένος; and *Ov. Fast.* V. XII. 11,—'Valido pectus mihi robore fultum.'

13. *Decertantem. De* in composition means *down,* and so *to the end through,* or *thoroughly,* or *constantly; e. g.* delitigo, depugno, debello, decoquo, *(Sat.* II. I. 74,) decanto, *(C.* I. XXXIII. 3,) decoloro, *(C.* II. I. 35.)

14. *Tristes Hyades.*

'Ora micant Tauri septem radiantia flammis
'Navita quas Hyadas Graius ab imbre vocat.' *Ov. Fast.* V. 165.

Virgil, alluding to the same derivation (ὗειν, *pluere,*) calls them *pluvias, Æn.* III. 516.

18. *Siccis.* As *Æsch. S. C. Th.* 696, ξηροῖς ἀκλαύστοις ὄμμασι (quoted by Orelli.) Tears in the ancient poets betoken not compassion chiefly, as in modern writers, but fear or horror. See *Eur. Herc. Fur.* 1354: οὔτ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων ἔσταξα πηγὰς.....Bentley reads 'rectis oculis,' quoting parallel instances; to which Porson, in *Addendis* on *Hecuba* 966, has added several more.

ib. Monstra. Juven. XIV. 283,—'Oceani monstra et juvenes vidisse marinos.'

20. *Acroceraunia.* A headland of Epirus, famous for storms. Der. κεραυνός. 'Alta Ceraunia,' *Virg. Georg.* I. 332. Used proverbially,—'*hæc Acroceraunia vita.*' *Ov. Rem. Am.* 739.

21. *Abscidit. Ov. Met.* I. 22, uses this phrase, but with a difference, applying it to the severance of land and water,—'*terris abscidit undas.*' On the form *nequiquam*, see *Wagner, Orthogr. v.*

22. *Oceano dissociabili.* "Has separated continents by means of the Ocean, disuniting them."

Dissoc. used actively. So in *Lucret.* I. 11, *genitabilis;* in *Ov. Met.* XIII. 837, and *Virg. Georg.* I. 93, *penetrabilis.* So *placabilis*="conciliatory:" in *Ter. Ad.* IV. III. 17: *laudabilis*="complimentary." *Cic. Epist.* XV. 6.

26. Cp. *Ov. Am.* III. IV. 9,—

'Ipsa potestas
'Semina nequitiæ languidiora facit.'
. . .
'Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata.'

27. Cp. *Hesiod.* ἔργα κ. ἡμ. 50, and *v.* 102.

ib. Iapeti g., "Prometheus." See *Æsch. P.V.* 252, πῦρ ἐγώ σφιν ὤπασα; and for the benefits and inventions assigned to him, see *vv.* 250, 457—468, 482, *sq.* See also below, *Carm.* XVI. 13: Προμηθεύς, "possessed of forethought," *Æsch. P.V.* 36, his brother, 'Επιμηθεύς, "afterthought."

30. *Febrium...cohors.* Cp. νούσων ἐσμός, *Æsch. Suppl.* 684. Juvenal, describing the weaknesses of age, says

'Circumsilit agmine facto
'Morborum omne genus.' S. X. 218.

Cp. *Milton, P. L.* XI. 474:

'Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew
'Before thee shall appear..... *v.* 494.
'Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long
'Dry-eyed behold?'

Cp. *Gray's Ode on Eton Coll.*— 'A grisly troop,
'The painful family of Death.'

31. *Incubuit.* So *Lucret.* VI. 1143.

32. *i. e.* The duration of man's life was shortened. *Semoti* and *prius tarda* express the same idea: "Death, which seemed at a distance, and (therefore) slow in its approach, quickened its pace."

ib. Necessitas leti, poet. for *letum.* Gr. ἀναγκαῖον ἦμαρ.

34. *Dædalus. Virg. Æn.* VI. 14; *Ov. A. A.* II. 21, *sqq.*

35. *Non homini, i. e.* "not meant for man."

36. *Herculeus labor.* Gr. βίη 'Ηρακληείη, *Hom. Od.* λ. 609. But Orelli interprets,—'Hercules, qui omnes labores fortiter exantlavit.' With the mention of him, Cp. *Moschus*, in *Bione*, 119,—

καταβὰς ποτὶ Τάρταρον ὥς ποκ' 'Οδυσσεὺς,
ὡς πάρος 'Αλκείδας.

40. *Iracunda.* ἔγχεος ζακότοιο. *Pind. Nem.* VI. 55.

CARM. IV.—AD L. SESTIUM.

Lucius Sestius was *consul suffectus*, in the room of Augustus, B. C. 23.

1. *Veris et Favoni, (ver.* 5) "*Cytherea.*" Cp. *Lucret.* I. 10—13, and v. 736,—'It 'Ver et Venus et veris prænuntius ante Pennatus graditur Zephyrus.'

2. *Trahunt*, i. e. *deducunt*, "draw down and launch." Cp. *ἐρύσσαμεν εἰς ἅλα δίαν*, (sc. *νῆα*.) *Hom. Od.* λ. 2. Conversely, Musæus (*Hero*, 298) indicates the approach of winter by *ἤδη νῆα μέλαιναν ἀνέλκυσε διχθάδι χέρσῳ*.

ib. Machinæ=phalangæ. Gr. *ὁλκοί*, a kind of "*rollers*."

7. *Dum graves*, etc. 'Vulcanus nempe dum uxor ejus adest in terris et omnia vi sua fecundat.....suo quoque operi intentus est.' [*Doer.*] [O.] quotes a Scholiast,—'Vulcanus procudit fulmina Jovi quæ in æstate mittat.'

8. *Officina*. An abbreviation from *opificina*, properly an adj. form. Comparo *tonstrina*, "a barber's shop." So *pistrina, medicina, carnificina*.

10. *Solutæ*. So *resolvit, Virg. Georg.* I. 44.

11. *Fauno*. *Ov. Fast.* II. 193.

ib. Immolare...agna. *Orell. cf. Virg. Ecl.* III. 77, '*faciam vitula*;' and *Cic. de Legg.* II. 12. So in *Verr.* II. I. 26, 'poscunt majoribus poculis.'

15. *Spem...longam*, "which looks far forward," "requires a long time to mature it." So *Carm.* XI. 7,—*Spatio brevi spem longam reseces, i.e.* "since time is so short, curtail your schemes." Comp. *Carm.* II. XVI. 17. The old man is described *Ars Poet.* 172, as '*spe longus*.'

16. *Fabulæ=res nihili*. *ὦ Χαρίλα τί τὰ νέρθε; Πολὺς σκότος· αἰδ' ἄνοδοι τί; Ψεῦδος· ὁ δὲ Πλούτων; Μῦθος. Call. Ep.* 14. 'Cinis et manes et fabula fies' ("a heap of dust, a shade, an empty sound," *Gifford transl.*) *Pers.* V. 152.

17. *Domus exilis*=" the joyless house of Pluto," whether as in E. I. VI. 45, "*poorly furnished*," or "*tenanted by ghosts*." *Exilis* means "meagre, thin;" hence, as *ἀμενηνός*, "unsubstantial death." *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet, Act* V. *Sc.* III. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 269,—

'Domos Ditis *vacuas et inania* regna.'

For the double epithet, compare *E.* II. I. 157, and *Virg. Æn.* X. 408,—'Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos.' Cp. also *Æn.* VI. 603.

ib. Cp. *Theogn.* 973,—

οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων ὅς, ἐπεί ποτε γαῖα καλύψῃ
εἴς τ' Ἔρεβος καταβῇ δῶμά τε Περσεφόνης
Τέρπεται, κ. τ. λ.

18. *Regna vini*, i. e. the post of *rex* or *arbiter bibendi, Carm.* II. VII. 25; president of the feast.

ib. Talis, i.e. "by the dice." See the word 'Tali' in Dict. Antiq. (and note on *C.* III. XXIV. 58.) "When you have once gone thither, you shall no more take part in feasts."

CARM. V.—AD PYRRHAM.

Cowley has paraphrased this Ode.

1. Cp. *Aristoph. Fragm. Æol.* 116,—*ἐν ἡδυόσμοις στρώμασιν παννυχίζων*. *Martial*, VIII. LXXXVII. 2,—'Liber, in æterna vivere digne rosa.' *Cicero, de Fin.* II. 20, has '*potantem* in rosâ Thorium,' *i.e.* "crowned with roses;" but here it is "on a bed of roses:" and so Milton's transl.: 'Courts thee on roses.'

2. *Urget*. On the form of this word, see *Wagn. Orth.*, and *Forbiger* on *Geor.* I. 146.

4. *Flavam* [*ξανθός*,] "your fair hair;" a beauty in Greek or Italian eyes, by contrast with their naturally dark complexion.

5. *Munditiis.* Cp. 'Munditiis capimur,' *Ov. A. A.* III. 133, and II. 677. Gr. καθαριότητι, *Xen. Mem.* II. 1. 22.

11. *Auræ.* 'Incerta Cupidinis aura,' *Ov. Am.* II. IX. 33. [M.] compares, generally, the description of Helen, as φρόνημα νηνέμου γαλάνας, *Æsch. Ag.* 740.

13, *sqq.* "I have experienced and escaped the snare; and, like a shipwrecked mariner, have hung up the tokens of my escape in Neptune's temple." For this practice, see on *Ars Poet.* 20. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* XII. 769,—'Votas suspendere vestes.' So *Juv.* XII. 27.

16. *Maris*, gov. by *potenti*, as *Carm.* I. III. 1,—'potens Cypri;' and I. VI. 10,—'lyræ potens.'

CARM. VI.—AD AGRIPPAM.

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. The First General and Minister of the Emperor; also his son-in-law.

1. *Vario...M. c. alite, i.e.* the great Epic poet. Cp. *Sat.* I. X. 43.
Scriberis a Vario might have been expected; but the omission gives it the construction of the abl. absolute; *i.e.* 'cum Varius sit insignis poeta.' With this construction [O.] compares *E.* I. I. 94. Add *C.* II. IV. 10,—'Thessalo victore.' Paley's note on *Ovid, Fast.* II. 85, may be referred to.

3. *Navibus . . . equis*, "by sea or land."

5. *Neque hæc.....nec gravem, i.e.* "achievements such as yours are a subject for Epic or Tragic poetry; as those of Achilles, Ulysses, and the destinies of the house of Pelops." Orelli supposes an allusion, in *v.* 8., to Varius' play of Thyestes.

ib. 'Fortia Mæonio gaudent pede bella referri,' etc. *Ov. R. Am.* 373. So *Call. Fr.* 165.

6. *Nescii.* So *Ov. Her.* XII. 49,—'succumbere nescia somno;' and in prose, *Liv.* IX. 3,—'quiescere nesciat.' *Virg. Æn.* XII. 527,—'nescia vinci pectora.'

7. *Duplicis*, "crafty." οὐ διπλοῦς πέφυκ' ἀνήρ. *Eur. Rhe.* 395: in converse sign., *simplex*,—
'Sine fraude dolisque, Innocuum, simplex.' *Ov. Met.* XV. 121.

11. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* II. 335.

13. *Tunica tect. ad.*, "in his shirt of mail;" a transl. of the Homeric χαλκεοθώρηξ, χαλκοχίτων.

15. *Merionen.* See *Hom. Il.* θ. 264; ν. 528.

16. *Tydiden. Hom. Il.* η. 335. and 855; his combats with Venus and Mars.

CARM. VII.—AD MUNATIUM PLANCUM.

For the supposed political reference of this ode, see *Merivale, Hist. Rome*, ch. XLI. vol. IV. *p.* 595. For an account of Plancus, see *Biogr. Dict.*

1. *Rhodon, aut Mytilenen.* Mentioned together again in *Epist.* I. II. 17, as unattractive, 'incolumi,' *i.e.* to any but an invalid in body or mind. *Gesn.* Cp. *Cic. Fam.* IV. 7, and VII. 3, to show that they were a favourite resort of exiles.

2. *Ephesus*, now Ayasaluk.

2. *Bimaris Cor.* δίπορος, *Eur. Troad.* 1097; ἀμφιθάλασσος, *Pind. Ol.* VII. 33; between the Sinus Corinthiacus and Saronicus.
Bimaris is a word occurring in no other good writer except *Ovid, Her.* XII. 27,—'Hic Ephyren *bimarem*.' *Met.* VI. 419,—'*bimari* clauduntur ab isthmo.'

3. *Soph. Antig.* 153,—ὁ Θήβας ἐλελίχθων Βάκχιος.

ib. Apolline Delphos. Eur. Ion, 5,—
Δελφῶν τήνδε γῆν ἵν' ὄμφαλον
μέσον καθίζων Φοῖβος ὑμνῳδεῖ βροτοῖς.

4. *Tempe. Eur. Troad.* 214,—τὰν Πηνειοῦ σεμνὰν χώραν κρηπῖδ' Οὐλύμπου καλλίσταν, where also, *vv.* 218, 219, (as may be implied here in '*unum* opus est') the first place is given to Attica,—Θησέως ζαθέαν χώραν...

5. The pride of others is, in a set poem to celebrate Athens (or Attica,) and to gain an olive-wreath from every part of it; *i.e.* from every legend to gain poetic fame.

ib. Intactæ, i.e. 'virgineæ;' as in *Virg. Æn.* I. 345.

6. *Perpetuo. Ov. Met.* I. 4,—'Ad mea *perpetuum* deducite tempora carmen.' Cp. 'perpetua historia,' *Cic. Fam.* V. 12.

7. *Undique decerptam.* Bentley and others explain this of a worn-out hackneyed subject, an olive tree stripped of its leaves by every poet,—"*plucked on all hands.*" So Conington. So, '*des rameaux de l' olivier tant de fois cueillis*,' *Walckenaer, livre* V. *s.* 25. I prefer Orelli's interpretation, which is given on *v.* 5, as more natural in construction, more in agreement with the epithet of *v.* 6. A *continuous*, comprehensive poem would gather up the traditions of every period, and the associations of every spot around.

ib. Olivam. The wreath for literary merit was properly of *ivy*, as in *C.* I. I. 29. Here it is supposed to be of *olive*, as being conferred by Pallas, or derived from her. Similarly the muse of the love-poet is crowned with myrtle (as sacred to Venus) in *Ov. A. A.* I. I. 29.

8. *Pind. Nem.* X. 2,—Ἥρας δῶμα Θεοπρεπές. Comp. *Hom. Il.* δ. 51, 52.

9. *Aptum...equis*,—ἱππόβοτον, *Hom. Il.* β. 287.

ib. Mycenas dites,—πολυχρύσους, *Hom. Il.* η. 180; and *Soph. Elect.* 9.

10. *Patiens Lacedæmon.* 'Pueri Spartiatæ non ingemiscunt ... laniati,' *Cic. Tusc. Disp.* V. 27.

11. *Larissæ...opimæ.* ἐριβώλακα, *Hom. Il.* β. 841.

ib. Percussit, "charms."

10, 11. Cp. *Pind. Pyth.* X. 1,—ὀλβία Λακεδαίμων μάκαιρα Θεσσαλία.

12. Walckenaer (*liv.* V. *s.* 25) says on this,—'La grotte retentissante' (*resonantis*, Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VII. 83) 'de la nymphe Albunée est ou la grotte dite de Neptune, 'ou le temple dit de la Sibylle dont on voit les ruines; l'eau du fleuve, encore 'aujourd'hui, bouillonne autours de sa base et s'échappe en cascades.'

13. *Anio*, Teverone.

ib. Tiburnus, with his brothers (*Carm.* I. XVIII. 2; *Virg. Æn.* VII. 671), founded it.

ib. Lucus, i.e. Tibur (Tivoli, 20 miles from Rome, *Mart.* IV. LVII. 4,—'Quo te bis decimus ducit ab urbe lapis.') Not all these places of legendary or historic fame equal it in the poet's eyes. Cp. *Carm.* II. VI. 5.

15. *Albus.* See *Il.* λ. 306,—Ζέφυρος νέφεα στυφελίξῃ Ἀργέσταο Νότοιο, which marks the epithet as expressive of the white fleecy clouds which accompany westerly or N.W. winds. Ovid uses the Gr. name *Argestes* for the N.W. wind, in *Fast.* V. 161.

21. *Teucer.* See his exile and its reasons anticipated in *Soph. Ajax*, 1006—1019. *Eurip. Hel.* 90. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* I. 620.

23. *Populea.* Sc. 'magni memor Herculis,' as in *C.* IV. V. 36. 'Herculi *vago* (*C.* III. III. 9) potissimum libat.' Cp. τῷ ἡγεμόνι Ἡρακλεῖ, *Xen. An.* VI. II. 9. [O.] So ἡγεμόσυνα are offered to Hercules, *Xen. An.* IV. VIII. 25.

28. *Eurip. Hel.* 148,—

Κύπρον οὖ μ' ἐθέσπισεν
οἰκεῖν Ἀπόλλων ὄνομα νησιωτικὸν
Σαλαμῖνα θέμενον.

29. *i.e.* That the new Salamis shall so rival the old, as to make it doubtful, in mentioning the name, which is meant. Cp. 'prolem ambiguam,' *Virg. Æn.* III. 180.

30. Cp. *Odyss.* ε. 253,—ἤδη γὰρ μάλα πόλλ' ἔπαθον, imitated in *Sat.* II. v. 21; *Virg. Æn.* I. 199,—'O passi graviora.'

CARM. VIII.—AD LYDIAM.

The general sentiment of this Ode is expressed in the opening of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*,—

'Wer't not affection chains thy tender days
'To the sweet glances of thy honoured love...
. . . . . .
'Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.'

4. *Campum*, the Campus Martius. See *Cookesley's Map of Rome and Index*, and the *Dictionary of Antiquities*.

ib. Patiens...solis. Cp. Gr. ἡλιωμένος, and its opposite, ἐσκιατροφηκώς. See also *Eur. Bacch.* 457—9.

6. *Lupatis*, adj. of *lupus*, "a sharp bit." *Ov. Trist.* IV. VI. 4.

11. *Bracchia.* The quantity of this word is transposed from that of its root βραχίων: hence the doubling of the *c*, as authorised by MSS. *Wagn. Orthog.*

14. *Ov. Art. Am.* I. 689,—'Achilles Veste virum longa dissimulatus erat,' (*sc.* in aula Lycomedis.)

ib. Trojæ funera. Lucret. V. 326.

CARM. IX.—AD THALIARCHUM.

Thaliarchus, θαλίαρχος=*arbiter bibendi.* The office implied in this name was a Greek innovation upon that of 'pater cenæ,' *Sat.* II. VIII. 7. See *Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch.* XLI. p. 554, who quotes 'magisteria a majoribus instituta,' from *Cic. Senect.* 14.

The ode is an imitation of *Alcæus, Fr.* 34,—

Υ̓́τει μὲν ὁ Ζδεὺς ἐκ δ' ὀρανῶ μέγας
χειμών, πεπάγασιν δ' ὐδάτων ῥοαί.
κάββαλλε τὸν χειμῶν' ἐπὶ μὲν τίθεις
πῦρ ἐν δὲ κίρναις οἶνον ἀφειδέως.

2. *Soracte.* 'Sancti Soractis,' *Virg. Æn.* II. 785. About 25 miles N. of Rome, in the Faliscan territory, now *M. St. Oreste.* It stands out (*stet,*) especially in the atmosphere of winter, sharply and prominently to view from either of the northern gates. Cp. 'stet Marpesia cautes.' *Virg. Æn.* VI. 471.

4. *Constiterint.* Cp. 'ter frigore *constitit* Ister.' *Ov. Trist* V. X. 1.

5. This sentence expresses the same meaning as the Fragment of Lucilius,—'*Scinde, puer, calam, ut caleas.*'
Calam. κᾶλον, "a log;" whence *calo, E.* I. XIV. 42.

7. *Quadrimum.* τετραένες δὲ πίθων ἀπελύετο κρατὸς ἄλειφαρ. *Theocr.* VII. 147.

ib. Sabina, i.e. the wine was Sabine.

8. *Diota*, a vessel with two handles, (ὦτα). Cp. the adj. ὠτώεις, *Hom. Il.* ψ. 264. ἀμφώης, *Theocr.* I. 28.

9. From *Archilochus, Fr.* 51,—

τοῖς Θεοῖς τιθεῖν ἅπάντα· πολλάκις μὲν ἐκ κακῶν
ἄνδρας ὀρθοῦσιν μελαίνῃ κειμένους ἐπὶ χθονί.

Cp. *Æsch. Pers.* 229,—πάντα θήσομεν θεοῖσι.

11. *Depræliantes.* The *de* is probably intensive, as in *C.* I. III. 13. Parry, on *Ter. Ad.* I. II. 72, *defervisse*, suggests that it may be construed "ceasing to rage."

14. *Quem...dierum.* A partitive construction, emphasizing the idea of portions of time, day by day, doled out to men.

ib. Lucro appone, "set it down as so much gain."

16. *Puer*=dum puer es. *V. Schol.*

18. *Areæ*, "public places," the pleasures of society.

21. *Latentis proditor.* Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* III. 65,—
'Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri.'

24. *Male pertinaci*, "feebly resisting."

CARM. X.—AD MERCURIUM.

1—4. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* V. 663—8:

'Clare nepos Atlantis ades, quem montibus olim
'Edidit Arcadiis Pleïas una Jovi:
'Pacis et armorum superis imisque Deorum
'Arbiter, alato qui pede carpis iter:
'Læte lyræ pulsu, nitida quoque læte palæstra
'Quo didicit culte lingua favente loqui.'

4. *Palæstræ. Chishull* cp. *Pind. Isth.* I. 60,—ἀγώνιος Ἑρμᾶς. The *Palæstra* of the ancients might (as in Gesner's note) be paralleled with our *dancing school*, and Johnson's sarcasm on 'the manners of a dancing master' has a counterpart in Cicero's (*de Off.* I. 36) 'palæstrici motus.'

6. *Nuntium.* διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης. *Hom. Od.* ε. 43,—'Interpres Divum.' *Virg. Æn.* IV. 356. Cp. V. 238, *sqq.*

ib. Lyræ parentem. ὡς χέλυν Ἑρμάων, κιθάραν ὡς αὐτὸς Ἀπόλλων. *Bion, Id.* III. 5. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* V. 104.

9. *Te, boves olim.* Taken from Homer's *Hymn to Mercury*; or more immediately perhaps from Alcæus, *Frag.* IV. See also *Ov. Met.* II. 686.

ib. Nisi reddidisses. The construction is dependent on *terret*, used of past time.

11. *Dum terret.* It is to be observed that *dum*, "while," (*i.e.* when expressing simultaneous coincident action) is properly followed by a present indicative, without regard to the tense of the leading verb. See for instance *C.* III. VII. 18; III. XI. 24; *S.* I. V. 72; A.P. 465. A good example of the construction after an imperfect is in *Tac. Ann.* I. 75,—'Dum veritati consulitur libertas corrumpebatur,' ("while the interests of truth were promoted, liberty was being undermined.") Cp. *Virg. G.* IV. 560. So after a pluperfect, *Ov. Fast.* III. 40,—'Implêrat dum sua visa refert.' Cp. *Virg. Ec.* VII. 6. The exceptions to the above rule are few, and may be explained. In *Tibull.* II. III. 21, 'caneret dum' is probably a false reading, (see *Bach's note*) for 'cum.' In *Sallust Cat.* 7, 'dum . . . . faceret,' the reading is doubtful; but the present tense could not stand in a sentence so indefinite. In *Sueton. Aug.* 94, 'dum ceteræ dormirent obdormisse' seems exceptional. In *Livy*, XXIV. 40, 'dum . . . . inspiceret' is=quoad, expressing *continued action*. So in *Hor. C.* I. XXXVII. 6;

in *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 32, 'dum . . . erat occupatus,' the particle seems not to express *time*, but rather *cause*; not, "*while he was*," but, "*owing to his having been, preoccupied.*" (So, perhaps, *ad Att.* I. 16, 'dum veritus est.') In *Ov. Met.* XV. 847, 'dum tulit' may perhaps be accounted for by its close dependence on 'intulit,' in the preceding verse. In *Virg. G.* IV. 457, 'dum' is= 'dummodo,' expressing *cause* or *purpose*. In *Cic. Fin.* II. 13, 'dum...voluerunt,' it may be stated as a rule, that the *perfect, with* "*have*," follows the construction of the present tense, but there is a distinction in meaning: 'dum volunt' would be="*in laying down this principle*;" 'dum voluerunt' is="*in having laid it down.*" (See *Madvig, Lat. Gr. s.* 336, *obs.* 2.)

13. *Hom. Il.* ω. 384, *sqq.* 15. *Trojæ.* Dat. case.

16. *Fefellit*, passed unnoticed through the watchfires of the Myrmidons.

17. This alludes to Mercury's office as ψυχοπόμπος, πομπαῖος, χθόνιος. *Soph. Ajax*, 832.

18. *Virga...aurea.* The *caduceus (ῥάβδος.)* Hence his title χρυσόραπις, *Hom. Od.* ε. 87; *Pind. Pyth.* IV. 178. So *Ov. Her.* XVI. 64. Cp. *Spenser's* (*F. Qu.* III. XII. 41) description of 'Caduceus, the rod of Mercury,' &c.

CARM. XI.—AD LEUCONOËN.

1. *Ne quæsieris.* The following are phrases of prohibition nearly synonymous: *ne quære*, (in poetry;) *ne quæsieris; noli quærere*, as *Epist.* I. XVIII. 28; *fuge quærere, Carm.* I. IX. 13; *parce quærere, Carm.* III. VIII. 26; *remitte quærere, Carm* II. XI. 3; and *omitte quærere, Carm.* III. XXIX. 11, in the sense of "discontinuing." *Cave quæras*, or *quærere*, may be used.

2. *Babylonios...numeros.* The calculations of Chaldæan astrologers. Compare S.S. Isaiah, XLVII. 13.) Cp. 'Chaldæorum promissa,' *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* I. 40. *Juv.* VI. 553,—

'Chaldæis sed major erit fiducia; quidquid
'Dixerit astrologus credent a fonte relatum
'Hammonis.' And *v.* 373,—
... 'In manibus, ceu pinguia sucina, tritas
'Cernis ephemeridas.' And *v.* 576,—
... 'Non ibit numeris revocata Thrasylli.'

7. *Dum loquimur.* So *Ov. Pont.* IV. III. 58,—'Dum loqueris, fieri tristia posse puta.'

ib. Fugerit, "it will have," *i.e.* "it is almost, gone." *Orell.* Cp. *Lucret.* III. 914,—

'Brevis hic est fructus homullis;
'Jam fuerit, neque post umquam revocare licebit.'

Compare, generally, *Juv.* IX. 126,—

'Festinat enim decurrere velox
'Flosculus, angustæ miseræque brevissima vitæ
'Portio; dum bibimus, dum serta, unguenta, puellas
'Poscimus, obrepit non intellecta senectus.'

CARM. XII.—AD AUGUSTUM.

1—3. *Pind. Olymp.* II. 1,—

Ἀναξιφόρμιγγες ὕμνοι τίνα θεόν,
τίν' ἥρωα, τίνα δ' ἄνδρα κελαδήσομεν.

4. *Imago*, i. e. *vocis*; as in *Virg. Georg.* IV. 50. In the Greek Epigram,—

Ἠχὼ πετρήεσσαν.....
παντοίων στομάτων λάλον εἰκόνα.

5. *Helicon*, in Bœotia, now Zagora.

6. *Pindus*, running from north to south, from the Cambunian range to that of Parnassus.

ib. Hæmus. The great northern boundary of Thrace, the Balkan.

9. *Arte materna*, "taught by his mother Calliope." *Virg. Ecl.* IV. 56.

11. *Blandum...ducere.* The inf. after adjectives (a Greek construction) is common with Horace. With similar license, *v.* 2, *celebrare* is for *celebrandum.*

13. Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* III. 60. 14. *Virg. Æn.* I. 230.

19. Comp. *Hes. Theog.* 896; *Call. Lav. Pall.* 133; and *Pind. Fragm.* 10,—ἄγχιστα δεξίαν κατὰ χεῖρα πάτρος ἵζεαι.

ib. Proximos. Secundus implies nearness, not so *proximus.* Compare *Virg. Æn.* V. 320. 'Longo sed proximus intervallo,' *Cic. Brut.* 47; *Quintil.* X. I. 53. But a *secundus* is found *v.* 51.

21. Bacchus was famous for his conquests in India. *Ov. Met.* IV. 20; *Fast.* III. 465.

22. *Inimica...beluis.* θηροκτόνος, *Eur. Iph. A.* 1570.

26. Κάστορά θ' ἱππόδαμον, καὶ πὺξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα. *Hom. Il.* γ. 237; *Ov. Met.* VIII. 301; *Fasti*, V. 700. '*Pugnis*,' from nom. 'pugnus.'

27. *Alba.* 'Admisso Lucifer *albus* equo.' *Ov. Trist.* III. V. 56.

28, *sq. Theoc.* XXII. 17; *Eurip. Elect.* 1347.

30. *Concidunt.* 'Cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor.' *Virg. Æn.* I. 154.

32. *Unda recumbit.* πόντος ἐν μεσημβριναῖς κοίταις ἀκύμων νηνέμοις εὕδοι πεσών. *Æsch. Ag.* 566.

33. *Romulus; Numa; Tarquinius. Virg. Æn.* VI. 782, 811, 818. The two first, 'Ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt.' *Liv.* I. 21.

34. *Superbos. Sc.* 'Magnificos et terrorem incutientes ..... fasces autem isti..... 'perquam apte hic commemorantur siquidem Tarq. Priscus eos ex Tarquiniis 'Romam intulisse ferebatur.' [O.] Some have thought that there is a double allusion here (a question which arises also on *C.* IV. VIII. 17,) and that a reference to the title of the second Tarquin is included.

35. *Catonis.* 'Nequę hic nec, *Od.* II. I. 24. Horatius audacior fuit Virgilio, *Æn.* VIII. 670: Secretosque pios, his dantem jura Catonem.' [O.]

36. Cp. *Cic. ad Fam.* IX. 18, and *Tusc. Qu.* I. 30, where, though condemning suicide, he excuses Cato.

37. *M. Atilius Regulus. Carm.* III. V. 10, *sqq.* 'Consul iterum,' B.C. 256; sent back to Rome, 250 B. C.

ib. Scauros. An old patrician family of the *gens Æmilia.* The most distinguished of the name was censor B.C. 109, and *princeps senatus.*

38. *L. Æm. Paullus.* Slain at Cannæ, B.C. 216. 'Animæ prodige.' *Ov. Am.* III. IX. 64. So, ψυχέων μήκετι φειδόμενοι, *Tyrtæus*, VII. 14; ψυχῆς ἀφειδήσαντε, *Soph. Elect.* 980. Doering refers to *Silius Ital.* I. 225, ('Prodiga gens animæ et properare facillima mortem.') *Statius* uses 'largus animæ' in this sense, describing Capaneus in *Theb.* III. 603. Cp. *Sall. Catil.* 61,—'Ita cuncti suæ hostiumque vitæ juxta pepercerant.'

40. *C. Fabricius Luscinus.* 'Parvoque potentem Fabricium.' *Virg. Æn.* VI. 844. Consul B.C. 278, in the war with Pyrrhus.

41. *Incomptis.* A sign of the old *régime*, as *vv.* 43, 44, expressing the ancient hardihood and simplicity, celebrated in *Virg. Georg.* II. 533.

ib. Manius Curius Dentatus, Consul B. C. 275, and conqueror of Pyrrhus at Beneventum.

42. *M. Furius Camillus.* Mentioned again with Curius,—'maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis,' *E.* I. I. 64. The captor of Veii, the deliverer of Rome from the Gauls, five times dictator: died in 365 B. C.

43. *Paupertas.* 'Paupertas Romana,' *Juv.* VI. 294. 'Facunda virorum paupertas,' *Luc. Phars.* I. 165.

45. *Velut arbor.* *Pind. Nem.* VIII. 40,—

αὔξεται δ' ἀρετὰ, χλωραῖς ἐέρσαις
ὡς ὅτε δένδρεον ἄσσει.

45—48. *M. Claud. Marcellus. Virg. Æn.* VI. 856. Five times consul, victorious at Nola, conqueror of Syracuse. "His fame *(crescit)* is sustained still;" an especial compliment to the young Marcellus, husband of Julia (see the well-known *Æn.* VI. 870, 884,) to whom by some the phrase *Julium sidus* is thought to refer, on account of his marriage with Julia. Others refer it to the whole *gens Julia*, but most to Julius Cæsar. Perhaps the phrase was chosen as designedly equivocal, and capable of various or wider application. It is observed by Orelli, how rarely there is mention in Horace or Virgil of Julius Cæsar, as if such mention might give umbrage to Augustus.

47. *Sidus.* This may be merely a metaphor, as in *Ovid, Trist.* II. 167,—'Sidus juvenile, nepotes;' and again, *Pont.* III. III. 27,—'O sidus Fabiæ, Maxime, gentis, ades.' But it is more probably an allusion (as in *Virgil, Ecl.* IX. 47; *Æn.* VIII. 681; and *Propert.* IV. VI. 59) to the comet which was seen during the games of Venus Genetrix, held by Augustus in commemoration of Jul. Cæsar. '(Sidus crinitum per septem dies.....conspectum:.....significari 'vulgus credidit Cæsaris animam inter Deorum immortalium numina receptam.' *Plin. N. H.* II. 23; Cp. *Sueton.* J. C. 88.) Henceforth a star was set on the forehead of Cæsar's statue in the Forum.

48. *Sappho, Fragm.* 3,—

ἀστέρες μὲν ἀμφὶ καλὰν σελάναν
ἂψ ἀποκρύπτοισι φαεννὸν εἶδος
ὁππόταν πλήθοισα μάλιστα λάμπῃ.

ib. Inter ignis Lunam. Compare the title of the moon, 'Astrorum decus,' *Virg. Æn.* IX. 405. *Æsch. S. C. Th.* 385, πρέσβιστον ἄστρων.

54. *Justo,* "regular, full, complete," in which senses this adj. is attached to such nouns as *exercitus, legio, acies, prælium, victoria.* Such is the sense in which *'justo Marte'* has been conjecturally (but improperly) read in *C.* IV. II. 14.

55. *Subjectos...orœ,* "under the edge, or extremity, of the East." Cp. *Ov. Trist.* I. III. 19,—'Libycis aberat diversa sub oris.' *Virg. G.* III. 381,—'Septem subjecta Trioni Gens.'

56. *Seras et Indos.* *Virg. Georg.* II. 122—4,—'Extremi sinus orbis.'

57. *Te minor,* "inferior to you alone." *Carm.* III. VI. 5; *Ov. Fast.* II. 131,—

'Hoc tu per terras, quod in æthere Juppiter alto,
'Nomen habes; hominum tu pater, ille Deûm.'

And *Met.* XV. 858,—

'Juppiter arces
'Temperat æthereas et mundi regna triformis:
'Terra sub Augusto: pater est et rector uterque.'

59. *Parum castis, i.e.* "profaned."

60. *Lucis,* especially "consecrated groves;" so distinguished by *Tibull.* III. III. 15,—'Nemora.....sacros imitantia lucos.' Cp. *Virg. Æn.* V. 761; *Hor. C.* III. IV. 6.

CARM. XIII.—AD LYDIAM.

2. *Roseam.* So *Virg. Æn.* I. 402,—'rosea cervice refulsit.' Cp. ἁ ῥοδόχρως Ἑλένα, *Theocr.* XVIII. 31.

ib. Cerea, "smooth, delicate;" or it may be "waxen in colour." Cp. the use of wax as a cosmetic,—'Inducta candorem quærere cera.' *Ov. A. A.* III. 199.

4. *Hom. Il.* ι. 642,—οἰδάνεται κραδίη χόλῳ.

6. *Manet.* Orelli supports the reading *manent,* inconsistently with his own remark on *Carm.* I. XXIV. 8. Bentley considers it a mere copyist's correction, and shows that the Latin usuage does not admit a plural verb after nouns coupled by negatives. Madvig quotes *(Lat. Gr. s.* 213*)* an exception, from *Terence, Ad.* I. II. 23, where the nominatives are of different persons. His quotation of Cicero is at least doubtful. An instance of the construction in Greek may be found in *Eur. Alcest.* 360, quoted by Porson on *Hec.* 86. Instances of ἠ.....ἠ, followed by a plural, are found in *Hom. Il.* v. 138; *Æsch. Suppl.* 727. As an instance of Horatian usage, comp. *C.* III. x. 16,—'curvat.'

ib. Humor. Wagner writes '*umor, umidus:*' but Varro *(de L. Lat. v.* 241*)* retains the aspirate, deriving the word from '*humus.*' His authority is good for the fact, if not for the root. If the true root is χέω, χυμός, there is reason for the *h.*

8. *Macero.* Used again, *Epod.* XIV. 16. Properly, "to soften by steeping;" hence, "to waste or wear away." Cp. *Theocr.* III. 17,—ἔρωτα.....
ὅς με κατασμύχων καὶ ἐς ὀστέον ἄχρις ἰάπτει.

And,— 'Like covered fire,
'Consume away in sighs, *waste inwardly.*'
Shakesp. '*Much Ado,*' *A.* III. *Sc.* i.

12. Cp. *Ov. Am.* I. VII. 41; and *Tibull.* I. VI. 14,—'*livor,*' *(i.e.* "the livid mark,") '*abiret* Quem facit impresso mutua dente Venus.'

15. *Catul.* XCIX. 2,—'Saviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia.'

16. *Quinta parte,* may be represented by "*quintessence,*" the modern, but obsolete term of chemistry, expressing spirit rectified to the utmost, *(i.e.* the *essence* from *five* distillations.) The phrase in Horace is probably adapted from the Aristotelian notion of a πέμπτη οὐσία, (the '*quintum genus* e quo essent astra mentesque.' *Cic. Acad.* I. 8; where see *Davis' note,*) *viz.* "a fifth and superior element or essence," the etherial.

17. This may be taken from *Homer Od.* ζ. 181,—
ὁμοφροσύνην ὀπάσειαν *(sc.* θεοὶ*)*
ἐσθλήν· οὐ μὴν γὰρ τοῦ γε κρεῖσσον καὶ ἄρειον
ἢ ὅθ' ὁμοφρονέοντε νοήμασιν οἶκον ἔχητον
ἀνὴρ ἠδὲ γυνή.

CARM. XIV.—AD REMPUBLICAM.

In Sextum Pompeium civile bellum renovantem.

That this is an allegory is clear; and it is quoted as such by *Quintilian,* VIII. VI. 44. That it is (in part) an imitation of *Alcæus, Fragm.* 18, is also clear; but whether it is rightly referred to Pompeius (as in the title,) or to what conjuncture of events it does belong, is and must be doubtful. See however the Essay, translated by Buttmann, in the *Philological Museum, Vol.* I. *p.* 483. There it is supposed that Horace is addressing the party who with him had fought under

Brutus, had been broken at Philippi, and now again under S. Pompey made head against the new rulers of the State. He would dissuade them from an enterprise which he withdrew from, yet could not blame; which he must regard with fear, yet with sympathy. *Pontica* (*v.* 11) is thought to contain a double meaning;—Pompey the Great having gained his chief glories in the conquest of *Pontus;* his son Sextus heading the same constitutional party, or the remains of it.

1. These naval metaphors are drawn out to great length in *Shakespeare's Henry VI. Pt.* III. *Act* V. *Sc.* 4,—

> 'What though the mast be now blown overboard,
> 'The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
> 'And half our sailors swallowed in the flood?
> 'Yet lives our pilot still.'.....

2. *Fortiter occupa,* "make every effort to get into port while you can." In *Epist.* I. VI. 31,—"take care to get in first." *Occupo* is simply=*φθάνω* in *Carm.* II. XII. 28.

6. *Funibus,* used for "under-girding the ship," as in the *Acts of the Apostles, ch.* XXVII. 17.

10. "You will have no fresh deities to invoke, if again overtaken by calamity."

ib. Di, sc. 'tutelares.' Cp. *Ov. Epist.* XVI. 112,—'Accipit et pictos puppis adunca Deos.' Cp. also *Pers. Sat.* VI. 30,—

> 'Jacet ipse in litore, et una
> 'Ingentes de puppe Dei.'

11. *Pontica.* Pontus was famous for its ship-timber. *Catull.* IV. 9.

16. *Debes ludibrium.* A phrase founded on the Gr. *ὀφλεῖν γέλωτα, Eurip. Med.* 403. "If you are not destined to become the sport of the winds, beware." Orelli explains 'nisi debes' as equivalent to 'ne debeas,' in which case *debere* is exactly *ὀφλισκάνειν.*

17, 18. *i. e.* I have borne my part in the civil war, and mourn for the friends I have lost, and their losses,—'quorum pars magna fui.'

20. *i. e.* Dangerous seas, full of straits and shoals.

ib. Cyclades, the islands *(ἐν κύκλῳ)* round Delos. *Virg. Æn.* III. 126,—

> 'Sparsasque per æquor
> 'Cycladas et crebris legimus freta concita terris.'

CARM. XV.—NEREI VATICINIUM DE EXCIDIO TROJÆ.

1. *Pastor. Virg. Æn.* VII. 363.

ib. Traheret. 'Frequens de feminis raptis verbum, ut *ἕλκειν.*' Cp. *Tac. Ann.* II. 13. (O.)

5. *Mala...avi,* "with evil auspices." Cp. *Epod.* X. 1; and *δύσορνις ἔπτατο, Eur. Hippol.* 760; '*bonis avibus,*' *Ov. Fast.* I. 513.

6. Cp. *Ov. Epist.* V. 91.

ib. Quam, "one whom,"—a harsh construction.

7. *Rumpere.* An instance of *zeugma.* For the construction, comp. *Virg. Geor.* I. 280,—'conjuratos cælum rescindere fratres.'

9. *Equis. . . . viris,* "horse and foot," used as proverbial by Cicero,—'viris equisque ut dicitur . . . decertandum est.' *Off.* III. 33.

Cf. *Hom. Il. β.* 388, 390,—

> *ἱδρώσει μέν τευ τελαμὼν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι·*
> *ἱδρώσει δέ τευ ἵππος.....*

10. *Moves.* *Movere* is "to set in motion, to give occasion for, to begin." *Ov. Fast.* IV. 820,—'inde movetur opus.' *Id.* I. 19,—'pagina...movetur.'

ib. Quanta moves. Cp. *Eur. Hec.* 629, *sq.*,—ἐμοὶ χρῆν συμφοράν, κ. τ. λ.

11. *Ægida.* *Carm.* III. III. 57. See *Hom. Il.* ε. 738; and *Eur. Ion*, 996.

13. Cp. *Hom. Il.* γ. 54,—

οὐκ ἄν τοι χραίσμῃ κίθαρις τά τέ δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης
ἤτε κόμη τό τε εἶδος ὅτ' ἐν κονίῃσι μιγείης.

15. *Carmina divides, i.e.* accompany your harp with singing. The dative *feminis* is thought by many to be governed by *divides* as well as by *grata*; and the phrase is compared with *Carm.* I. XXXVI. 6,—'*dividit oscula*;' *i.e.* gives now to one, now to another. *But it seems preferable to understand the verb in a strictly musical sense; and so our old English authors, by their imitations, evidently understood it. So *Spenser, F. Qu.* I. v. 17,—

'And all the while most heavenly melody
'About the bed sweet music did divide.'

Again (with more precision of phrase),—

..... 'Sweet music did divide
'Her looser notes with Lydian harmony.'

Milton, Ode on the Passion, st. 1, has,—

'My muse with angels did divide to sing;'

where perhaps the word means simply *took part.*

The noun *division* is used in *Shakespeare* (*Rom.* and *Jul. Act*, III. *Sc.* 1.) as a purely musical term, for "singing many notes on one syllable; a kind of warbling." (See the note in Knight's or in Malone's edition.) Orelli's note is,—'Cantus vocalis et citharæ soni inter se conjuncti totam efficiunt 'symphoniam; jam singulatim spectatis his partibus, ἀοιδήν dividit *citharœ* '*cantus*, ἀοιδή *citharœ sonos*; *i.e.* altera utra dimidia totius symphoniæ pars 'est.'

18. *Celerem.* This epithet suits Ajax Oïleus, not Telamonius. *Hom. Il.* β. 527.

20. *Pulvere collines.* *Hom. Il.* π. 795,—μιάνθησαν δὲ ἔθειραι αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσι. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* XII. 99,—'fœdare in pulvere crines;' and *Pind. Nem.* I. 68.

22. *Genti.* This construction *may* be allowed as a Græcism; but I remark that, in all Orelli's citations, except the first and two last from *Tacitus*, also in V. 11, there is a verb to govern.

The best of Orelli's MSS, B, S, T, C, read *gentis.* Bentley's β, κ, and *Hl. A. genti*; and *excidium*, for *exitium.*

ib. Respicis. Cf. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 697,—'Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.' This usage of *respicio* is strikingly poetic: it accords, however, with the ordinary Greek usage of ὀπίσω, to denote future time.

24. *Teucer et.* I have followed Orelli's reading. There is fair authority for *te*, if it had not the appearance of being a correction. Bentley's reading, *Teucerque et*, is still more open to this objection; yet it corresponds closely with *Carm.* IV. XIV. 45, though he does not allege the passage in support of it.

ib. Sthenelus. *Hom. Il.* β. 564; ε. 108.

ib. Sciens pugnæ. μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης, *Hom. Il.* ε. 549.

27. *Nosces.* So *Hom. Il.* σ. 270,—εὖ νύ τις αὐτὸν γνώσεται.

ib. Furit te reperire. Cp. *Hom. Il.* γ. 449,—

Ἀτρείδης δ' ἀν' ὅμιλον ἐφοίτα, θηρὶ ἐοικώς,
εἴ που ἐσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα.

27. *Atrox.* ἄγριος αἰχμήτης. *Hom. Il.* ζ. 97.

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* I have only lately seen a system of notes and passages, illustrating the Odes of Horace, published at *Oxford*, 1838, by Rev. J. Howell. He has anticipated me in these and some other quotations, and maintains this interpretation of *divides*, but I did not borrow from him. (*Oct.* 1866.)

28. πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνονες. *Hom. Il.* δ. 405. *Odyss.* β. 277,—παῦροι δέ τε πατρὸς ἀρείους; and *Juv.* XIV. 214.

29. *Cervus ... lupum.* *Hom. Il.* π. 352.

32. *Hom. Il.* γ. 430,—

ἦ μὲν δὴ πρίν γ' εὔχε' Ἀρηιφίλου Μενελάου
σῇ τε βίῃ καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἔγχει φέρτερος εἶναι.

CARM. XVI.—PALINODIA AD TYNDARIDEM.

The title "*Ad Tyndaridem*" is doubtful. It is perhaps borrowed from the next Ode, *v.* 10. If genuine, it implies a Greek original. The poem is called, by the Scholiast and Gesner, an imitation of Stesichorus, of whose palinode see mention at *Epod.* XVII. 42.

1. *Pulchra...pulchrior.* *Ov. Her.* XVI. 85; and *Virg. Æn.* VII. 657.

3. *Iambis*, "satiric verse." *Ov. Rem. Am.* 377,—
'Liber in adversos hostes stringatur iambus;
'Seu celer, extremum seu trahat ille pedem.'

ib. Flamma...mari. Cp. *Tibull.* I. IX. 49.

5. *Dindymene*, Cybele, worshipped in Phrygia, especially on M. Dindymus. For Cybele and her rites, see *Catull. C.* LXIII.

8 *Si*, for *sic*, is a mere conjecture. The idiom of *sic geminant æra*, for *sic quatiunt geminando æra*, may be compared with *S.* I. VI. 90.

ib. Æra, "their cymbals." *Ov. Fast.* IV. 209—213. *Lucret.* II. 618; 635,—
'Cum pueri circum puerum pernice chorea
'Armatei in numerum pulsarent æribus æra.'

9—13. *i.e.* "Which no power can quell, whether human or natural." In *Soph. Antig.* 953, the resistless power of fate is expressed under similar images,—

οὐτ' ἄν νιν ὄμβρος οὐτ' Ἄρης
οὐ πύργος οὐχ ἁλίκτυποι
κελαιναὶ νᾶες ἐκφύγοιεν.

Cp. *Eur. Alc.* 980.

13. *Principi limo*, "his first or chief material, clay." *Soph. Fragm.* 432,—καὶ πρῶτον ἀρχὸν πηλὸν ὀργάζειν χεροῖν.
Cp. τοῦ πηλοπλάστου σπέρματος θνητὴ γυνή, (*sc.* Pandora.) *Æsch. Frag.* 362. So πλάσματα πηλοῦ, *Arist. Av.* 686. So *Call. Fragm.* 133.

14. *Coactus addere*, "when forced to add."

15. *Et.* Adverbially used, as *etiam*: "to have added *in particular* the lion's fury."

16. Hence *stomachus* is used for "anger," esp. in *Cicero*,—'iracundia et stomachus,' ...'stomachum erumpere.' *Verr.* II. 20. *Att.* XVI. 3.

17. *Thyestes*, whose children his brother Atreus murdered, and dressed their flesh for eating. See 'cena Thyestæ,' *Ars P.* 91.

18. *Ultimæ*, "the ultimate, or original cause."
Cp. *Eur. Arch. Fr.* 36,—πολλοὺς δ' ὁ θυμὸς ὁ μέγας ὤλεσεν βροτῶν.

20. *Imprimeret.* Cp. 'pressit aratro,' *Prop.* III. VII. 41.

22. *Soph. Antig.* 718,—ἀλλ' εἶκε θυμῷ καὶ μετάστασιν δίδου.

ib. Me quoque, etc. Archiloch. Fr. 68,—Ἥμβλακον καί πού τιν' ἄλλον ἢδ' ἄλη κιχήσατο.

24. *Celeres.* 'Pes *citus*,' *Ars P.* 252. Cp. *Ovid*, quoted on *v.* 3; but here more probably "hasty, impetuous," as in *E.* I. XVIII. 90.

CARM. XVII.—AD TYNDARIDEM.

'Amicam in Sabinum suum invitat.' *Orell.* See *v.* 10.

1. *Lucretilem*, a hill in the Sabine territory, near Horace's estate.

2. *Muto*, "to exchange," or "take in exchange;" commonly the latter in Horace; *e.g. Carm.* II. XII. 23; III. I. 47.

ib. *Lycæo*, in Arcadia, whence Faunus is called *Lycæus*. *Ov. Fast.* II. 424.
A contrary instance in the last *Ode*, *v.* 26. As used of "quitting place for place," Cp. *Carm.* II. XVI. 19; and Gr. *ἀμείβω*, as *Eurip. Bacch.* 65.

3. *Defendit*, "keeps off." So *Sat.* I. III. 14; *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 47; from 'de-fendo,' *obsol.* *Offendo* is another compound, and *infensus* another, in the participial form.

7. *Mariti*, "the he-goat." *ὦ τράγε, τᾶν λευκᾶν αἰγᾶν ἄνερ*, *Theocr.* VIII. 49; 'vir gregis.' *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 7.

9. *Hædiliæ*. A hill or wood in the neighbourhood. So Orelli explains and defends the MS. reading, which Bentley altered into *hæduleæ*, a dimin. formed from *hædus*, "a kid."
[The MS. κ. has a gloss here, curious for its confusion of sense, prosody, and analogy,—'*edilia ab edis, ut ovilia ab ove.*']

10. *Tyndaris*. 'Quasi altera Helena.' *Orell.*

11. *Usticæ*, a valley (still *Val d'Ustica*). *Cubantis*. Cp. *Theocr.* XIII. 40,—*ἡμένῳ ἐν χώρῳ*; and *Lucret.* IV. 517,—'cubantia tecta.'

15. *Ad plenum*. *Virg. Georg.* II. 244. "Plenty shall flow forth to you, rich with all the produce of the country."
The *cornu copiæ*, the fabled horn of the goat which fostered Jupiter, broken off and filled with fruits: then, the emblem of plenty. *Ov. Fast.* V. 123,—
'Lac dabat illa Deo, sed fregit in arbore cornu: * * *
'Sustulit hoc Nymphe; cinctumque recentibus herbis
'Et plenum pomis ad Jovis ora tulit.'
Byron thus describes Florence (*Ch. Harold*, IV. 48):
'Girt by her theatre of hills, she reaps
'Her corn and wine and oil, and Plenty leaps
'To laughing life, with her redundant horn.'

18. *Fide Teïa*, "with the string (*i.e.* lyre) of Anacreon of Teos;" *i.e.* in a love song. He flourished B.C. 530: fragments only of his poetry remain. The Odes which pass under his name are spurious.

ib. *Ἀνακρέων ὁ Τήιος*. *Aristoph. Thesm.* 161. 'Lyrici Teïa musa senis,' *Ov. Trist.* II. 364. So *Sappho, Fragm.* 30.

21. See *Virg. Geor.* II. 90,—'Vindemia...Quam Methymnæo carpit de palmite Lesbos.'

22. *Semeleïus...Thyoneus*. Thyone was another name for Semele, mother of Bacchus. For a list of the names of Bacchus, see *Ovid, Metam.* IV. 11. Two occur in the next ode,—*Euhius*, from the cry *εὐοῖ*; and *Bassareus*, from the "wolf-skin" (*βασσαρίς*) worn by the Thracian Bacchanalians; whence *βασσαρέω*, *Anacr. Frag.* 63.

26,27. Allusions to violence of this kind are seen above in *C.* I. XIII. 9; *Propert.* II. V. 21; *Ov. Am.* I. VII. 3; *Tibull.* I. X. 55—61.

CARM. XVIII.—AD VARUM.

Varus. Perhaps Quinctilius Varus, of Cremona, whose death (in B.C. 24) is lamented in *Carm.* XXIV. He had a villa at Tibur. See *Walckn. vol.* I. *p.* 463. Heyne's *Second Excursus ad Bucolica Virg.* distinguishes the persons of this name.

1. From *Alcæus*, Fr. 44,—Μηθὲν ἄλλο φυτεύσῃς πρότερον δένδριον ἀμπέλω.

2. *Mite solum, i.e.* "a genial soil," one which answers to cultivation. Cp. the use of *mitigo*, and see note on *E.* II. II. 186.

ib. See on *Carm.* I. VII. 13. *Catilius*, another form for *Catillus.*

3. *Siccis*, "the abstemious," *Carm.* IV. v. 39; the converse of *uvidus.* Cp. *Pers.* v. 163,— 'An siccis dedecus obstem
Cognatis?'
'Sicci' and 'vinolenti' are contrasted in *Cic. contra Rullum*, 1; and Acad. II. 27.

ib. Neque ... aliter. Οὐδ' ἔστ' ἄλλο φάρμακον πόνων. *Eur. Bacch.* 283.

4. *Mordaces...soll.* "eating cares," *Milton*, in *L'Allegro.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* I. 261,— 'cura remordet.'

7. Cp. (Dr. Badham's reading of) *Eur. Bacch.* 860,—

Διόνυσον ὃς πέφυκεν ἐν τέλει θεὸς
δεινότατος, εὐνοοῦσι δ ἠπιώτατος.

8. The battle at the marriage feast of Pirithous and Hippodamia. *Ov. Met.* XII. 210, *sqq.*

9. *Sithoniis*, "the Thracians," whose excess was proverbial.

10. *Exiguo fine*, "by the slight boundary" (or line of separation,) which their passions allow them to observe; *i.e.* when their passion bursts over all limits of right and wrong.

12. *Quatiam.* This verb would literally be used of the instruments of the Bacchantes, the *thyrsi* or *tympana*, as in *Catull.* LXIV. 257; *Ov. Ibis*, 458; or images, as the *Scholiast* says. Here it is transferred to the god himself.

ib. Obsita frondibus, i.e. "mysteries." Cp. *Catull.* LXIV. 261.

13. *Sub divum, i.e.* 'in lucem.'

ib. Berecyntio. The rites of Cybele (celebrated on M. Berecyntus in Phrygia) nearly resembled those of Bacchus: hence they are often mentioned in connection, or contrast. So above, *Carm.* I. XVI. 7, 8. So *Eurip. Bacch.* 75—79.

14. The effects (metaph. "the attendants") of excess are selfishness, empty vaunting, betrayal of trust.

CARM. XIX.—DE GLYCERA.

Glycera, a Greek name. Again in *Carm.* I. XXX. 3. Its diminutive, 'Glycerium,' is in *Terence's Andria.*

2. *Semeles.* 'Codicum consensus favet formæ *Semelæ*.' [O.]

4. *Alcman. Fragm.* 20.

6. Cp. '*Marmorea* cervice,' *Virg. G.* IV. 523; *Ov. F.* IV. 135.

8. *Lubricus.* Properly used of "slippery ground"; hence, "unsafe," *i.e.* of dangerous power or fascination; or it may be explained as "a face, one look on which *makes me glide* into love;" (in *Art of Latin Poetry, Cambr.*) Chatterton translated this line by "the softness of each frequent smile," as though 'lubricus' could mean the changeful, lively play of features. [M.] inclines to this interpretation, quoting 'oculos lubricos et mobiles' from *Cic. N. D.* II. 51. Martial has borrowed the word, 'dum vultus lubricus,' IX. LVII. 11; probably in the sense of "smooth."

9. *Tota ruens, i.e.* with all her power. *Eur. Hipp.* 443, ἦν πολλὴ ῥυῇ. Similar construction, *Sat.* I. VII. 28; and 'magnumque fluentem Nilum.' *Virg. G.* III. 28.

10. *Cyprum. Alcman. Fr.* 10,—Κύπρον ἱμερτὰν λιποῖσα καὶ Πάφον περιρρυτάν.

11. *Virg. G.* III. 31. (Comp. the description of Camilla, *Æn.* XI. 654); *Ov. Fast.* V. 591; *A. Am.* I. 210.

13. *Cæspitem.* Cp. 'Festus promissa Deis animalia cæspes Expectat.' *Juv.* XII. 2.

14. *Verbenas,* herbs torn up with their roots and earth from some sacred place. See the word *sagmina* in the *Dict. of Antiquities.* Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 65,—'Verbenasque adole pingues et mascula thura.'

ib. Thuraque. I cite *tura* here and elsewhere among the *v r.*: it is the form preferred by Wagner, and see Cicero's rule in *Orator,* XLVIII. 160. But Forbiger allows (*Virg. l.c.*) 'forma aspirata,' *i.e.* 'Græca, Servio teste, est antiquior;' and Fea attests it here,—'tum ex optimis MSS., tum ex marmoribus scriptis passim.'

16. *Hostia.* The Scholiast observes on this, that the sacrifices offered to Venus were unbloody: and so Catullus says,—'Placabis festis luminibus Venerem sanguinis expertem,' LXVI. 90. Tacitus (*Hist.* II. 3.) speaks of victims, but also of the altar being unstained,—'Paphiæ Veneri hostiæ, ut quisque vovit, sed mares deliguntur....Sanguinem aræ offundere vetitum; precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur.' But see *Ovid. Fast.* I. 452,—'Uritur Idaliis alba columba focis.' With which compare *Propert.* V. V. 65.

CARM. XX.—AD MÆCENATEM.

1. *Vile...Sabinum.* 'Vinum Tiberi devectum,' *Juv.* VII. 121 (where see *Mayor's note.)*

2. *Cantharis. Virg. Ecl.* VI. 17,—'Et gravis attrita pendebat cantharus ansa.'

ib. Græca, "which had held Greek wine before."

3. *Levi,* "smeared," *i.e.* sealed. *Carm.* III. VIII. 10. Its compound *relino* is "to unseal;" 'relevi dolia omnia.' *Ter. Heaut.* III. I. 51.

4. After a dangerous illness, on his first appearance in the theatre, Mæcenas was received with a round of applause, a mark of popularity again alluded to *Carm.* II. XVII. 25.

5. *Paterni,* "ancestral," alluding to Mæcenas' Etruscan origin. *Tuscus* is the epithet of the *Tiber* in *C.* III. VII. 28; and *Virg. G.* I. 499.

CARM. XXI.—IN DIANAM ET APOLLINEM.

A festal hymn (as entitled), or rather an address to the chorus employed to sing at the rites. This is an example of the class of poems referred to *Epist.* II. I. 132.

2. *Intonsum, i.e.* "the beardless, youthful deity." *Tibull.* I. IV. 38. Gr. ἀκερσεκόμης.

3. Λητὼ...Δίος κυδρὴν παράκοιτιν. *Hom. Od.* λ. 579; ἡ Δίος δάμαρ Λητώ, *Eur. Iph.* I. 385. Add *Call. in Delum*, 57.

6. *Algidus*, a mountain of Latium, mentioned, as sacred to Diana, *Car. Sæc.* 69.

7. *Erymanthus*, in Arcadia. Cp. *Hom. Od.* ζ. 103.

8. *Cragus*, in Lycia.

9. *Vos...mares.* The youths celebrate Apollo, as the virgins Diana. Compare *Soph. Trach.* 207—214.

10. Δῆλον Ἀπόλλωνος κουροτρόφον. *Call. in Delum*, 276.

12. *Carm.* I. x. 6. The lyre is said to have been the invention of Mercury, and his gift to Apollo.

13. These deities are invoked together against the pestilence, as ἀλεξίμοροι, *Soph. Œd. Tyr.* 164.

ib. Lacrimosum, δακρυόεντα, *Hom. Il.* ε. 737; πολύδακρυν, *Il.* θ. 515; 'lacrimabile,' *Virg. Æn.* VII. 604.

14. *Et principe* is the correct reading: in the Text *et* has been accidentally omitted. 'Scaliger delendum censuit *et* ..... sed Codicum lectio teneriorem præbet sensum, quia Cæsar ita cum pop. Romano artissime conjungitur.' [O.]

CARM. XXII.—AD ARISTIUM FUSCUM.

Aristius Fuscus, a poet and friend of Horace, mentioned again in *Sat.* I. IX. 61; I. X. 83; and *Epist.* I. 10.

3. *Venenatis.* A mention of poisoned arrows is made in *Hom. Od.* α 262; but only (as is observed in Hayman's note) in a fictitious narrative, and as a thing odious to the gods. *Virgil* speaks of such in three places; *Æn.* IX. 773; X. 140; and XI. 857. So *Ovid. Pont.* IV. VII. 11,—'Aspicis (*sc.* in Scythia) et mitti sub adunco *toxica* ferro.' *Toxicum* indeed is most probably derived from τόξα.

5. *Æstuosas. Carm.* II. VII. 16. Orelli prefers the sense of "burning," quoting *Carm.* I. XXXI. 5; *Cic. ad Att.* V. XIV. 1; *Catull.* VII. 4.

6, 7. *Caucasum*, the great range between the Black and the Caspian Seas, rising to the height of 9600 feet. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 366,—'Cautibus horrens Caucasus.'

ib. Inhospitalem. Gr. ἄξενον, ἀπάνθρωπον. Cp. *Æsch. P.V.* 20; *Theocr. Id.* XIII. 75.

8. *Hydaspes*, now "the Jhylum," the westernmost of the five rivers of the Punjab.

11. *Curis...expeditis*, for the more usual or prose construction, *expeditus. Orell.* Cf. *Catul.* XXXI. 7,—'O quid solutis est beatius curis.'

14. *Daunias*, a Greek adjective form: 'Daunias tellus,' for Daunia, a part of Apulia.

ib. Æsculetis, æsculus, Gr. φηγός,—'Nemorum quæ maxima frondet.' *Virg. Georg.* II. 16, 291. The tallest species of oak, the Italian oak, with edible acorns.

15. *Jubæ tellus*, i.e. "Africa."

17. "Place me in the most uninhabitable (*domibus negata*) corners of the earth, in "the frigid or the torrid zone: still shall I love Lalage." The sentiment is thus paraphrased by Cowper in *Table Talk*,—

'Place me where winter breathes his keenest air,
'And I will sing, if Liberty be there;
'And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet
'In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat.'

Compare to the sentiment of *Virg. Ecl.* X. 64,—

'Non illum (*sc.* Amorem) nostri possunt mutare labores:
'Nec si frigoribus mediis Hebrumque bibamus
'Sithoniasque nives hiemis subeamus aquosæ;
'Nec si cum moriens alta liber aret in ulmo,
'Æthiopum versemus oves sub sidere Cancri.
'Omnia vincit amor.'

The full description of the Zones is in *Virg. Geo.* I. 233; and *Ovid. Met.* I. 45. The uninhabitable character of the torrid and frigid zones is expressed in prose, *Xen. Anab.* I. VII. 6.

23. *Dulce ridentem...loquentem.* Imitation of Sappho, *Fragm.* II. 3,—

καὶ πλατίαν ἀδὺ φωνοίσας ἐπακούει,
καὶ γελάσας ἱμερόεν.

CARM. XXIII.—AD CHLOËN.

In part an imitation of Anacreon, *Fr.* 49.

1. *Inuleo.* The omission of the *n*, in this diminutive from *hinnus*, (Gr. ἵννος,) seems analogous to the change in forming *anulus* from *annus*. The form is authorised by all the best MSS.; *Orelli's B. S. T.* and *Hl. A.* *A.* adds the gloss,—*inuleus, anniculus cervus.*

4. *Virg. Æn.* II. 728,—'Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis.' *Gray's Ode on Eton College,*—

'They hear a voice in every wind,
'And snatch a fearful joy!'

ib. Silüæ. So *Catul.* LXVI. 38,—'dissolüo;' *Ov. Her.* XII. 4,—'evolüisse.'

5. *Veris inhorruit adventus,* "the early spring rustles in the leaves." *Orell.* Cp. the description of the winds, as 'veris comites,' *Carm.* IV. XII. 1; but the mention of the time has perhaps more to do with the first growth of the leaf. Bentley's alteration *(vepris.....ad ventum)* is worth noticing, for its elegance. Keller and Holden have adopted it, against all MSS.

ib. Inhorruit. Ὑψίκομον παρὰ πάνδε καθίζεο φωνήεσσαν
φρίσσουσαν πυκινοῖς κῶνον ὑπὸ ζεφύροις. *Plato, Epigr.*

7. Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* II. 9,—

'Nunc virides etiam occultant spineta lacertos.'

9. *Ov. Met.* I. 504,—

'Nympha precor Penei mane; non insequor hostis:
'Nympha mane: sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem,' *etc.*

10. *Frangere persequor.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* III. 31,—'Lentum convellere vimen Insequor.' *Frangere. Hom. Il.* Λ. 113,—συνέαξε λαβών.

12. *Tempestiva...viro,* "marriageable." *Virg. Æn.* VII. 53,—'matura viro.' So in *Soph. Trach.* 207,—ὁ μελλόνυμφος, *(i.e.* "all ye who are marriageable.")

CARM. XXIV.—AD VIRGILIUM.

Publius Virgilius Maro, five years older than Horace. Mentioned in *Sat.* I. V, as having introduced him to Mæcenas. And see above, *Carm.* I. III. 8.

2. *Capitis.* A phrase less common in Latin than in Greek,—

Τευκρὲ, φίλη κεφαλή. *Hom.*
Ἰσμήνης κάρα. *Soph.*

2. *Præcipe,* "lead off:" ἔξαρχε, as in *Hom. Il. σ.* 51.

5. *Perpetuus...urget. Virg. Æn.* X. 745–6,—

'Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
'Somnus: in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.'

Cp. *ἀτέρμονα νήγρετον ὕπνον, Mosch. in Bion.* 112. Gray ('Each in his narrow cell for ever laid') has been blamed for adopting the classical phrase, without qualification.

6. *Justitiæ soror.* Cp. *Cic. Partit.* 41,—'Justitia.....creditis in rebus fides..... nominatur.' *Off.* I. 7,—'Fundamentum autem est justitiæ fides.' With the whole passage, compare *Ov. Am.* I. III. 13,—

'Et nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores,
'Nudaque simplicitas, purpureusque pudor.'

7. *Nuda Veritas; i.e.* "unadorned truth."

'Siccis rustica veritas capillis.' *Mart.* X. LXXII. 11.

11. *Frustra pius. Ov. Am.* III. IX. 37,—'Vive pius, moriere pius.'

ib. Non ita creditum. Entrusted to them not so *(i. e.* not with any expectation of such bereavement,) but with the confident hope that they would protect him. Cp. *inf.* I. XXXVI. 3. Others take it, "lent to you by them not so *(i.e.* not as if their claim to dispose of him was surrendered,) but as a loan to be resumed." With the latter interpretation we might compare the metaphor in *Cic. Tusc. Q.* I. 39,—'Usuram vitæ nulla præstituta die. Quid est quod querare si repetit cum vult?' The first interpretation has some analogy to *Virg. Æn.* II. 51,—'Nil jam cælestibus ullis Debentem;' *i. e.* owing them nothing, as no longer dependent on their care; having, as we say, "paid the debt of Nature."

13. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 119,—'Si potuit manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,
'Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris.'

And *Eur. Iph. Aul.* 1211,—*ἐι μὲν τὸν Ὀρφέως εἶχον, ὦ πάτερ, λόγον, κ. τ. λ.*

15. *Vanæ...imagini,* "the lifeless shade." Cp. *Æsch. Agam.* 1019,—

τὸ δ' ἐπὶ γᾶν πεσὸν ἅπαξ θανάσιμον
προπάροιθ' ἀνδρὸς μέλαν αἷμα τίς ἂν
πάλιν ἀγκαλέσαιτ' ἐπαείδων;

So *Eumen.* 647; *Eur. Suppl.* 776. The sentiment, clothed in another metaphor, is in *Shakesp. Othello, Act* V. *Sc.* 2,—"Once put out thine," &c.

16—18. *Pind. Ol.* IX. 33,—

βρότεα σώματ' ἃ κατάγει
κοίλαν πρὸς ἀγυιὰν θνασκόντων.

18. *Compulerit.* This verb is specially used in reference to flocks, as in *Virg. Ecl.* II. 30, and VII. 2. So in prose,—'pecora atque homines ... compellebat,' *Cæs. B. G.* V. 19; the dative *(gregi)* follows it, as it might follow 'conjunxerit.' "Whom Mercury has once driven among, or to join, his flock."

19. *Levius fit patientia.* Cp. (out of many passages) *Æsch. P. V.* 104; *Eurip. Fragm. Antig.* 15; *Soph. Thyest. Fr.* 236; *Pind. Pyth.* II. 93,—*φέρειν ἐλαφρῶς... ζυγὸν ἀρήγει; Archil. Fr.* VIII. 6,—*Θεοὶ γὰρ ἀνηκέστοισι κακοῖσιν, ὦ φίλ', ἐπὶ κρατερὴν τλημοσύνην ἔθεσαν φαρμακόν.*

CARM. XXV.—AD LYDIAM.

An invective against Lydia, whom, in her decay of youth and beauty, her lovers are leaving.

1. See *Becker's Gallus, Exc.* I. *Sc.* 2. Cp. *Theocr.* II. 127.

4. *Limen amat,* "opens not." *Orell.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* v. 163,—*litus ama,* "hug the shore."

7. *Me tuo.* Cp. *Ov. Ep.* v. 4,—'Læsa queror de *te,* si sinis ipse, *meo.*'

11. "When the wind is raging more fiercely, during the changes (hidings) of the moon." An image of dark and dreary desolation: as is also the metaphor '*hiemis sodali,*' *ver.* 19, which adds, however, the idea of a sweeping destruction.

14. Cp. *Virg. Georg.* III. 280,—'hippomanes.'

16. *Non sine questu...quod, i.e.* "you complain that they prefer the young ivy and dark green myrtle to the sear leaf, which they let float down the stream." *Virentis aridas* are similarly opposed in *Carm.* IV. XIII.

20. *Dedicet Hebro.* This part of the idea is the germ of *Moore's 2nd National Air* ("Flow on thou shining river,") and receives its clearest illustration from it,—

'And tell her this, when youth is o'er,
'Her lone and loveless charms shall be
'Thrown by, upon life's weedy shore,
'Like those sweet flowers from thee.'

ib. Hebro, the Thracian river, now Maritza; proverbial (especially in Horace, with his Greek models) for coldness and rapidity; e. g. *Virg. Æn.* I. 317; *Ecl.* x. 65.

CARM. XXVI.—DE ÆLIO LAMIA.

Lucius Ælius Lamia. See *Carm.* III. XVII, addressed to him.

1. *Musis amicus. Virg. Æn.* IX. 774. Used passively, as in the Gr. **Μούσαις φίλος.** Cp. *Carm.* III. IV. 25. Cp. the Homeric **τὸν περὶ Μοῦσ' ἐφίλησε,** *Od.* θ. 63. But in *Carm.* III. IV. 25, the adjective seems to be taken actively=**φιλόμωσος.** *Theocr.* XIV. 61.

2. *Tradam ... portare.* Compare (for the construction) *Virg. Æn.* I. 319,—'dederatque comam diffundere ventis;' (for meaning) *Eur. Troad.* 419,—**ἀνέμοις φέρεσθαι παραδίδωμι.** *Anacreon, Od.* XXXIX. 13,—

τὸ δ' ἄχος πέφευγε μιχθέν
ἀνεμοτρόφῳ θυέλλῃ.

Apoll. R. I. 1334,—**ἀλλ' ἀνέμοισι δώομεν ἀμπλακίην.**

Ov. Her. II. 25,—'Ventis et verba et vela dedisti.'

4. *i.e.* The Scythian aid proffered to Phraates. See the note on *Carm.* II. II. 17.

5. *Unice securus. Theogn.* 764.

6—8. *Integris...flores...coronam.* Comp. (though differently applied) the lines of *Lucret.* I. 927,—

'Juvat integros accedere fontes
'Atque haurire; juvatque novos decerpere flores,
'Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam,
'Unde prius nulli velarint tempora Musæ.'

7. *Necte. Pind. Ol.* VI. 86,—**πλέκων ὕμνον.** *Nem.* VII. 77,—**εἴρειν στεφάνους.**

9. *Mei...honores,* "my efforts to honour him."

11. *Sacrare.* We may translate "immortalize." But the figure is founded really on the idea of poetry being the work of the Muses, and divine. So [M.] compares *Pindar, Isthm.* VII. 60,—**ὕμνοις θεᾶν διδόμεν.** Cicero has 'litteris consecrata' in *Tusc. Qu.* V. 4 (11.) Compare 'consecrat' in *Carm.* IV. VIII. 27, where the verb, however, *may* mean "represent under a *sacred* character."

CARM. XXVII.—AD SODALES.

1. From *Anacreon, Fr.* 63. Cp. *Ov. Met.* XII. 242,—

> .....'Prima pocula pugna
> 'Missa volant, ...
> 'Res epulis quondam nunc bello et cædibus aptæ.'

5. *Acinaces.* This was the short sword, or scimitar, worn by the Persians on the right thigh. See an account of it in *Kenrick's note on Herodt.* III. 64.

6. *Immane quantum.* Gr. *οὐράνιον ὅσον*, (as *Aristoph. Ran.* 781.) Compare the similar usages,—*τυτθὸν ὅσσον ἄπωθεν*, "ever so little way off," *Theocr.* I. 45. *ἀμήχανον ὅσον, μυρία ὅσα*, and in fem. gen. *θαυμαστὴν ὅσην*, as in *Plat. Alc. 2nd. p.* 125. English,—"It is totally (*literally*, monstrously) at variance with." The phrase occurs in *Tacit. Hist.* IV. 34; and in *Sallust, Fragm. Hist. Lib.* II. *Nimium quantum* is also used, *Cic. Or.* 26.

11. *Frater Megillæ*, a fictitious name.

12. *i. e.* With whom he is in love. *Ov. Her.* XVI. 275,—

> 'Non mea sunt summa leviter destricta sagitta
> 'Pectora: descendit vulnus ad ossa meum.'

ib. Volnere. Virg. Æn. IV. 2,—'Vulnus alit venis.'

15. *Οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' αἰκελίῳ παιδὶ δαμεὶς ἐφάνης, Theogn.* 1344.

19. *Anaxilas apud Athen.* XIII. *p.* 558,—

> *τίς γὰρ ἢ δράκαιν' ἄμικτος ἢ Χίμαιρα πυρπνόος*
> *ἢ Χάρυβδις ἢ τρίκρανος Σκύλλα ποντία κύων*
> *Σφίγξ, Ὕδρα, λέαιν', Ἔχιδνα, πτηνά δ' Ἁρπυιῶν γένη*
> *εἰς ὑπερβολὴν ἀφῖκται τοῦ καταπτύστου γένους.*

ib. Laborabas. The imperfect is used of present time, to express surprise at something unexpected; an idiom common in Greek, but generally with the addition of the particle *ἄρα*. So *Hom. Il. σ.* 358; *γ.* 147; *Eurip. Med.* 1279; *Arist. Equit.* 138, 382: add from *Homer, Il. η.* 31,—*φίλον ἔπλετο*; *θ.* 163,—*γυναικὸς ἀρ' ἄντι τέτυξο* ("you are, *I see*, no better than a woman;") *φ.* 281,—*εἵμαρτο*, "now *I find* I am destined," &c. In all these instances we translate the imperfect by the present. Our common phrase, "You are! I did not know you were," seems to point out the origin of the construction.

19. *i. e.* "Such a passion is an abyss, from which no skill nor strength can rescue you."

21. *Thessalis.* Thessalian sorceries were famous. Cp. *Epod.* V. 45; *Epist.* II. II. 208.

24. *Chimæra. Hom. Il. ζ.* 181,—*πρόσθε λέων ὄπιθεν δὲ δράκων μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα. χίμαιρα*, properly "a goat;" the fabled monster of Lycia, destroyed by Bellerophon mounted on his winged horse Pegasus. Cp. *Eur. Ion*, 202,—

> *τόνδ' ἄθρησον*
> *πτεροῦντος ἕφεδρον ἵππου·*
> *τὰν πυρπνέουσαν ἐναίρει*
> *τρισώματον ἀλκάν.*

CARM. XXVIII.

2. *Archytas*, a Greek mathematician and astronomer, of Tarentum, fl. B. C. 400. See *Cic. de Senect.* 12,—'Magni in primis et præclari viri.'

This Ode has been thought to be a dialogue between the shade of Archytas and a sailor, who, finding the philosopher's corpse on the shore, after shipwreck, commiserates him (down to *ver.* 16, or *ver.* 20,) and is then implored to bury him. But this supposition involves a forced sense for '*cohibent*,' if used of a body exposed on the strand; and accords ill with '*me quoque*' in *ver.* 21: it leaves too a contradiction between *v.* 3, which affirms burial, and *vv.* 23, *sq.* which entreat for it.

The explanation which clears up most difficulties, and which seems to find most favour now, is the one given in Orelli's excursus, as suggested to him from two independent sources. It is as follows:—The tomb of Archytas is supposed (an inference from *vv.* 1-6) to be a conspicuous object on the Apulian shore. A passing mariner *(nauta, v.* 23*)* surveying it, gives vent to reflections upon death, and the contrast between the body 'laid in its narrow cell,' and the mind once soaring in knowledge and in thought to the loftiest height. These reflections are contained in the first twenty verses. They are interrupted or succeeded by an address from another speaker, whose corpse after shipwreck has been thrown up upon the coast, and who implores burial.

2. *Cohibent.* Compare generally *Shakesp. Hen.* IV. *Act* v. *Sc.* 4:

'When that this body did contain a spirit,
'A kingdom for it was too small a *bound.*
'But now, two paces of the vilest earth
'Is room enough.'

With 'cohibent,' as a proper term to express the effect of death, compare *C.* II. xx. 8; and III. iv. 80; and 'coercet,' *C.* II. xviii. 38; and the Homeric γαῖα κατέσχε, *Od.* λ. 548; and γῆ φυσίζοος ἥτε κατὰ κρατερὸν περ ἐρύκει, *Il.* φ. 63.

5. *Ov. Fast.* I. 298; *Cic. de Fin.* II. 34,—'Sapientem...omne cælum totamque cum universo mari terram mente complexum.' Cp. *Ib.* XXXI. 102; also *Lucret* I. 73,—

...'Vivida vis animi pervicit et extra
'Processit longe flammantia mœnia mundi,
'Atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque.'

6. *Morituro.* Cp. *Carm.* II. III. 4. "Avails not to prevent your death." Cp. for the sentiment, and the following instances, *Hom. Il.* σ. 117,—

οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ βίη Ἡρακλῆος φύγε Κῆρα,
ἀλλὰ ἓ Μοῖρ' ἐδάμασσε.....

Il. ο, 138,—...μεθέμεν χόλον υἷος ἐῆος,
ἤδη γάρ τις τοῦγε βίην καὶ χεῖρας ἀμείνων
ἢ πέφατ' ἢ καὶ ἔπειτα πεφήσεται.

So *Lucret.* III. 1025—45; and *Virg. Æn.* X. 470.

7. *i.e. Tantalus.* For his fate, and its cause, see *Eur. Orest.* 5—10; *Hom. Od.* λ. 581.

8. *Tithonus,* married to Aurora, and borne by her to heaven. Cp. *Eur. Troad.* 855; *Homer, Hym. in Ven.* 161; *Mimnermus* (*Frag.* IV.); *Propert.* II. XVIII. 7.

9. *Minos.* *Hom. Od.* τ. 179. For his office after death, see *Virg. Æn.* VI. 432.

10. See *Ov. Met.* XV. 160—164. These lines refer to the doctrine of metempsychosis, and the assertion of Pythagoras, that he remembered the Trojan War, and had then been Euphorbus.

14. Cp. *Hdt.* IV. 95,—Ἑλλήνων οὐ τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ σοφιστῇ Πυθαγόρῃ.

17. Cp. *Simonides, Amorg. Fr.* I. 12,—

τοὺς δὲ δύστηνοι νόσοι
φθείρουσι θνητῶν, τοὺς δ' Ἄρει δεδμημένους
πέμπει μελαίνης Ἀίδης ὑπὸ χθονός·
οἱ δ' ἐν θαλάσσῃ.

20. *Nullum...caput* is perhaps merely=*neminem*. Or it may contain allusion to the offering due to Proserpine, mentioned in *Virg. Æn.* IV. 798.

ib. Fugit, used like a Gr. aorist, as in *C.* XXXIV. 16.

21. *Devexus*, "sloping downwards;" here, "setting." Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VII. 719.

ib. Orionis. Theocr. VII. 54.

25. *Quodc. minabitur.* See *A.P.* 350. There, however, Orelli explains the construction as elliptical, with *ferire* understood. Here *quodcumque* must be taken with the intransitive *minabitur*, according to the ordinary use of neuter pronouns.

28. *Tibi defluat.* ἐς τὲ καταῤῥεῖ, *Theocr.* I. 5.

ib. Unde potest. (M.) compares *Hesiod, Theog.* 420,—ὄλβον ὀπάζει ἐπεὶ δύναμίς γε πάρεστι.

29. *Ab Jove.* Jupiter is invoked, as the giver of wealth, by *Callim. Hym. ad Jov.* XCI, 94,—δῶτορ ἐάων.

ib. Tarenti. Neptune was the tutelar god of Tarentum, being reputed the father of its mythical founder, Taras.

30. *Immeritis nocituram.* Cp. *Solon*, XII. 31,—

.....αὖτις ἀναίτιοι (where *Bergk* reads καὶ ἄντιτα) ἔργα τίνουσιν
ἢ παῖδες τούτων ἢ γένος ἐξοπίσω.

Cp. also *Hom. Od.* λ. 72, where Elpenor is entreating for burial,—

μή μ' ἄκλαυστον ἄθαπτον ἰὼν ὄπιθεν καταλείπειν
νοσφισθεὶς μή τοί τι θεῶν μήνιμα γένωμαι.

Eur. Phœn. 934; *Hippol.* 831; and *Æsch. Suppl.* 433. Add *Juv.* XIII. 206.

32. *Vices superbæ*, "an overwhelming retribution." *Superbus* seems to answer to, and come from, the Gr. *ὑπέρφευ, ὑπερφυής*, (*b*=*φ* as in *orbus*, from *ὀρφός, ὀρφανός*). The radical notion of the Greek words is *excess;* and this may be the first meaning of the Latin, though superseded by the secondary and subjective notion of *pride*.

36. The penalty of lying unburied is expressed in *Virg. Æn.* VI. 325.; the slightness of the rite necessary (*injecto ter pulvere*), in *Soph. Antig.* 256, and 429, *sq.*

CARM. XXIX.—AD ICCIUM.

Iccius. Epist. I. XII, is addressed to him.

1. The expedition intended here, and which Iccius is represented as being about to share, was that of Ælius Gallus, afterwards prefect of Egypt, B. C. 25, 24. See *Merivale's Hist. Rome, ch.* 34.

4. *Medo.* Used, with great latitude, of the Oriental nations generally. Cp. '*Medus Hydaspes*' in *Virg. Georg.* IV. 211.

7. *Puer...ex aula.* Cp. *Liv.* XLV. 6,—'Pueri regii...principum liberi ad ministerium regis electi.' *Juv.* IX. 46,—'Puerum...dignum cyatho.' Add *Juv.* V. 56,—'Flos Asiæ ante ipsum,' etc.

8. *Ad cyathum*, i.e. as cup-bearer. So *Juv.* XIII. 44,—'ad cyathos.' So 'servus ad manum'=an amanuensis, in *Cic. Or.* III. 60. By later writers the prep. *a* is used to denote *office*, as *a manu, ab epistolis* (a secretary), *a rationibus* (an accountant).

11. *i.e.* "What can now be thought impossible?" So *Ov. Her.* V. 29, *sq.*; *Trist.* I. VIII. 1. So *Eur. Med.* 410. (but rather of what which is an unnatural reversal of truth and equity),—ἄνω ποταμῶν ἱερῶν χωροῦσι παγαί. *Cic. ad Att.* XV. IV. 1. Cp. 'Your mountains shall bend, and your streams ascend,' in *Sir W. Scott's Lay*, I. 18.

14. *Panætii.* See *Cic. Ac. Qu.* II. 2 (5), and II. 33 (98). He was a Stoic of Rhodes, and Cicero's model in his work *de Officiis*.

14. *Socraticam.* *Cic. de Orat.* III. 16, (59–61,)—'Omnes se philosophi Socraticos se et dici vellent, et esse arbitrarentur;" and *Prœm. Ac. Qu.* I. 1,—'Philosophiam veterem illam a Socrate ortam.'

15. *Hiberis.* Spain was famous in early, as in later ages, for the manufacture and tempering of steel. Martial describes his native place Bilbilis as 'auro Bilbilis et superba ferro,' XII. XVII. 11; and again, IV. LV. 11.

CARM. XXX.—AD VENEREM.

1. *Cnidus,* in Caria. *Paphus,—Hom. Odyss.* θ. 362; *Virg. Æn.* I. 415. Compare *Alcman. Fr.* 10,—Κύπρον ἱμερτὰν λιποῦσα καὶ Πάφον περιῤῥύταν. The statue of the Cnidian Venus, the great work of Praxiteles, was very famous. See the Life of the Artist in *Biograph. Dict.*

5. *Solutis...zonis,* i.e. *discincte ludentes,* "unrestrained, sportive, and free." Commentators quote *Seneca de Benef.* I. 3.

7. *Juventas.* Ἥβη, who is reckoned as an attendant on Venus, in *Hom. Il. ad Apoll.* 195.

8. *Mercurius.* 'Quod Amor disertos faciat; seu quia per disertam orationem solet amor conciliari.' Unde *Ov. A. A.* II. 123,—

'Non formosus erat, sed erat facundus Ulysses,
'Et tamen æquoreas torsit amore deas.' [D.]

So in the cestus of Venus, *Hom. Il.* ξ. 216, among the θελκτήρια πάντα this is mentioned,—ἐν δ' ὀαριστὺς πάρφασις ἥτ' ἔκλεψε νόον.

CARM. XXXI.—AD APOLLINEM.

An Ode exemplifying contentment.

'Vatis avarus
'Non temere est animus.' *Epist.* II. I. 119.

It was composed upon the dedication or opening of the new public library on the Palatine in B.C. 28. See *note on E.* I. III. 17.

1. *Dedicatum.* As the name of a deity is often used for the statue or temple consecrated to him, so it has the participle or verb *dedico* applied to itself. *Orelli.* Cp. *Cic. de N. D.* II. 23; *Ov. Fast.* VI. 637,—'Te quoque magnifica, Concordia, dedicat æde.' So in *Livy,* V. 52,—'Juno Reg...dedicata est.' This sense of consecrating is not the first sense of *dedico.* See *Lucr.* I. 367.

3. *Non,* etc. *Ov. Am.* I. XV. 35,—

'Vilia miretur vulgus, mihi flavus Apollo
'Pocula Castaliæ plena ministret aquæ.'

4. *Sardiniæ.* Sicily and Sardinia are called 'benignissimas urbis Romæ nutrices,' by *Valer. Max.* VII. VI. 1.

6. *Indicum. Virg. Georg.* I. 57; *Ovid. Medic. Fac.* 10. In an earlier age, this epithet was used of gold. See *Soph. Antig.* 1038.

8. *Mordet...taciturnus,* τοῖχον ὑποτρώγων ἡσύχιος ποταμός. *Call. Ep.* XLV. 4.

9. *Premant.....falce,* "prune;" as in *Virg. Georg.* I. 157. *Calena* poetically joined with *falce,* instead of *vitem:* as *Carm.* I. IX. 7, *Sabina* is joined with *diota,* not with *merum.* So, *Carm.* III. VI. 38, *Sabellis ligonibus* shows that the *mascula proles* there eulogised are the *veteres Sabelli* of Virgil.

15. Cp. *Alcman. Fragm.* 17; *Eur. Fr. Inc.* 111 [O.]; and, as more immediately to the purpose, the '*poetæ convivium,*' in *Martial,* X. XLVIII.

16. *Malvæ.* Cp. *Hesiod.* ἐργ. καὶ ἡμ. 40 (in praise of contentment,)—

οὐδὲ ἴσασιν ὅσῳ πλέον ἥμισυ παντός,
οὐδ' ὅσον ἐν μαλάχῃ τε καὶ ἀσφοδέλῳ μέγ' ὄνειαρ.

"Mallows" are mentioned as a last resource in *S. S. Job,* XXX. 4.

18. *Latoë,* from the Gr. form Λητῷος. So in *Ov. Met.* VII. 384,—'Letoïdos;' VIII. 15,—'proles Letoïa.'

ib. Et, precor, integra cum mente. *Juv. Sat.* X. 356,—'Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.'

20. Cp. μὴ ζῷην μετ' ἀμουσίας, *Eur. H. Fur.* 676; and

Μήποτέ μοι μελέδημα νεώτερον ἄλλο φανείη
'Αντ' ἀρετῆς σοφίης τ', ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἰὲν ἔχων
Τερποίμην φόρμιγγι καὶ ὀρχηθμῷ καὶ ἀοιδῇ,
Καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐσθλὸν ἔχοιμι νόον. *Theogn.* 789.

CARM. XXXII.—AD LYRAM.

1. *Poscimur,* "I am called on for an Ode,"(*i.e.* 'a Mæcenate et Aug.' *Gl. in Hl. A.*) So, 'Poscimur, Aonides,' *Ov. Met.* V. 333; and

.....'Palilia *poscor;*
'Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales.' *Fast.* IV. 721.

2. *Lusimus.* Used of light poetry. *Virg. Ecl.* I. 10,—'Ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti.' *Georg.* IV. 565; and *Ov. Trist.* IV. X. 1,—'tenerorum *lusor* amorum.' [M.] compares *Pind. Ol.* I. 16,—οἷα παίζομεν.

7. *Religarat.* Cp. *Eur. Hipp.* 761,—Μουνύχου δ' ἀκταῖσιν ἐκδήσαντο
πλεκτὰς πεισμάτων ἀρχάς.

13. Cp. *Pind. Nem.* V. 24; and φόρμιγξ δαιτός ἑταίρη, *Hom. Hmy. Merc.* 31. Compare *Tibul.* IV. II. 22,—'Et testudinea, Phœbe superbe, lyra;' and *Hom. Il. a.* 602.

15. *Cumque...vocanti,* "whensoever I call." *Cumque* is explained as='*quoque tempore,*' in *Varronianus,* p. 388. Lachmann *(Lucr.* V. 311) denies that *cumque* can be used except in combination with a relative; and he reads here *medicumque.*

CARM. XXXIII.—AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

Albius Tibullus. See *Epist.* I. IV, addressed to him; and Ovid's beautiful elegy upon his death, *Am.* III. IX; and the epitaph of Domitius Marsus,—

'Te quoque Virgilio comitem non æqua, Tibulle,
'Mors juvenem campos misit ad Elysios.
'Ne foret aut elegis molles qui fieret amores,
'Aut caneret forti regia bella pede.'

He died B. C. 18, in less than a year after Virgil.

1. *Ne doleas,* a dependent construction,—"that you may not grieve, observe the instances of Lycoris Cyrus, etc." So Lambinus. For the principle involved, see *Madvig, Lat. Gr.* § 386; and, for a fuller treatment of the subject, his *Opuscula, Vol.* II. *p.* 105. He points out that, in Augustan writers, correct idiom *required the second future* (or *futurum exactum) after* ne, *when used imperatively.* This rule is exemplified in *Cic. Div.* II. 127, (61)—'*Hoc facito, hoc ne feceris;*' where *ne fac,* or *ne facito,* would be a poetic construction; *ne facias,* a faulty one, admitted only by post-Augustan authors; as in *Persius,* III. 96; *Juvenal,* XV. 89. An exception, however, is made in the case of hypothetical sentences, as *e.g.* '*quum absit, ne requiras,*' *Cic. Senect.* XXXIII.

It must be asked whether *ne...recuses*, in *Hor. Sat.* II. v. 16, is to be classed under this head of exception. The rule is perhaps general rather than absolute: it is evident that, in the ordinary usage of the best writers, *ne, with the second sing.pres.subj. (='ne doleas, ne facias,' etc.) would not be construed as simply prohibitive, but as dependent or quasi-dependent*; that is, in connection with a rule, as in *Hor. Sat.* II. III. 32,—'*ne te frustrere*;' or with a reason, as in *Sat.* II. III. 88,—'*ne sis patruus mihi*;' or with an alternative, as in *Carm.* II. I. 38,—'*ne.....retractes.*' It is observable that this restriction and usage does not apply to the third person, *e.g.* '*ne careat*,' *Carm.* I. XXXVI. 10; '*ne pudeat*,' *Virg. Georg.* I. 80; '*ne transieris Iberum, ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis*,' *Livy*, XXI. 44; nor to the particles *nec, neu, nihil*; see *Carm.* II. XI. 4,—'*nec trepides*;' *Ov. Ep.* I. 2,—'*nil rescribas.*'

3. *Cur*, "because." So in *Epist.* I. VIII. 10, accounted for by Orelli as a mixture of two constructions: '1. Ne dolens dicas, Cur mihi præfertur? 2. Noli dolere quod præferatur.'

5. *Lycoris; Cyrus; Pholoe.* Fictitious examples of the love described by *Callim. Epigr.* 32,—τὰ μὲν φεύγοντα διώκειν οἶδε... Cp. *Mosch. Idyll.* VI. 1.

8. Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 27,—'Jungentur jam gryphes equis.'

15. *Acrior Hadriæ.* αὐθαδεστέρα θαλάσσης. *Eur. Hipp.* 304.

CARM. XXXIV.

2. *Insanientis.* The Epicurean error of referring all things to secondary, and denying providential, causes. Horace represents himself as an Epicurean, *Epist.* I. IV. 16; *Sat.* I. V. 101. His impulsiveness and inconsistency as to doctrines, he declares *Epist.* I. I. 14–19.

3. *Consultus*, "a professor," as in the phrase *juris consultus.*

5. *Diespiter*=Jupiter. The two names are akin, and in real meaning the same. The Latin *Ju* and *Jovi*, the Gr. Ζεύς, the Sanskrit *Dyaus* or *Dyu* (meaning both *sky* and *day*) point to a common root, signifying *bright.* These derivatives, then, form a natural first term to express the idea of God—*the Author of light, the Lord of heaven.* (See the history of this name and its form in *Max Müller's Tenth Lecture on Language, 2nd Series.*) In the Vedas the combination *Dyauspitar* (="Sky Father") is as frequent as Jupiter in Latin. Compare *Varro, L. L.* V. 66,—'Antiquius Jovis nomen; nam olim Dijovis et 'Diespiter dictus, id est dies *(gen. ant.)* pater,' quoted by Orelli, who adds 'nunc constat...nihil differre a Gr. Ζεὺς πατήρ.'

6. *Igni.* Such is the constant form of this ablative. Cp. *Carm.* I. IV. 3; *Sat.* I. V. 72; *Virg. Georg.* I. 234; and *Wagner's* note and references.

7. *Per purum.* For the phrase, cp. *Virg. Georg.* II. 364; for the idea, *Hdt.* III. 86,—ἀστραπὴ ἐξ αἰθρίης καὶ βροντή. Cp. the 'cælo sereno fulgura' of *Virgil, Georg.* I. 487; and *Hom. Odyss.* V. 114.

9. *Bruta*, "senseless." 'The *brute* earth,' *Milton, in Comus.* Comp. 'inertem,' *Carm.* III. IV. 45.

10. *Invisi. Hom. Il.* V. 66,—τά τε στυγέουσι θεοί περ.

ib. Tænarus, the south headland of Laconia, C. Matapan, a legendary entrance to Orcus. *Virg. G.* IV. 467,—'Tænarias fauces alta ostia Ditis.'

11. *Eurip. Hipp.* 3,—τέρμονες Ἀτλαντικοί; and *Herc. F.* 234.

13. Cp. *Hom. Od.* π. 211; *Hesiod.* ἐργ καὶ ἡμ. 5; *Eur. Fragm. Andr.* 23.

14. *Obscura*, the neuter, though used of persons, and in connection with the masc. *insignem.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 170.

ib. Apicem, "a point;" then (as here,) used for "a royal diadem," with a probable reference to "the high-peaked Oriental tiara."

15. *i.e.* Swooping with the dash of an eagle. Cp. 'magno stridore,' *Virg. G.* I. 407. Cp. the account of Tarquin in *Cic. Legg.* I. 1. Some interpreters would include, in *acuto stridore*, the *scream* of the eagle,—*ἐγγύθεν ὀξὺ λελακώς*, *Hom. Il.* χ. 141; *ὀξέα κλάζων αἰετὸς ἐς γᾶν ὣς ὑπερέπτα*, *Soph. Antig.* 113.

CARM. XXXV.—AD FORTUNAM.

1. Cp. the invocation to Fortune in *Pind. Ol.* XII. 1,—

Λίσσομαι, παῖ Ζηνὸς Ἐλευθερίου,
Ἰμέραν εὐρυσθενέ' ἀμφιπόλει, Σώτειρα Τύχα.
τὶν γὰρ ἐν πόντῳ κυβερνῶνται θοαὶ
ναῦες, ἐν χέρσῳ τε λαιψηροὶ πόλεμοι
κἀγοραὶ βουλαφόροι.

ib. Gratum. Sc. 'tibi ut,' *Carm.* I. XXX. 2, 'dilectam Cypron.' [O.] Those who construe it "pleasant," quote *Cic. Att.* IV. 8,—'Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amœnius.'

ib. Antium, Torre d'Anzo, the capital of the Volsci. Its Temple of Fortune was celebrated; historically, it is famous for having supplied (after the final conquest of Latium in 338 B.C.) the *Rostra* at Rome.

2. *Τύχη γὰρ ὀρθοῖ καὶ Τύχη καταῤῥέπει*
τὸν εὐτυχοῦντα τόν τε δυστυχοῦντ' ἀεί. *Soph. Ant.* 1158.

And Cp. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 426.

ib. Præsens occurs nowhere else with an infinitive, but is not a more strained construction than 'blandus ducere,' or 'lenis aperire.' It is equivalent to (though of wider meaning than) 'valens.' It is so used in *Virgil, Geor.* III. 452,—'Non tamen ulla magis præsens fortuna laborum est.'

4. *Funeribus triumphos.* Compare, in *Livy.* XLV. 41, the speech of Æm. Paullus,—'Spectaculo vobis nunc triumphus meus, nunc funera liberorum meorum fuerint '...triumphus meus velut ad ludibrium casuum humanorum duobus funeribus 'liberorum meorum est interpositus.'

5. Cp. *Eur. Suppl.* 552,—

τρυφᾷ δ' ὁ δαίμων, πρός τε γὰρ τοῦ δυστυχοῦς
ὡς εὐτυχήσῃ τίμιος γεραίρεται,
ὅ τ' ὄλβιός νιν πνεῦμα δειμαίνων λιπεῖν
ὑψηλὸν αἴρει.

6. *Ruris colonus*, i.e. 'ruricola.' "You are honoured by the dwellers on land and sea."

7. *Bithyna*, "of Bithynian timber," as 'Pontica' above, *Carm.* I. XIV. 11. This traffic with Bithynia is also alluded to in *Carm.* III. VII. 3.

8. *Carpathium*, part of the Ægean, near Carpathus (*Scarpanto*), north of Crete.

9. *Dacus*, the tribes bordering on the Danube. The frequency of their incursions is implied in *Virg. Georg.* II. 497,—'Conjurato descendens Dacus ab Histro.'

12. Hence Gray's '*purple* tyrants vainly groan,' *Ode to Adversity.* Cp. *Virg. Geor.* II. 495.

13. *μὴ...ἀντρέψῃ ποδὶ ὀλβον*, *Æsch. Pers.* 165.

14. *Columnam*, their power and prosperity. This has been supposed to refer to Dolabella's overthrow of J. Cæsar's column,—'eversio illius exsecratæ columnæ.' *Cic. Phil.* I. 2. Cp. *ad Attic.* XIV. 15,—'columnam tollere.'

ib. Cp. *Ov. Met.* XI. 377; XII. 241; and *Bacchylides, Fr.* 34.

ib. Frequens. So 'frequentioris populi,' in *Cic. pro Sest.* 59.

17. *Sæva.* The *v.r.* 'serva' is in many of the best MSS.; but I see in the old *Hl. A.* (which has *serva*, the *r* introduced above, and the gloss *dura,*) the cause of the corruption, and a testimony against it. The cause is the writing *e* for *ae*, (see on *S.* I. III. 7;) but the synonymous gloss *dura* attests the true word. The subsequent insertion of *r* is a copyist's mistake.

18. This has been supposed to be taken from a picture. The symbols aptly represent the grasp and strength of Destiny. Cp. *Carm.* III. XXIV. 5.

ib. Clavos. "nails," as in *Pind. Pyth.* IV. 71. *Æsch. Suppl.* 440, 944. *Cuneos*, "wedges," to tighten the masonry. *Uncus*, "rivets, or cramps," to hold it together. *Plumbum*, "molten lead," to set them more firmly: used proverbially in *Eur. Andr.* 267,—*εἰ πέριξ σ' ἔχει τηκτὸς μόλυβδος.*

ib. Trabalis. *Virg. Æn.* XII. 294. '*Cl. tr.*' is used as a proverb, *Cic. Verr.* V. 21,—'Ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, *clavo trabali* figeret.'

22. *Nec comitem* (se) *abnegat.* Ovid has the same construction,—'Siqua repugnarat nimium, comitemque negarat,' *A. Am.* I. 127. [M.] quotes *Val. Flacc.* III. 695, —'An *sese comitem* tam tristibus actis *abneget.*' "Nor scruples to be your companion still, though in altered and gloomy guise you retire from scenes of prosperity." *Pind. Nem.* X. 78,—

παῦροι δ' ἐν πόνῳ πιστοὶ βροτῶν
καμάτου μεταλαμβάνειν.

28. *Jugum.* *Theocr.* XII. 15,—*ἐφίλησαν ἴσῳ ζυγῷ.*
'Quid agam, si proxima quæque relinquunt?
'Subtrahis effracto tu quoque colla jugo?' *Ov. Trist.* V. II. 39.

29. *Ultimos.* *Virg. Ecl.* I. 67,—'Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.' The construction of the gen. after *ultimos* is parallel to *ἐσχάτη χθονός, Æsch. P.V.* 846.

30. *Recens examen.* The expedition referred to above, *Carm.* XXIX. *Examen* is strictly a compound of *agmen*, but commonly used of a swarm of bees, and in this sense might be compared with *Æsch. Pers.* 128.

33. *Sceleris...fratrumque* (a species of *hendiadys*), the slaughter of our brethren in civil war. Cp. *sup. Carm.* I. II.

34. *Dura refugimus ætas.* Cp. *Epod.* XVI. 9, and a like construction in *Livy*, XXVII. 51,—'Tum omnis ætas currere obvii.'

35, 37. *Solon, Frag.*,—*οὔθ' ἱερῶν κτεάνων οὔτε τι δημοσίων φειδόμενοι.*

39. *Diffingas*, "fashion anew and differently, for a different purpose." 'Recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses,' *Virg. Æn.* VII. 636. *προχαλκεύει δ' Αἶσα φασγανουργός, Æsch. Chœph.* 647.

ib. Retusum. So *Virg. G.* II. 301; *Ov. Am.* II. 9.

40. *Massagetas*, a Tartar tribe of *Scythia intra Imaum.*

CARM. XXXVI.—AD PLOTIUM NUMIDAM.

An Ode of welcome to Pl. Numida, on his return (with Augustus, it is supposed) from the Cantabrian war.

7. *Dulci*, "dear." 'Amicus dulcis,' *Sat.* I. III. 69.

8. *Non alio*, "the same." *(Orell.* Cp. *Tac. Germ.* V.*)* "They had been boys together under the same teacher."

9. *Mutatæ...togæ.* The young Romans upon "*coming of age*" changed the *toga prætexta* for the *toga virilis.* This change, which was accompanied with marked rejoicing, might take place any time after the age of fifteen. (See *Becker's Gallus, Exc.* II. *sc.* 1.) *Toga libera*, and *liberior*, in *Ov. Fast.* III. 771, and *Trist.* IV. X. 28, express the independence then attained, with a reference also to the *Liberalia* (*March* 17,) as the usual day for the ceremony. Cp. *ξυνέφηβοι, Lucian, Timon*, 47.

10. *Cressa.* Adj. from *creta,* "chalk." *Cressa* and *Cressius* are common as adjectives, from *Creta,* the proper name; not, as here, from *creta,* the substance. A white mark, or white stone, distinguished lucky events or days. See *Sat.* II. III. 246,—'creta, an carbone.' Cp. *Pers. Sat.* II. 1; and 'dies ater,' in *Ovid. Fast.* I. 58. This custom is ascribed to the Thracians in *Plin.* VII. 40. Comp. *Catull.* LXIX. and CVIII; also *Mart.* XII. 34, *sqq.*; and IX. 52. So λευκὸν ἦμαρ, in *Æsch. Pers.* 301; a natural metaphor.

11, 12. "Let there be no limit to the wine, no check to the dances." *Promptæ,* participle. *Promo* (*proëmo*) is the constant phrase for drawing wine. So *promus* (*Sat.* II. II. 16) "a butler."

12. *Salium.* Generally understood to be for *Saliorum,* but more probably an adj. from *Salius,* a word used by Varro. The *Salii* were the priests of Mars, 'a *saltu* nomina dicta,' *Ov. Fast.* III. 387. See mention of them in *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 285; and again, 663.—'exsultantes Salios.'

13. *Multi...meri,* i.e. a noted drinker. The sense is, "Let even Damalis be surpassed in deep drinking."

14. *Amystide,* Gr. ἄμυστις. *Eur. Rhes.* 419; *Cycl.* 417; *Call. Fr.* 109.

16. *Apium. Virg. Ecl.* VI. 68.

ib. Breve, "short-lived," contrasted with *vivax.* So *Carm.* II. III. 13.

17. *Putres,* "melting, languishing." Cp. τάκεαι ὀφθαλμώς, *Theocr.* I. 91. *Persius, S.* V. 58, borrows the word,—'In Venerem est putris.'

18. *Nec=non tamen.* The sense is,—"Damalis before all the guests shall cling to and welcome Numida."

20. *Ambitiosior,* used in the primary sense, as derived from *ambio,* "clinging to." Cp. *Eur. Hec.* 398,—ὁποῖα κισσὸς δρυὸς ὅπως τῆσδ' ἔξομαι. So *Catull.* LXI. 34; and *Ov. Heroid.* V. 47,—

'Non sic appositis vincitur vitibus ulmus,
'Ut tua sunt collo bracchia nexa meo.'

CARM. XXXVII.—AD SODALES.

A congratulatory Ode, on occasion of the deaths of M. Antony and Cleopatra. The opening of it is from *Alcæus, Fr.* 20,—

νῦν χρὴ μεθύσθην καὶ χθόνα πρὸς βίαν
παίην ἐπειδὴ κάτθανε Μύρσιλος.

(I quote Gaisford's and Porson's reading.)

3. *Pulvinar deorum.* See the *Dict. of Antiq.,* art. '*Lectisternium.*' Images of the gods were placed on couches (*pulvinaria*) with offerings and viands set before them, nearly as Theocritus (*Idyll.* XV. 111—127) describes the Ἀδώνια. *Pulvinar,* is used sometimes for the ceremony itself; as by *C. Nepos, in Timotheo* 2,—'Ei. Deæ (*sc.* Paci) *pulvinar* sit institutum.' Cp. 'Pulvinaribus altis dignior,' (*i.e.* "worthy of divine honours") *Ov. Met.* XIV. 827.

4. *Tempus erat,* "it were time," *i.e.* "we ought." Cp. *Ov. Am.* III. I. 23; *Trist.* IV. VIII. 25. *Tempus, ὥρα,* as in *Soph Aj.* 245; *Œd. Tyr.* 466.

7. *Dementis*='dementer cogitatas; fere ut (*Virg. Æn.* II. 576) sceleratas..... pœnas.' [O.]

9. "With her degraded crew of infamous followers." '*Turpium,* ut *contaminato,* imprimis ad animum refertur.' *Orell.* With this description may be compared, in a general way, what Livy (IX. 17) says of Darius' army and Alexander's march.

13. *i.e.* The loss of all her fleet. See, for the construction, the note on *Carm.* II. IV. 10.

14. *Lymphatam*, "panic-stricken." Gr. *νυμφόληπτον*.. The superstition is expressed in *Ov. Heroid.* IV. 50,—

> 'Dryades Faunique bicornes
> 'Numine contactas attonuere suo.'

Lymphata is in *Virg. Æn.* VII. 377. *Lymphaticus pavor*, "a panic," *Liv.* X. 28.

14. *Mareotico.* Cleopatra's mind is said to be *overset*, not by a deity's (*e.g.* Pan or Apollo's) intervention, but by wine; a reflection on her luxury and its effects. The *Lacus Mareotis* supplied Alexandria with its southern port, and a communication with the Nile. The surrounding country was celebrated for its wines. *Mareotides Albæ* are amongst the vines mentioned *Virg. Georg.* II. 91.

17. *Accipiter velut.* Cp. *Æsch. P. V.* 856,—*ἐπτοημένοι φρένας*
κίρκοι πελειῶν ὀυ μακρὰν λελειμμένοι
ἥξουσι θηρεύσοντες. Hom. Il. φ. 493; *χ.* 139; *Virg. Æn.* XI. 721; *Ov. Met.* V. 606; *Eur. Andr.* 1141.

21. *Fatale monstrum.* Orelli quotes *Lucan*, X. 58,—'Latii feralis Erinnys.'

22. *Nec muliebriter.* Cp. *Ov.* 'animi matrona virilis,' *Fast.* II. 847.

24. *Reparavit*, etc. "Nor did she *make for*, or *gain* other realms *in place of those which she had lost*;" a sense of *reparo* not found elsewhere, but in agreement with the derivation: *paro* is "to provide," and *re* in compounds has often the sense of diversion or substitution. So above, V. 15 '*redegit.*'
The propriety of the perfect tense, expressing the simple fact, may be noted. Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, vol. III. *ch.* XXVIII. *p.* 332, says,—'She had undertaken '...to sail far away to some secure regions beyond the reach of the conqueror, 'whose pursuit she dreaded.' Had the impf. *(nec reparabat)* been used, it would have meant she did not purpose or attempt to fly, which would have been untrue.

26. The mode of Cleopatra's death was never ascertained. The tradition is discussed in Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, ch. XXVIII. *pp.* 343—4.

27. *Serpentes*, the 'geminos angues' of *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 697. See *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra, Act* V. *Sc.* 2.

29. *Ferocior*, "animated by the thought of death."

30. *Liburnis.* See the *Dict. of Antiq.* The *Liburnæ naves* were light canoes, properly, used by the *Liburni* of the Illyrian coast.

ib. Invidens, "disdaining to be led in triumph;" more literally, "grudging them the glory of her being so led."

31. *Privata*, i.e. despoiled of her royal dignity.

32. 'T. Livius refert illam (*sc.* Cleopatram) ... identidem dicere solitam *οὐ θριαμβεύσομαι*.'—*Schol. Porphyr.*

21, *sqq.* Marvell's Ode on *Cromwell's Return from Ireland* ends with an evident and a fine imitation of this ode:—

> 'He (*Charles I.*) nothing common did or mean,
> 'Upon that memorable scene,
> 'But with his keener eye
> 'The axe's edge did try;
> 'Nor call'd the gods with vulgar spite
> 'To vindicate his helpless right;
> 'But bow'd his comely head
> 'Down, as upon a bed.'

CARM. XXXVIII.—AD PUERUM.

2. *Philyra*, Gr. φιλύρα, "the lime, or linden tree;" also the inner rind of it, used for binding chaplets. *Ov. Fast.* v. 337,—'Incinctis philyra conviva capillis.'

4. *Rosa...sera.* Cp. *Martial*,—'hibernæ...rosæ,' IV. XXIX. 4; VI. LXXX.

5. *Allabores*, i.e. 'cum labore adicias,' "take pains to add." A compound used by Horace only. *Curo* has the same construction (a subj. without *ut*) again in S. II. VI. 38. *Sedulus* is to be taken with *allabores*.

7. *Arta*, "close, thick, embowering." The form is for *arcta*, the *c* being commonly rejected before *t*, as in *Lutatius* (= *Luctatius*,) *autumnus* (from *auctus*,) *quintus*, *tortus*, *fultus*; instanced by *Munro*, *Lucr.* I. 70.

Q. HORATI FLACCI CARMINA.

LIBER II.

CARM. I.—AD ASINIUM POLLIONEM.

Caius Asinius Pollio. See *Sat.* I. x. 42; *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 6—13. Historian, poet, orator, general, founder of the first public library at Rome. *Ov. Trist.* III. i. 71.

1. *Motum ... civicum,* "the civil wars." Their origin is traced here to the year of the first Triumvirate, B.C. 60. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer was consul with Lucius Afranius in that year.

2. *Et vitia et modos,* "the errors and operations of the war;" or, in a wider sense and with a hendiadys, "unprincipled and ambitious schemes ending in war." (This interpretation suits the temper of Horace, whose regrets are not wont to dwell upon the downfall of persons or parties, but upon the demoralization of his country and the general distress.) *Cicero* (*de Cl. Orat.* XCVI. 329) speaks of 'belli civilis causas in privatorum cupiditatibus inclusas.'

6. *Aleæ...per ignes.* Two metaphors expressing hazard, and that two-fold,—first, of error in facts; then, of political animosity.
Cp. *Sall. B. Catil.* III,—'Arduum res gestas scribere.' With the first metaphor compare *Eur. Rhes.* 446,—*ῥίπτεις κυβεύων τὸν πρὸς Ἀργείους Ἄρη.* And *Ib.* 183,—*ἐν κύβοισι.* See *Elmsl.* on *κίνδυνον ῥίπτειν, Eur. Heracl.* 149. With the second, *Propertius,* I. v. 5,—'Miser ignotos vestigia ferre per ignes.' Nearly in this sense, *Call. Ep.* XLV. 2,—*ἐστί τι ναὶ τὸν Πᾶνα κεκρυμμένον ἐστὶ...πῦρ ὑπὸ τῇ σποδιῇ*; where see *Blomf. note.* The literal expression, *ὑπὸ σποδῷ ἀκάματον πῦρ,* is in *Theocr.* XI. 51. Orelli cites *Suidas, ἐν πυρὶ βέβηκας.* Add from Suidas also, *ἄνθραξι βαίνειν ἐχθρικὴν δηλοῖ βλάβην.* Homer expresses extrication from imminent danger by *καὶ ἐκ πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο νοστήσαιμεν, Il.* κ. 246.

12. Cp. 'cothurnato vate,' *Ov. Am.* II. XVIII. 18. (For a full description of the *κόθορνος,* or *cothurnus,* see Donaldson, in *Theatre of Gr. Ed.* VII. *pp.* 245–8.)

13. *Præsidium.* Cp. 'Cotta.....Pieridum lumen præsidiumque fori,' *Ov. Pont.* IV. XVI. 42. Also comp. 'trepidis reis,' *Ov. Fast.* I. 22; *ex Pont.* II. II. 52.

16. *Delmatico,* the conquest of the Parthini in Illyria, B. C. 39.

17. *i.e.* Pollio's graphic style transports his readers or hearers into the very scenes of war.

18. *Perstringis*, "strike upon, deafen;" in a kindred signification "to dazzle," as *Quintil.* X. I. 30,—'Fulgor quo mens simul visusque perstringitur.'
[O.] says,—'*Perstringere* de auribus acuto vel terribili sono percussis' *(i. e.* "to deafen;") '*præstringere* de oculis subito splendore vel fulmine prope cæcatis' *(i.e.* "to dazzle.") The distinction is, no doubt, true; *per* denoting what penetrates to the remoter or inward sense, the hearing or the mental faculty; *præ*, action upon what is forward or in front, as the eyesight. Yet the words have been constantly confounded, as may be seen in in *Gesner's note on Quintilian, l. c.* See also *Cic. Divinatio*, 14,—'præstringat aciem ingenii.'

22. 'Arctoi formosus pulvere belli," *Mart.* VIII. LXV. 3.

24. Cæsar at Pharsalia, B.C. 48, then in Egypt; in Africa, 46, battle of Thapsus in April; in Spain, 45; B. of Munda; killed in the senate-house, March 15, B. C. 44.

25. *Juno*, as in *Virg. Æn.* I. 15–18.

26. *Cesserat.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* II. 351.

29. *Pinguior. Virg. Georg.* I. 492; *Ovid, Ep.* I. 54. So *Æsch. Pers.* 806,—φίλον πίασμα Βοιωτῶν χθονί; and *S. C. Theb.* 587.

37. *Ne* may be taken as dependent on 'quære modos.' See on I. XXXIII. 1.

38. *Ceæ.....neniæ.* Simonides of Ceos, the great lyric poet, one of the literary circle at the court of Hipparchus (not to be confounded with the Iambic poet of Amorgos.) *Quintil.* X. I. 64, says of him,—'Simonidis poetæ tenerrimi præcipua in commovenda miseratione virtus.' Cp. *Catull.* XXXVI. 8. And so Wordsworth,—'One precious tender-hearted scroll of pure Simonides.'

ib. Retractes, "go out of your way to treat of mournful subjects." In composition, *re* often gives the sense of *diversion* or *change*. As instances, observe *Virgil, Æn.* III. 383,—'*reddita* cessit,' "*reverted to*," (there is no idea there of "*restoration.*") *Æn.* VI. 819,—'fasces receptos,' "*gained over to the cause of freedom*," or simply "*transferred.*" *Georg.* IV. 424,—'resistit,' "*removes* or *stands aloof.*" In *Æn.* VIII. 503, '*resedit*' is=*consedit*, with the idea of a check or repulse. *Revoco* is not only "to recall," but "to call into a fresh direction," *Cæs. B. G.* III. 17. So *redemissem, Cic. ad Fam.* II. 16,—"I would gladly divert to myself."

39. *Dionæo*..." in the cave of Venus." *Dione*, the name of the mother of Venus, is sometimes a synonym for Venus herself. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* III. 19.

40. *Cp.* 'Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas...Nunc opus est leviore lyra.' *Ov. Met.* X. 150.

CARM. II.—AD SALLUSTIUM CRISPUM.

The sentiment of this Ode corresponds to, and is, perhaps, taken from *Theocr.* XVI. 22, *sq.* It is a question whether it contains more of irony, or counsel, or praise. The subject of it (C. Sallustius, great nephew of the historian) is once mentioned elsewhere *(Sat.* I. II. 48, *sqq.)* as an extravagant profligate. In the period intervening between that poem and this (about sixteen years,) he may have grown wiser; perhaps 'modeste munificus,' as he is there described. We learn from Tacitus *(Ann.* III. 30,) that he was fond of, or at least affected, luxury and elegance (the means for which he had in the wealth left him by his great uncle, who had died B.C. 34;) but that he was really a man of energy as well as influence. During the life-time of Mæcenas, he ranked next to him; after his death, he succeeded him in his place in the counsels of Augustus. He died A. D. 20.

2. *Abdito terris.* He had valuable copper mines among the Centrones ('in Centronum alpino tractu,' *Plin. H. N.* XXXIV. 2) to which some have thought allusion is here made.

2. *Lamnæ*, contraction for *lammina*, any thin sheet of metal: here perhaps a contemptuous term. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* I. 208.

5. *Proculeius*, a model of true liberality, quoted as such in *Juv.* VII. 94: Caius Proculeius Varro Murena, brother of the Murena who was implicated in Cæpio's conspiracy, B.C. 22, and brother of Terentia, the wife of Mæcenas.

8. *Cp.* Virgil's 'Famam extendere factis,' *Æn.* X. 468.

9. *Regnes.* This potential mood expresses less a fact, than a wish or possibility. For the sentiment, cp. *Milton, Par. Reg.* II. 466,—

'Yet he who reigns within himself, and rules
'Passions, desires, and fears, is more a king.'

11. *Jungas, i.e.* under your dominion.

ib. Uterque Pœnus, i.e. Spain and Africa, alluding to the Carthaginian colonies in Spain.

13. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* I. 215,—

'Sic, quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda,
'Quo plus sunt potæ plus sitiuntur aquæ.'

This comparison of covetousness to dropsy occurs in *Polyb. Hist.* XIII. 2.

ib. Indulgens sibi. Juv. XIV. 139,—'Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.'

17. *Cyri solio.* See above, on *Carm.* I. II. 51. Phraates IV. (=Arsaces XV.) succeeded his father, Orodes I. (whom he murdered,) B.C. 38. In consequence of his crimes, many Parthian nobles fled to M. Antony, who marched (B.C. 36) into Parthia, but without any success; and his plans of re-invasion were checked by the civil war between himself and Octavianus. Meanwhile Phraates, provoking a revolution, was driven out, and Tiridates, one of the royal family, was set up. Phraates was restored by Scythian aid. Tiridates fled to Augustus, with Phraates' youngest son. This led to treaties, and the 'signa recepta' in B.C. 20.

21. *Diadema*, the ensign of royalty: 'trabeam et diadema Quirini,' *Juv.* VIII. 259. It was a linen fillet ('fascia candida,' *Suet. J. Cæs.* 79,) not to be confounded with 'corona,' a garland, or conqueror's wreath. (See *Trench's Synonyms*, p. 91.)

23. *Inretorto*, "unaverted" eye, undazzled by the glare. The wise man can look steadily at, can face them, 'cogitans cum Socrate *quam multa non desidero.*' [G.] *Ovid, Met.* X. 696, uses 'retorserunt oculos,' for "turned away their eyes:" 'nec vultum avertit,' *Ib.* VI. 642, expresses firm resolution. Consult Bentley on *rectis oculis* (*ὀρθοῖς ὄμμασι, Soph. Œd. T.* 1385,) *Carm.* I. III. 18. Cicero, *ad Brutum, Ep.* 18, has this metaphor,—'Splendore falsi honoris objecto aciem boni ingenii præstringi posse confidunt.' So also,—'Ut non magis auri fulgor quam gladii præstringat oculos meos; ut ingenti constantia, quod omnes optant, calcem.' *Seneca, Ep.* 48. Orelli (quoting *φεῦγε ἀμεταστρεπτί*, from *Plato, Legg.* IX. 854, C.) gives a different explanation,—'Sapiens adeo contemnit thesauros, æquo et tranquillo animo eos præteriens et videns, ut ne retorque requidem oculos ad illos...dignetur.' So Dillenburger, who refers to *Cic. Cat.* II. I. 2. We may find this sentiment expressed in the *Christian Year*, (SS. Philip and James,)—

'Learn to quit, with eye serene,
'Thy youth's ideal hoard.'

CARM. III.—AD DELLIUM.

Quintus Dellius, principally notorious as 'desultor bellorum civilium,' a man of all parties in turn.

1. *Æquam...mentem.* Cp. *Archiloch. Fr.* 60; *Lucret.* V. 1116. So *Eur. Fr. Inc.* 170,

μηδ' εὐτύχημα μηδὲν ὧδ' ἔστω μέγα
ὅ σ' ἐξεπάιρῃ μεῖζον ἢ χρεὼν φρονεῖν,
μηδ', ἄν τι συμβῇ δυσχερὲς, δουλοῦ πάλιν·
ἀλλ' αὖτὸς ἀεὶ μίμνε τὴν σαυτοῦ φύσιν
σώζων βεβαίως.

Ovid borrows the phrase, *A. A.* II. 438,—'Nec facile est æqua commoda mente pati.

4. *Moriture, i.e.* "mortal," as *Carm.* I. XXVIII. 6. Cp. *οἱ θανούμενοι βροτῶν, Eur. Heracl.* 594.

7. *Bearis.* Cp. 'hilarans convivia Baccho.' *Virg. Ecl.* V. 69.

8. *Interiore, i.e.* the choicest, the oldest cask. *Nota,* "the seal," *i.e.* the sealed cask.

9. *Quo.* The old reading may be taken as=*quorsum,* interrogatively. "To what purpose is this hospitable shade? why is this hurrying stream here, but to welcome us, to tempt us to enjoyment?" Cp. *ἁ πίτυς, ἄιπολε, τήνα Ἃ ποτί ταῖς παγαῖσι μελίσδεται. Theocr. Id.* I. 2. Cp. also *Virg. Geor.* IV. 23,—

'Vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,
'Obviaque hospitiis teneat frondentibus arbos.'

Where, too, observe the correspondence of *hospitiis frondentibus* with *hospitalem umbram.*

ib. Comp. 'Opportuna sua blanditur populus umbra.' *Ov. Met.* X. 555.

10. Compare Milton,— ....'To lodge
'Under the spreading favour of these pines...
'To bring me berries or such cooling fruit
'As the kind hospitable woods provide.' *Comus,* 184–7.

See also *Parad. Reg.* II. 262. So Shelley,—

'The woods to frame a bower
'With interlaced branches mix and meet.' *Revolt of Islam, Dedication.*

15. *Res et ætas.* 'Quia res, ætas, usus, semper aliquid apportet novi.' *Ter. Ad.* V. IV. 2.

16. *Fila...atra. Mart.* IV. LXXIII. 3,—

'Ultima volventes orabat pensa sorores,
'Ut traherent parva *stamina pulla mora.*' Comp. *Juv.* III. 27.

17. *Cedes, etc.* Cp. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. *Pt.* III. *Act* V. *Sc.* 2,—

'My parks, my walks, my manors that I had,
'Even now forsake me; and of all my lands
'Is nothing left me but my body's length.'

ib. Coëmptis saltibus, "bought up,—extensive properties added together." 'Calabris saltibus adjecti Lucani,' *Ep.* II. II. 178.

21. *Pind. Nem.* VII. 19,—*ἀφνεὸς πενιχρός τε θάνατον πάρα*
θαμὰ (=ἅμα) *νέονται.*

Cp. *Isthm.* VI. 42. *Inachus* was the most ancient hero of Argos.

23. *Moreris. Cic. de Senect.* 23,—'*Commorandi* natura deversorium nobis, non 'habitandi locum dedit.'

24. *Nil miserantis. νηλεὲς ἦτορ ἔχων, Hes. Theog.* 456; *Hom. Il.* ι. 158.

25. *Ov. Met.* X. 32,— 'Paulumque morati
'Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam;
'Tendimus huc omnes.'

(So the S. S. *Eccles.* VI. 6,—'Do not all go to one place?')

26. *Urna.* This metaphor supposes Fate to hold an urn, in which are placed the names of men; and as each several lot is shaken out, the man's sentence of death takes effect. *Carm.* III. I. 16.

28. *Cumbæ.* *Eur. Alc.* 252,—

ὁρῶ δίκωπον ὁρῶ σκάφος, νεκύων δὲ πορθμεύς
ἔχων χέρ' ἐπὶ κόντῳ Χάρων μ' ἤδη καλεῖ.

Æsch. S. C. Theb. 858,—τὰν ἄστονον μελάγκροκον ναύστολον θεωρίδα. Wagner gives full evidence for this form, *cumbæ*, though he notes it as an exception to the rule that, in words of Greek origin, *y* represents *v*.

CARM. IV.—AD XANTHIAM PHOCEUM.

Xanthias Phoceus=X. the Phocian; an ideal Greek name. See the *Philological Mus. Vol.* I. *p.* 452, *sqq.*, where Buttmann contrasts the historical character of the fragments of Sappho with the artificial style of these Odes. 'In Horace, the materials and persons are themselves the product of art: he 'had to create them, just as much as his imagery and his words.'

1. *Ancillæ*, transl. "a captive" ('fingit amicum veluti heroicis temporibus amare captivam.' O.) Cp. *Hom. Il.* ι. 842,—

ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν (*sc.* Briseida)
ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον δουρικτητήν περ ἐοῦσαν.

Ov. Am. II. VIII. 11,—'Thessalus ancillæ facio Briseidos arsit.'

2. *Insolentem.* Cp. *A. P.* 122 [O.] But is not the word used in its proper sense here, "*not wont* to be moved?" '*Insolenti* lætitia,' *supra*, III. III, is "unwonted," *i.e.* "extravagant;" in *Carm.* III. XXIX. 50, "delighting in change;" in Ep. XVII. 75, *insolentiæ* is paraphrased in Orelli's note 'insolitis artibus.'

10. *Ademptus Hector*, "the death of Hector, (the fact of Hector's having been slain)."
Cp. 'Cethegus deprehensus'="the arrest of Cethegus," *Sallust, Cat.* 48. *Carm.* IV. VIII. 16. *Virg. Æn.* XII. 280,—'post eruta Pergama.' *Ov. F.* I. 453,—'defensa Capitolia.' See more instances in *Madvig, Gr.* 426, and especially one in *Thucyd.* III. 36, where the usage accounts for the connection of a singular verb with a plural noun. I cannot think Dr. Donaldson right in restoring the plural προσξυνεβάλοντο. In *Livy*, IX. 5, the editors place a stop after 'lictores abire jussi paludamentaque detracta;' but the verb, 'miserationem fecit,' must be referred to that clause for its nom. case.

11. Cp. *Hom. Il.* ω. 243; *Virg. Æn.* IX. 155.

ib. Leviora. *Hom. Il.* χ. 287 (Hector ad Achill.),—

καί κεν ἐλαφρότερος πόλεμος Τρώεσσι γένοιτο
σεῖο καταφθιμένοιο.

17. *Scelesta.* This adjective may be understood in a general sense, or taken to be an imitation of Theognis and the early Greek Poets, with whom κακὸς stands for "base-born;" ἐσθλός, or ἀμύμων, for "high-born." Compare the usage of δυσγένεια, (="baseness.") *Eur. Herc. F.* 663.

24. *Claudere, i.e.* "to close." '*Claudere* dicit non *condere lustrum* censoria formula consulto abstinens.' [O.] The one phrase may remind us of the other, but could not, perhaps, be substituted for it. *Condere lustrum* (as we may infer from *Livy*, I. 44) meant seemingly "to offer a lustration by way of completing, or in accompaniment of, the census;" and then, becoming a recognised term for 'facere' or 'instituere lustrum,' would naturally be restrained to that sense.

ib. Lustrum, a period of five years. "Suspect not me, who am just forty years old." *Ov. Trist.* IV. X. 78,——'*Novemque* Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem;' *i.e.* was ninety years old. So *Trist.* IV. VIII. 33,—

.....'Decem lustris omni sine labe peractis
'Parte premor vitæ deteriore meæ.

So *Fast.* IV. 702. *Olympias* is sometimes used as *lustrum*. *Ov. ex P.* IV. VI. 5,—'quinquennis Olympias;' and *Trist.* IV. X. 96,—

'Postque meos ortus Pisæa vinctus oliva
'Abstulerat decies præmia victor eques;' *i.e.* "I was 50."

CARM. V.

1. *Ferre jugum. Catull.* 68,—'Indomitam ferre jugum docuit.' *Plautus. Curcul.* I. I. 50,—'Jamne ea fert jugum?' Cp. the Gr. epithets ἄζυξ, ἀδμής, ἄδμητος, as in *Eur. Bacch.* 694; *Soph. El.* 1239.

2. *Comparis*, "yoked together;" *metaph.* "a consort." Cp. Gr. σύζυξ, σύζυγος, as in *Eur. Alc.* 342.

5. *Eur. Bacch.* 866,—ὡς νεβρὸς χλοεραῖς ἐμπαίζουσα λείμακος ἡδοναῖς, *Theocr.* XI. 2,—μόσχω γαυροτέρα.

6. *Juvencæ. Soph. Trach.* 539,—

ἀπὸ ματρὸς ἄφαρ βέβακεν ὥστε πόρτις ἐρήμα.

So in *Eur. Hecub.* 52,—σκίρτημα μόσχου σῆς.

7. *Solantis.* 'Proprie *solamur* animum; tum dolorem, tum mala et malorum causas;' h. e. '*solando minuimus*,' *Heyne ad Virg. Æn.* I. 238.

10. *Immitis uvæ*=γλαυκῆς ὀπώρας (*i.e.* "the uncoloured grape.)" *Soph. Trach.* 703. The first stanzas compare the youth of Lalage to that of an untamed heifer. Here is a change of metaphor—"the unripe grape." Compare the 'tender autumn,' and the 'fruits ready to drop,' of *Æsch. Suppl.* 998, 1001,—

τέρειν' ὀπώρα δ' εὐφύλακτος οὐδαμῶς.
καρπώματα στάζοντα κηρύσσει Κύπρις,
χαλῶσα κωλύουσα θ' ὡς μέμην' ἔρως.

(This last line is a corrected reading, approved by Mr. Paley: I understand it to mean "sometimes letting them go, sometimes checking them, according to the intensity of passion.)"

11. *Autumnus.* Pindar, *Isthm.* II. 4, describes youth as 'Αφροδίτας εὐθρόνου μνάστειραν (*i.e.* "wooing, inviting,") ἀδίσταν ὀπωραν.

12. Imitated by *Ov. Met.* III. 484, and *Prop.* IV. II. 13. Comp. *Hesiod. Scut. Herc.* 399,—θέρει...ὅτ' ὄμφακες αἰόλλονται.

ib. Varius may include the transitive sense,—"tinting the uncoloured clusters."

15. *Proterva fronte.* This is a continuation of the metaphor *juvencæ*. But see *note on E.* I. IX. 11; and Cp. *Cic. Legg.* I. 9,—'Is qui appellatur vultus.....indicat mores.' Comp. *Æsch.* τοξότιδες, *Fr.* 224,—

αἰδώς τις ἀγναῖς παρθένοις γαμηλίων
λέκτρων ὅσαις μὴ βλεμμάτων ρέπει βολή.

(I submit here also, αἰδώς τις, and ὅσαις, as a conjecture for the corrupt ἄδων ταῖς, and ἄστει.)

18. *Sic.* Join with *ut.* "Chloris bright as the moonbeams on the waters."

22. *i.e.* "A visitor's or spectator's eye could hardly distinguish him from the rest."

23. *Solutis.* It was customary for the Roman boys to wear their hair long. Cp. *Juv.* XVI. 136,—'puellares capilli;' and *Carm.* IV. X. 3,—'humeris involitant comæ;' and *Epod.* XI. 28.

CARM. VI. AD SEPTIMIUM.

Septimius. A Roman *eques*, to whom is addressed *Ep.* I. IX; by some styled Titius S.; a confusion arising from the old comm. on *Ep.* I. III. 9.

1. *Gadis aditure*, "ready to accompany me to the world's end, and through every danger." *Gadis*, 'remotis,' *Carm.* II. II. 10; *Juv.* X. 1. Compare *Catull.* XI. 1—14.

2. *Cantabrum.* The Cantabri dwelt in Asturias and Biscay. They were conquered by Augustus, 24 B.C. They revolted again, and finally submitted to Agrippa 19 B.C.

3. *Syrtis*, from *σύρω*. S. Major and Minor, the Gulfs of Sidra and Cabes, on the African coast, from Tripoli to Tunis.

5. *Argeo...colono*, i.e. *Tiburno.* So *Martial.* IV. LVII. "Let Tibur be my home; or, if that be too great a happiness, Tarentum."

10. *Virg. G.* II. 197, mentions the pastures in this district,—

'Sin armenta magis studium.....
'Saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti.'

ib. Pellitis, "clothed in skin," to protect their rich fleeces.

ib. Galæsi. Virg. G. IV. 126 (where compare also 'Œbaliæ turribus' with 'regnata Laconi arva'); *Martial*, VIII. XXVIII. 4.

11. *Regnata.* So used in *Virg. Æn.* III. 14; VI. 794.

12. *Phalantho*, the leader of the emigrant Partheniæ to Tarentum, after the first Messenian war.

14 "Rivalling Hymettus for its honey; Venafrum (in N. Campania) for its olives."

ib. Hymetto; Venafro. Sc. 'melli Hymettio;' 'bacæ Venafranæ.' Cp. *C.* II. XIV, 28,—'Cenis=cenarum mero.' So *C.* III. VI. 46,—'avis=avorum ætate.' So *C.* IV. X. 5; and I. I. 23. So *S.* II. IV. 3. So *Cic. de Orat.* I. 4. (15),—'*Ingenia* .....nostrorum hominum multum ceteris hominibus.....præstiterunt.' *Ib.* I. 6. (23),—'Eorum...auctoritatem Græcis anteponam.' *Tusc. Qu.* I. 2,—'Neque cum Græcia,' etc.; and, Virtus...cum majoribus nostris comparanda.' So in Greek, *Hom. Il.* ρ. 51. (See *Heusinger's note on Cic. de Off.* I. 22.)

17. Cp. *Virg. G.* II. 149,—'Hic ver assiduum,' *etc.*

18. *Aulon, perh. αὐλών*, a hollow near Tarentum. So Gesner, who quotes *Martial*, XIII. CXXV,—

'Nobilis et lanis, et felix vitibus Aulon
'Dat pretiosa tibi vellera, vina mihi.'

CARM. VII.—AD POMPEIUM.

Pompeius Varus, an old comrade of Horace, at Philippi, supposed then to have fled to Sextus Pompey, then to have been included in an amnesty and returned. An amnesty is recorded (*Vell. Pat.* II. 77; *Dio*, XLVIII. 36) as proclaimed in the year B.C. 39, peace having been made with Sext. Pompey. All the proscribed, except Cæsar's assassins, had liberty to return to Rome. This Ode is mostly referred to that occasion, but Orelli places it after Actium.

1. *Tempus ultimum*, "extremity of danger." Cp. Cicero's constant usage of *tempus* for danger and distress; and *Catull.* LXIV. 151, 169.

3. *Redono.* A rare word, used again in *Carm.* III. III. 33, and nearly in the same signification, if Pompeius came back under pardon; but Orelli explains it here by *reddo*, there by *condono*.

3. *Quiritem* (used only in the poets as a singular noun); i.e. *in full citizenship.* So Orelli. Compare *Pers.* v. 75,—'Una Quiritem vertigo facit.' Or, *no longer a soldier,* as in *Tac. Ann.* I. 42. So *Gesner.*

8. *Malobathro.* The oil of the μαλόβαθρον, an aromatic Indian plant. It may be translated "with Syrian cinnamon;" Gr. μαλάβαθρον, "perhaps the betel or areca nut," *Lid. and Scott's Lex.* (But the *betel* is a creeper, with a succulent aromatic leaf, used, as in Ceylon, for chewing.) Orelli explains it to be the oil of 'Laurus cassia,' i.e. *cinnamon*; adding, that the form of the word is a corruption of the Indian *Tamalapatram.*

10. *Relicta...parmula.* Archilochus, Anacreon, and Alcæus were all remarked as ῥιψάσπιδες. See *Archil. Fr.* 5 (quoted in *Aristoph. Pac.* 1298); *Alcæi Fr.* 32. The story of the last is related in *Herod.* v. 95.

11. *Minaces. Virg. Æn.* X. 817.

12. *Hom. Il.* β. 418,—πρηνέες ἐν κονίῃσιν ὀδὰξ λαζοίατο γαῖαν. *Il.* λ. 749,—ὀδάξ ἕλον οὖδας. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 418,—'Humum ore momordit.'
Orelli objects to the common interpretation, 'nec *turpe* per se significare potest 'cruore pollutum,' nec *mentum* poni pro *ore.* Idcirco ad alteram expl. redeo 'propositam jam ab Acrone: *Turpe solum* quo turpiter prostrati precarentur; 'nam ut antea post aciem Pharsalicam teste Cæsare, *B.C.* III. 98; Pompeiani '*passis palmis projecti ad terram flentes ab eo salutem petierunt,* sic etiam post 'Philippensem multi victoris clementiam supplices implorarunt.'

13. *Mercurius,* patron of poets. See *Carm.* II. XVII. 29. Of Horace especially, see *Sat.* II. VI. 5—15. The interposition here ascribed to him is an imitation of the rescue of Paris by Venus, *Il.* γ. 380; of Æneas by Apollo, *Il.* ε. 334. Cp. *Eur. Hel.* 243,—

τὸν ὠκύπουν ἔπεμψε Μαίαδος γόνον
ὅς μὲ...ἀναρπάσας δι' αἰθέρος...ἔθετο.

14, 15. Cp. *Eur. Heracl.* 427—430: οἵτινες
χειμῶνος ἐκφυγόντες ἄγριον μένος
ἐς χεῖρα γῇ ξυνῆψαν εἶτα χερσόθεν
πνοαῖσιν ἠλάθησαν ἐς πόντον πάλιν.

15. *Resorbens.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 627,—'Æstu revoluta resorbens Saxa fugit.'

16. *Fretis,* abl. c.; but it has been interpreted as a poetic dative, for *in freta. Quære*—Whether this construction is not assumed too often? whether 'rivo jace' in *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 101, 'fluctibus jaciat,' *Æn.* X. 683, are not ablatives of space, as 'alnus missa Pado,' *V. Geor.* II. 452? 'It clamor cælo' is thought to be due to a corruption of the old form '*cælom:*' (*Key, L. Gr.* 988, *note.*) It may at least be compared with the abl. 'it clamor totis muris,' in *Æn.* IX. 664.

17. *Obligatam,* "bound on you," *i.e.* imposed on you as a debt. The participle occurs again in *Epod.* XVII. 67.

19. *Depone. Virg. Æn.* VII. 108,—'Corpora sub ramis deponunt.'

ib. Lauru. In *C.* III. IV. 19, 'lauro.' See *Forbiger on Virg. Ecl.* VII. 83.

21. *Oblivioso.* οἶνον λαθικάδεα, *Alcæ.* 41.

22. *Ciboria.* A large cup, κιβώριον, like *ciboria,* the Egyptian bean (or made of the material.)

23. *Conchis,* "vases." In *Sat.* I. III. 14, "a salt-cellar."

ib. Udo, "moist" and "fresh;" or, as ὑγρός, "pliant." Cp. *Theocr.* VII. 68,—πολυγνάμπτῳ τε σελίνῳ.

25. *Venus,* the highest throw on the dice; the lowest was *canis. Propert.* IV. VIII. 45; *Ov. A. A.* II. 205; or *vulturius,*—'Jacit vulturios quatuor' ("*he throws four aces,*") *Plaut. Curc.* II. III. 78.

CARM. VIII.—AD BARINEN.

1. *Juris...pejerati*, "perjury," the converse of *jus-jurandum*, "an oath." In these two phrases the *pt. in -dus* accords with the idea of something to be maintained: the past part. is required to express the breach of it: *pejerandi* would be improper to signify "that which has been broken." For the sentiment, Cp. *Ov. Amor.* III. III. 1,—

> Esse Deos i crede, fidem jurata fefellit,
> Et (*sc.* tamen) facies illi, quæ fuit ante, manet.'

8. *Publica cura*, "the general admiration of all." 'The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.' *Milton, L'Allegro*, 80.

10. *Fallere, i. e.* to swear falsely by. So *Virg. Æn.* VI. 324,—'Di cujus jurare timent et fallere numen.'

10, 11. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IX. 429,—'Cælum hoc et conscia sidera testor.'

ib. Toto.....cum cælo. Ovid, l. c. ver. 41,—'Toti facio convicia cælo.'

13. *Ridet hoc. Tibull.* III. VI. 49,—'Perjuria ridet amantum Juppiter.'

15. *Ardentis.* Cp. *Moschus*, in Ἔρως δραπέτης· τὰ γὰρ πυρὶ πάντα βέβαπται. The force of the epithets *ferus* and *cruenta* may be illustrated from the proverb and its explanation in *S.* II. III. 275,—'Adde cruorem Stultitiæ atque ignem gladio scrutare.'

24. *Aura*, a metaphor for "influence." Critics compare *Propert.* II. XXVII. 15. Orelli connects the term with the metaphor 'juvencis' (*v.* 21), and interprets it according to the usage in *Virg. G.* III. 251,—'Notas odor attulit auras.' The latitude with which the poets used the word is evident from *Virg. Æn.* VI. 204, where it is applied to *sight*,—'Auri per ramos aura refulsit.'

CARM. IX.—AD VALGIUM.

Caius Valgius Rufus, mentioned again *Sat.* I. X. 81. Nothing is known for certain of him, but that he was a poet, and of Consular rank. 'Valgius, æterno propior non alter Homero.' *Tibull.* IV. I. 180. He was *consul suffectus* B.C. 12.

1. *Ov. ex Ponto*, IV. IV. 1,—

> 'Nulla dies adeo est australibus humida nimbis,
> 'Non intermissis ut fluat imber aquis.'

So *Fast.* I. 495; *Eur. Herc. Fur.* 102,—

> κάμνουσι γάρ τοι καὶ βροτῶν αἱ ξυμφοραὶ
> καὶ πνεύματ' ἀνέμων οὐκ ἀεὶ ῥώμην ἔχει.

2. Why this mention of the Caspian and Armenia, rather than of the Adriatic and Thrace, with which Horace most familiarly associates his ideas of storms and cold? Probably at this time Rome was full of the *nova tropœa (ver.* 18) and descriptions of the East. The date usually assigned to the Ode is B.C. 20.

3. *Inæquales*, "roughening." Used actively, as probably *varius, Carm.* II. V. 12; as *informes, Carm.* II. X. 15.

7. *Garganus*, a mountain and promontory of Apulia.

9. *Flebilibus modis, i.e.* elegies.

10. *Mystes.* According to some a favourite son, more probably a friend of Valgius.

10. "Neither at evening nor morning." So *Virg. Georg.* IV. 466,—'Te veniente die, te decedente canebat.'

ib. Vesper. The morning as well as the evening star. *Milton, P. L.* V. 166,—

'Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
'If better thou belong not to the dawn,
'Sure pledge of day———'

So *Spenser, F. Q.* II. XII. 65,—'That faire starre, the messenger of morne.'

'Stella Veneris quæ *φώσφορος* Græce, *Lucifer* Latine dicitur cum antegreditur 'solem; cum subsequitur autem Hesperos.' *Cic. N. D.* II. 20.

So in *Ov. Her.* XVIII. 112,—'Prævius Auroræ Lucifer.' Plautus (*Amph.* I. I. 119) uses the name *Vesperugo.*

12. *Rapidum.* 'Solitum apud poetas Solis *ἐπίθετον*.....propter celerrimum cursum.' [O.] So in *Ovid,*—

'Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum
'Ne detur celeri victima tarda Deo.' *Fast.* I. 385.

But it is also used of his "*unchecked, scorching* heat," as in *Virg. Georg.* I. 92. Cp. 'rapidus ignis,' *Virg. G.* IV. 425; and *Ecl.* II. 10, with *Conington's note.*

13. *Ter ævo functus,* Nestor.

τῷ δ' ἤδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
ἐφθίατο.....
...μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἄνασσεν. *Hom. Il. α.* 250, 252.

By later poets the three generations were lengthened into three centuries, as in *Ov. Met.* XII. 188,—'Vixi Annos bis centum, nunc tertia vivitur ætas.' Comp. *Juv. Sat.* X. 246.

14. *Ov. Heroïd.* I. 15,—'Antilochum narrabat ab Hectore victum.' According to *Hom. Od. δ.* 187, and *Pind. Pyth.* VI. 32, slain by Memnon.

16. *Troïlon,* son of Priam. Comp. *Virg. Æn.* I. 474,—

.....'Fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
'Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli.'

A *Fragment of Callimachus,* referring to his early death (*Fr.* 363), is quoted as a kind of proverb in *Cic. Tusc.* II. I. 39,—'Multo sæpius lacrimasse Priamum quam Troilum.' The citation is in these words in *Plutarch,*—**Μεῖον γὰρ ὄντως Τρῳΐλος ἐδάκρυσεν ἢ Πρίαμος** · possibly taken, as Blomfield suggests, from a pentameter,—**Μεῖον ἐδάκρυσεν Τρῳΐλος ἢ Πρίαμος.**

17. *Desino* commonly has an infinitive following it. Here it has the construction which in Greek belongs generally to verbs of *removal* or *separation from.* In *Virg. Ecl.* V. 19, VIII. 61, *desino* governs an accusative. So in *Ov. Met.* VI. 215. In *Carm.* III. XXVII. 70, *abstineo* gov. *irarum.* In *Virg. Æn.* I. 37, *desisto* gov. *incepto,* abl. Cp. *Cæs. B. G.* V. 11. In *Æn* X. 441, *pugnæ.* **λῆγε γόων,** *Bion,* in *Adonid. ad fin.*

18. *Nova...tropæa.* See the *Table of Chronology,* B.C. 20. Cp. the description of Augustus' victories in *Virg. Georg.* III. 27—29.

20. *Niphates,* now Barema, erroneously spoken of as a river by the later poets, *Lucan.* III. 245; *Silius,* XIII. 765; *Juvenal,* VI. 409.

21. *Medum fl.* Euphrates. There can be no doubt of this interpretation; and the line in Virgil, *Æn.* VIII. 726,—'*Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis*' may be said to confirm it; while it also furnishes an instance of the curiously frequent coincidence in expression and idea of these two poets. The epithet *Medus* is used with equal latitude by each; *e.g.* 'Medus Hydaspes,' *Geor.* IV. 211, whether by poet's licence, or because (as shown in note on *C.* I. II. 22) it was equivalent to Parthian, and might signify any part of the great Eastern Empire of the day. The idea is adapted by *Ov. Fast.* I. 286,—'Tradiderat famulas jam tibi Rhenus aquas.' Is it connected with, or suggested by Xenophon's statements of the ebbing of the Euphrates when Cyrus crossed it? **ἐδόκει δὲ θεῖον εἶναι, καὶ σαφῶς ὑποχωρῆσαι τὸν ποταμὸν Κύρῳ.** *Anab.* I. IV. 18. Plutarch at a later date affirms the same seeming prodigy in the history of Lucullus.

23. *Gelonos*, a Sarmatian tribe. 'Pictos Gelonos,' *Virg. Georg.* II. 115; 'sagittiferos,' *Æn.* VIII. 725.

24. *Exiguis*, "narrowed," as having now a limit *(præscriptum)* set to them.

CARM. X.—AD LICINIUM.

Licinius Murena: after adoption by A. T. Varro, *Aulus Terentius Varro Murena*. Brother of Proculeius, mentioned *Carm.* II. II. 5. The ode is a warning (in his case ineffectual) to throw away ambition. See Cowper's translation of this Ode, and reflections. Cp. *Eurip. Antiop. Fr.* 36,—

οὔτε ναύτιλον φιλῶ
τολμῶντα λίαν, οὔτε προστάτην χθονός.

Cp. Gray, *Ode for Music, stanza* 8,—

'Through the wild waves as they roar,
'With watchful eye and dauntless mien,
'Thy steady course of honour keep,
'Nor fear the rocks nor seek the shore.'

5. *Auream.* Cp. *Lucian, Necyom.* 4.

ib. Mediocritatem. 'Quæ est inter nimium et parum,' *Cic. Off.* I. 25. Cp. *Eurip. Med.* 125—30,—τῶν γὰρ μετρίων, κ. τ. λ.

6. *Obsoleti sord.* 'Simili verborum compositione Cic. pro Sestio, 28,—*virtus... neque alienis umquam sordibus obsolescit.*' [O.]

ib. Obsoleti, prop. "over-grown, incrusted with filth." 'Obsoleta sordibus,' *Epod.* XVII. 46, "of base parentage." *Obs* for *ob* in composition is found in *ostendo*. There is a double antithesis here: *tutus, sobrius, sordibus, aula*, as in *C.* II. 1.

10. Cp. *Lucian, Charon*, 14; *Eurip. Fr.* 181; *Juv.* X. 107; and *Hannibal's Speech* in *Liv.* XXX. 30,—'Quanto altius elatus erat' (*sc.* A. Regulus) 'eo fœdius corruit.'

12. Cp. *Shakesp. Rich.* III. *Act* I. *Sc.* III,—'They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;' and especially *Lucret* V. 1127. So *Ov. Rem. Am.* 370,—

...'Perflant altissima venti,
'Summa petunt dextra fulmina missa Jovis.' And *Trist.* III. IV. 5.

13. Cp. *Soph. Trach.* 297,—ταρβεῖν τὸν εὖ πράσσοντα μὴ σφαλῇ ποτέ. So *Eur. Ino, Fr.* 21. Also, φόβος συμπαραμαρτῶν, *Xen. Cyrop.* VIII. VII. 7.

14. *Alteram.* 'Similiter apud Gr. ἕτερος δαίμων.' *Pind. Pyth.* III. 34; [O.] Add *Eur. H. F.* 1238,—κλαίω χάριν σὴν ἐφ' ἑτέραισι συμφοραῖς. So *Soph. Phil.* 503,—παθεῖν μὲν εὖ παθεῖν δὲ θάτερα. And *Livy*, IX. 16,—'Nondum alteram fortunam expertus,' (i.e. "*a reverse of fortune.*")

15. 'Juppiter omnis tempestatis arbiter, *C.* I. XII. 15: add *Arist. Av.* 1502.' [M.]

15–17. *Theocr.* IV. 44,— τάχ' ἄῤῥιον ἔσσετ' ἄμεινον·
χὠ Ζεὺς ἄλλοκα μὲν πέλει αἴθριος, ἄλλοκα δ' ὗει.

18. Comp. *Ov. ex Ponto*, IV. VIII. 75,—

'Utque nec ad citharam nec ad arcum segnis Apollo est,
'Sed venit ad sacras nervus uterque manus.'

19. *Suscitat.* Cp. *Pind. Ol.* IX. 47,—ἔγειρ' ἐπεών σφιν οἶμον λιγύν. *Isthm.* VII. 1; *Lucr.* II. 412.

21. Cp. *Soph. Elect.* 916,— ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη, θάρσυνε· τοῖς αὐτοῖσί τοι
οὐχ αὐτὸς ἀεὶ δαιμόνων παραστατεῖ.

22. *Sapienter idem.* "Again, you will do well to shorten sail," *(i. e.* control yourself,) "when in a prosperous course."

23. *Contraho.* Gr. συστέλλω. Imitated by *Ov. Trist.* III. IV. 43.

CARM. XI.—AD QUINTIUM.

Quintius Hirpinus. Perhaps the same intimate friend addressed in *Ep.* I. 16.

1. *Scythes.* The tribes on the north of the Danube.

3. "Shut off from us by the barrier of the Hadriatic." *Objecto=interposito.* Cp. *Virg. Georg.* IV. 503.

4. *Usum...ævi,* "the supply of what life needs." *Usus,* "the use or possession of things;" then, the things themselves. Hence the phrase *purpurarum usus,* for *purpuræ, Carm.* III. I. 42. *Usus olivi,* for *olivum, Virg. Georg.* II. 466. *Usus equi, Ov. Fast.* V. 592.

5. *Poscentis...pauca.* 'Man wants but little here below,
'Nor wants that little long.'
Goldsmith's Edwin and Angelina (in *Vicar of Wakefield.*)

Compare *Lucret.* II. 20.

6. *Levis=imberbis.*

9. Comp. *Ov. A. A.* II. 115. See *Wordsworth's Poems on the Affections,*—
'Look at the fate of summer flowers,
'Which blow at daybreak, droop ere evensong,' &c.

13. *Platano.* 'Ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras,' *Virg. G.* IV. 146.

14. *Sic temere.* 'Homeri illud, *Il.* β. 120, μὰψ οὕτω. *Plato, Gorg.* 506, D. οὕτως 'εἰκῇ. *Politic.* 295, *A.* καὶ πως οὑτωσὶ παχυτέρως... Idem usus obtinet apud 'Virg. Æn. I. 224; (add v. 668;) VIII. 488,—'longa *sic* morte necabat;' ὡς 'ἔτυχε.' [O.] English, "*just as we are.*" (See *Munro on Lucret.* V. 970.) *Temere,* "lighty, carelessly." Compare, by way of illustration, *Cic. ad Fam.* II. 7,—'*Non scribo hoc temere*'="I mean what I say." *Plaut. Aulul.* 616,—'*Non temere est quod, etc.*'="it is not for nothing, that, &c." *Ibid.* 182,—'Non temerariumst.'

ib. Rosa. Not rose-water or ointment, which is implied in *v.* 16, but "wreaths:" *Eurip. Erecth. Frag.* 13,—ἀείδοιμι δὲ στεφάνοις κάρα
πολιὸν στεφανώσας. So in *Herc. F.* 676.

18. *Quis.* A question, to express a command. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 595. So above, VII. 23. Cp. *Eur. Bacch.* 170,—τίς ἐκκαλεῖ, followed by ἵτω τις ἐισάγγελλε; and *Soph. Antig.* 885. So, "to express a wish," *Georg.* II. 488.

21. *Devium,* "living retired," Orelli quotes *Liv.* III. 13; and *Ov. Heroid.* II. 118, 'devia avis,' "the lonely owl." 'Apud *Ov. Trist.* III. VII. 30, *devia femina* de meretrice.' [D.]

ib. Scortum...cum lyra. Comp. Ter. Ad. Act. V. *Sc.* IX. 7,—'Cum fide scortum adducere.' (Where consult by all means *W. B. Marriott's note,* 964.)

23. "Binding her hair simply, not waiting for further ornament." *Lacænæ.* The Laconian simplicity of dress is well known. For the *nodus,* as a mark of it, see the description of the Tegeæan huntress (*Atalanta*),—'Crinis erat simplex nodum collectus in unum.' *Ov. Met.* VIII. 319.

CARM. XII.—AD MÆCENATEM.

1. *Longa...bella,* from 143—133, B.C. *Numantia,* on the Durius.

2. *Dirum.* On the propriety of this epithet Orelli quotes *Quintil.* VIII. II. 9. Bentley reads *durum,* for the sake of the antithesis to *mollibus* (as in *C.* IV. I. 7), with the support of many good MSS.; but their authority is outweighed by Quintilian's.

2. *Siculum mare.* In the first Punic war there were four naval battles; that of Duilius, near Mylæ Portus; that of At. Regulus (Serranus) off the same coast, three years later; that of Manlius and Regulus, in the next year, off Ecnomus; and that of Lut. Catulus, near the Ægates Insulæ, which closed the war.

6. *Hylæum*, a Centaur. *Virg. Georg.* II. 457,—'Magno Hylæum Lapithis cratere minantem.'

9. *Pedestribus.* 'Prosam orationem et quam pedestrem Græci vocant.' *Quintil.* X. I. 81. πεζῇ τε...καὶ μετὰ μέτρων, *Plato, Soph. p.* 237, A.

9—11. *Tuque.....Mæcenas, melius.* Servius, on *Georg.* II. 42., asserts that Mæcenas wrote a history of Augustus' life. Orelli understands the words in a general sense, "any one would celebrate;" and takes no account of the emphasis on *tu* and *Mœcenas.*

12. Cp. *Consolatio ad Liviam*, 273,—

'Aspiciam regum liventia colla catenis,
'Duraque per sævas vincula nexa manus;
'Et tandem trepidos voltus.' So *Propert.* II. I. 33; *Ov. Trist.* IV. II. 45.

13. *Licymniæ.* Probably a poetical disguise for *Liciniæ;* i.e. *Terentiæ*, Mæcenas' bride, who was of the *Licinia gens*, and sister of L. Murena and Proculeius. The mention of a sacred ceremony, and her part in it, is adduced by Orelli as internal evidence that she was a Roman lady (*matrona, non libertina.*) Cp. *A. P.* 232, and *C.* IV. VI. 31. The name *Licymnia* occurs in *Virg. Æn.* IX. 546,—'Serva Licymnia.'

20. *Celebris, i.e.* "thronged with worshippers."

21. *Achæmenes. Herod.* VII. 11. *Mygdonias. Hom. Il.* γ. 185, 186,—

Φρύγας ἄνέρας αἰολοπώλους
Λαοὺς Ὀτρῆυς καὶ Μύγδονας ἀντιθέοιο.

26. *Ov. A. A.* III. 579,—

'Quod datur ex facili longum male nutrit amorem,
'Miscenda est lætis rara repulsa jocis.'

CARM. XIII.—IN ARBOREM, CUJUS CASU PÆNE OPPRESSUS FUERAT.

1. *Nefasto. Ov. Fast.* I. 47.

5—10. "I could believe him guilty of the greatest crimes." Compare generally *Ov. Am.* I. XII. 15,—

'Illum etiam qui vos ex arbore vertit in usum
'Convincam puras non habuisse manus.
'Præbuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo,
'Carnifici diras præbuit illa cruces.'

6. *Fregisse.* So used in *Sallust, Cat.* 55; *Cic. Verr.* V. 42.

8. *Colcha, i.e.* from Colchis, now Mingrelia, E. of the Euxine, Medea's country, looked upon as a land of sorcery. See *Epod.* III. 12; XVI. 58.

16. *Timet.* So above *C.* II. VI. 14, 'ridēt;' and I. III. 36, 'perrupīt;' S. II. II. 47, 'erāt.' See also *C.* I. XIII. 6. These are by some considered to be not so much instances of the power of *cæsura* as of *archaism*, and the retention of the ancient quantity. See *Key's Grammar*, § 412, *and note;* and his fuller exposition in the *Journal of Education*, vol. IX. p. 40. He refers there to *Ritschl's Plautus, Prolegom.* p. 82, for statements and authorities. The student may also consult *Wagner on the Aulularia, Introduction, pp.* 18, 19. Lachmann discusses the question in his notes on *Lucr.* I. 11, and II. 27. In this passage of Horace he reads 'timetve;' and the more this correction is considered,

the more plausible it seems. Apart from the metrical question, there is an evident awkwardness in combining the two adverbs, *ultra, aliunde*, without a conjunction. The use and position of *ve* would be the same as in *S.* II. III. 139,—'Non.....aususve.'

17. *Sagittas.* 'Vere sublimi imagine eundem Israelitarum timorem a pharetratis Assyriis expressit Jeremias V. 16,—'Η φαρέτρα αὐτῶν ὡς τάφος ἀνεῳγμένος.'' [O.] *Sagittas et fugam. Virg. Georg.* III. 31,—'Fidentemque fuga Parthum versisque sagittis.' So *Milton, P. Reg.* III. 323,—

'How quick they wheeled, and, flying, behind them shot
'Sharp sleet of arrowy showers against the face
'Of their pursuers, and overcame by flight.'

19. *Robur*, the dungeon of death at Rome; *Liv.* XXXVIII. 59,—'In robore et tenebris exspiret.' The earliest prison at Rome was the *Carcer* of Ancus Martius, *Juv. Sat.* III. 314, to which was added afterwards the *Tullianum* of Servius.

21. *Furvæ*, an old word, used especially as an epithet of the regions of death. Cp. *Ov. Met.* V. 541. Said to be akin to 'fuscus' and 'uro,' and therefore to signify *burnt brown, dusky.* But *Liddell and Scott's Lex.* seems to connect it with ὀρφνὸς and ἐρέφω.

23. *Discretas.* See *Epod.* XVI. 63. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 670,—'secretosque pios.'

24. *Æoliis.* Sappho and Alcæus were the two great leaders of the Æolian school of lyric poetry. Sappho calls her house μουσόπολον οἰκίαν: it is conjectured that she was the centre of a literary society, in which she may have had rivals. Gorgo and Andromeda are mentioned as ἀντίτεχνοι. (The imputations brought against her by the comic poets (Cp. *Ov. Ep.* XV.) and sometimes implied in the explanations of this passage, are refuted by Welcker; and see *Muller's Literature of Greece.)* They were contemporary with Pittacus, who held his power as αἰσυμνήτης, 588—579 B.C. Alcæus' share in the hardships of the civil war is alluded to *vv.* 27, 28.

26. Cp. *Ov. Ep.* XV. 30; *A. A.* I. 206.

ib. Aureo...plectro. Pind. Nem. V. 24; *Eur. Herc. F.* 351. Quintilian assigns rather a fanciful emphasis to the adjective, *lib.* X. I. 63.

28. *Dura fugæ mala. Virg. Æn.* III. 160,—'Longumque fugæ ne linque laborem.'

30. *Mirantur* is used here with acc. and infin. instead of the simple acc. So, in *Carm.* II. IX. 19, *cantemus* has both constructions following it.

31. *Tyrannos*, probably the leaders of the popular party, as Myrsilus (see *note on C.* I. XXXVII. 1), Megalagyrus and the Cleanactidæ, by whom Alcæus, who was on the side of the nobles, was exiled. Pittacus also, when invested with supreme power, was attacked by the poet in his odes. Melanchius, however, a former tyrant of Lesbos, is praised by him in *Fragm.* 21. (On the origin and age of the word τύραννος, see the Greek argument to the *Œdipus Tyrannus.)*

32. *Densum umeris*, "crowding up."

33. *Virg. Geor.* IV. 471; *Ov. Met.* X. 41, *sqq.*

34. *Centiceps.* Αἴδεω κύνα χαλκεόφωνον πεντηκοντακάρηνον. *Hesiod, Theog.* 312. Αἴδου τρίκρανον σκύλακα, *Soph. Trach.* 1098.

35. *Intorti...angues. Æsch. Choeph.* 1049; *Virg. Georg.* IV. 482; *Catull.* LXIV.

37. *Pelopis parens*, Tantalus, of whose punishment see *Odyss.* Λ. 582; and *Lucr.* III. 980.

38. *Laborum decipitur*, "has his sufferings beguiled." 'Fallere curam, laborem,' is a common phrase; so 'decipitur labor' might be used. This seems to be an instance of the partitive genitive; as the *vetus Scholiastes* explains it. "He has a part of his labours taken from him." *Key*, in *Lat. Gram.* 940, says,—'Verbs of removal or separation have a gen. in old writers and poetry; so in *Horat.* 'abstineto irarum, desine querellarum;' and (which just corresponds to

this passage), 'me laborum levas.' *Plaut. Rud.* I. IV. 27,—'Nec sermonis fallebar,' "nor was I cheated out of what they said." *Plaut. Epid.* II. II. 55.

39. *Orion.* *Odyss.* λ. 572,—

'Ωρίωνα πελώριον εἰσενόησα
θῆρας ὁμοῦ εἰλεῦντα.

40. *Lyncas.* *Virg. Georg.* III. 264.

CARM. XIV.—AD POSTUMUM.

2. *Labuntur.* *Ov. Met.* XV. 179; *Fast.* VI. 771.

ib. *Nec Pietas*, etc. *Ov. Am.* III. IX. 37. Cp. *Solon*, XV. 9,—

οὐδ' ἂν ἄποινα διδοὺς θάνατον φύγοι οὐδὲ βαρείας
νούσους οὐδὲ κακὸν γῆρας ἐπερχόμενον. So *Mimnermus, Frag.* V. 6.

4. *Indomitæ.* Αἴδης τοι ἀμείλιχος ἠδ' ἀδάμαστος, *Hom. Il.* ι. 158. So *Æsch. Niobe, Fragm.* 147.

5. *Trecenis.* "300 bulls (three hecatombs) every day." Orelli compares the vow mentioned in *Livy*, XXII. 10,—'Bubus Jovi trecentis.' Lucian (in his apparent reference to this passage, θεῶν ἐκκλ. 13,) seems to have understood it thus.

Compare *Isocr. Areop.* 145,—οὐδ', ὅπυτε μὲν δόξειεν αὐτοῖς, τριακοσίους βοῦς ἔπεμπον, ὅποτε δὲ τύχοιεν, τὰς πατρίους θυσίας ἐξέλειπον.

There is some question whether the line does not mean "*one victim offered every day all the year round*," 300 being put as a round number for 365. (Mr. Conington in his Translation quotes, and approvingly, Ritter, as suggesting this.) But the adoption of the *distributive* 'trecenis' is against it.

ib. *Quotquot eunt dies.* Compare the Homeric phrase for ὁσημέραι, *Odyss.* ξ. 93.

7. *Ter amplum.* *Lucret.* V. 28,—'Tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai.'
'Forma tricorporis umbræ,' *Virg. Æn.* VI. 289.
τὸν τρισώματον.....βοτῆρ' Ἐρυθείας, *Eurip. Herc. F.* 423.

8. *Tityon.* *Hom. Odyss.* λ. 576; *Virg. Æn.* VI. 595; and *Lucret.* III. 984—94; who allegorizes this myth, and, in the following lines, those of Sisyphus and the *Danai genus*; making Tityus typify the victim of passion; Sisyphus, a restless ambition; the Danaïdes, unsatisfied desire. The lines on Tityus are the original of Gray's,—'These shall the fury passions tear,
'The vultures of the mind.'

9. *Omnibus.* Αἶδα παγκοίνου λίμνας, *Soph. Elect.* 138.

10. *Hom. Il.* ζ. 142,—οἳ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσι.

11. *Enaviganda*, "to be crossed once for all;" *e* in composition expressing *thoroughness, finality.*

14. *Fractis...fluctibus.* *Virg. Æn.* I. 165; X. 292.

15. *Per autumnos.* Alluding to the malaria and the sickly season of autumn. So *Carm.* III. XXIII. 8; *Sat.* II. VI. 19; *Juvenal, Sat.* X. 221.

18. *Cocytos.* *Virg. Æn.* VI. 132; *Georg.* IV. 478; and *Milton, P. L.* II. 579,—
'Cocytus named of lamentation loud
'Heard on the rueful stream.'

The epithet *languido* is thought to represent Pindar's βληχρός in *Thren.* 1,—βληχροὶ δνοφερᾶς νυκτὸς ποταμοί.

19. *Damnatus...laboris.* An unusual construction, but compared by the Scholiast with the common *damnatus capitis.*

20. *Sisyphus.* *Hom. Od.* λ. 593.

23. *Cupressos.* Planted near tombs. See the story in *Ov. Met.* X. 106—42,—'Tristisque deus, "Lugebere nobis, Lugebisque alios, aderisque dolentibus," 'inquit.'

24. *Brevem,* "short-lived." So *Carm.* II. III. 13; especially *Carm.* I. XXXVI. 16, where it is opposed to *vivax.*

27. *Tinget pavimentum.* Cp. *Shakesp. Timon, Act* II. *Sc.* II,—'Our vaults have wept with drunken spilth of wine.' *Cic. Philipp.* II. 41,—'Natabant pavimenta vino.'

28. *Pontificum...cenis. Martial,* XII. XLVIII. 12.

CARM. XV.—IN SUI SÆCULI LUXURIAM.

1. In illustration of the extravagance and extent of Roman villas at this time, Cicero is quoted, *pro Milone,* 20 and 31,—'substructionum insanis molibus.' *Ep. ad Quint.* III. I. 5,—'villarum insaniam.' Sallust, *Cat. B.* 13, illustrates also the concluding reflections of this Ode,—'Operæ pretium est cum domos 'atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exædificatas visere templa Deorum, 'quæ nostri majores religiosissimi mortales fecere.' [M.] quotes also *Plin. Ep.* II. 17; but his later date must be remembered. [O.] quotes *Tac. Ann.* III. 53. On the luxury of the age, and the *piscinæ* of such men as Lucullus and Hortensius, see *Merivale's Rome, Vol.* I. *ch.* II. *p.* 89. (His anecdote from Velleius Pat. is in *Scrip. Romani, Etonæ,* p. 261, *sect.* 'Lucullus.')

3. *Viso,* frequentative of *video,* "to look at often, or attentively." *θεάομαι.*

4. *Stagna.* The extent of these artificial lakes may be implied, *Ep.* I. XVIII. 63.

ib. Platanus. Pliny, XII. 1. *Platanus cælebs,* the converse of 'amicta vitibus ulmo,' *Epist.* I. XVI. 3.

5. *Violaria;* 7. *Olivetis.* The termination *-arium* or *-etum* gives nouns a collective meaning. In Greek, such nouns end in *-ων* or *-ωνία,* as *ἐλαιὼν, olivetum; ἰωνία, violarium; ῥοδεὼν* or *ῥοδωνία, rosetum* or *rosarium:* so *δενδρὼν, ἀμπελὼν, ἰτεών.*

6. *Myrtus,* nom. plur. See *Forbiger, note on Virg. Ecl.* VII. 6.

ib. Copia narium. A curious phrase for sweet-smelling flowers. *Narium.* This word is common in Satiric, *but not in other* poetry, as applied to persons. Used of animals, it occurs frequently in the Georgics. In construction, the genitive is *objective.*

8. Horace complains that ornamental shrubs and flowers take the place of useful plantations. Comp. *Quintil.* VIII. III. 8.

10. *Ictus. ἡλίου βολαί, Eur. Bacch.* 458. *θέρμ' ἡλίου τοξεύματα, Incert. ap. Stob. Flor. Grot.* 393. 'Ictus, verbera solis,' *Lucret.* V. 486, 612, *etc.*

11. *Cato.* The Censor, born 234 B.C.; Censor 184. *Intonsi.* Cp. *Carm.* I. XII. 41. 'Anno demum U.C. 454 (=B.C. 300) tonsores e Sicilia Romam venerunt.' *Plin. H. N.* VII. 59.

14. *Decempeda,* "a ten-foot rod."

16. *Porticus. Juv.* VII. 178—83; and *Ov. A. A.* I. 67. The *public* porticoes were numerous at Rome. See *E.* I. I. 71; and VI. 26.

17. *Cæspitem. Virg. Ecl.* I. 69,—'Pauperis et tuguri congestum cæspite culmen.' Turf was good enough for private, marble was reserved for public and sacred buildings. Compare *Cic. pro Flacco,* 12; and *Ov. Fast.* I. 203,—'Frondibus ornabant quæ nunc Capitolia gemmis.'

20. *Novo.* 'Non redivivo lapide, sed novo et vivo.' *Lambinus.*

CARM. XVI.—AD GROSPHUM.

Pompeius Grosphus, a wealthy Sicilian, recommended *(Epist.* I. 12) to the notice of Iccius, then farming Agrippa's estates in Sicily, in these terms,—
'Nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et æquum.'

2. *Prensus*, in a storm; as 'deprensis,' *Virg. Georg.* IV. 421.

3. *Certus* is used for "clear, unshaded;" as 'incertus' *(Virg. Ecl.* V. 5,) for "chequered, fitful." Cp. *Tibull.* I. IX. 19.

5. *Bello furiosa Thrace. Eurip. Hecub.* 1088; *Virg. Æn.* III. 13; *Gray's Progress of Poesy*,—'On Thracia's hills the lord of war,' &c.

9. *i.e.* Neither wealth nor power can calm disquietude.

10. *Summovet.* Properly used of the lictor's office,—'I, lictor, summove turbam,' *Livy*, III. 48 and 45: used generally, *Carm.* II. XVI. 10; XVIII. 21.

14. Compare— 'Sit mihi mensa tripes et
'Concha salis puri.' *Sat.* I. III. 14.
A description of content. *Splendet*, joined with *tenui*, expresses the character,—'In neutram partem cultus miser.' *Sat.* II. II. 66, *viz.* "elegance with frugality."

16. *Sordidus. Sat.* II. II. 53.

17. *Fortes, i. e.* beyond our power; fancying ourselves strong and secure, though our life is short.

ib. Jaculari. 'Plane ut Gr. *τοξεύειν*, *Eur. Hec.* 603; *Suppl.* 745.' [M.] *Soph. Œd. Tyr.* 1196.

18. *Quid...mutamus.* Orelli compares *Virg. Georg.* II. 512.

21. Comp. *Lucret.* II. 48; and III. 1063.

27. *Nihil...beatum.* Cp. *Eur. Stheneb. Fr.* 1,—*οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις πάντ' ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ. Bacchylides, Fr.* 1.

29, 30. The best comment on this is Juvenal's Tenth Satire.

30. So *Mimnermus* (*ψόγος γήρως,*)—*Τιθωνῷ μὲν ἔδωκεν ἔχειν κακὸν ἄφθιτον ὁ Ζεὺς γῆρας.....*

35. *Bis...tinctæ.* Gr. *δίβαφα.* Compare *Plin.* IX. XXXIX. 63,—'Huic *(sc.* violaceæ 'purpuræ) successit dibapha Tyria, quæ in libras denariis mille non poterat 'emi..... Dibapha tunc dicebatur quæ bis tincta esset, veluti magnifico 'impendio.' Comp. *Ov. A. A.* III. 170,—'Quæ bis Tyrio murice lana rubes.' Cicero uses the word jestingly, to signify official rank, *ad F.* II. 16,—'Curtius 'noster *dibaphum* cogitat, sed eum infector *("the dyer")* moratur.'

37. Cp. *Bacchyl. Fragm.* 28. *(Infra*, XVIII. 7, *note.)*

39. *Non mendax*, "sure; unfailing in the fulfilment of their decrees." Compare 'veraces,' *C. Sæcul.* 25; and *Persius*, V. 42,—'Parca tenax veri.' So *Orelli.*
Genius is represented as the gift of Fate in *Pind. Ol.* IX. 26–28; also in *Nem.* IV. 41–43; where the poet infers from it his own eventual triumph over detraction; as Horace may be said to do here.

CARM. XVII.—AD MÆCENATEM.

1. *Seneca, Ep.* 101, has preserved some lines of Mæcenas, expressing his dread of death,— 'Vita dum superest bene est,
'Hanc mihi, vel acuta
'Si sedeam cruce, sustine.'
(See *Merivale's Hist. of Rome, vol.* IV. *ch.* XXXVI.)

1. *Exanimas.* *Cic. pro Milone,* 34 (93,)—'Me quidem *exanimant* et interemunt 'hæ voces Milonis.'

3. *Mearum...rerum,* "my prosperity," or more simply=*mei,* as in Gr. τὰ ἐμὰ=ἐγώ. But Cp. *E.* I. 1. 103; and *Juv.* VII. 22.

5, 7. *Carm.* I. III. 8. 'Thyself mine own self's better part.' *Adriana to Antipholus, in Comedy of Errors, Act* III. *Sc.* II. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* IV. X. 32,—'Cum 'perit (*sc.* frater) et cœpi parte carere mei.' (On the sentiment and its sincerity, see *Preface, pp.* xiii, xiv.)

10. *Sacramentum,* properly a deposit as "caution-money" in a law-suit; so called because, if forfeited, it was applied to sacred purposes: afterwards, "an oath" (as here;) properly the military oath of obedience to the general.

11. *Supremum carpere iter.* τὰν νεάταν ὁδὸν στείχουσάν, *Soph. Antig.* 807.

13. The sense is,—"No dangers shall part me from you (Cp. *Epod.* I. 5–14;) such is my wish, and (*vv.* 16—21,) the will of Fate, which has linked our destinies together."

17. *Libra; Scorpius; Capricornus.* For mention of these, as Zodiacal signs, see *Virg. Georg.* I. 208, and I. 33; and Cicero's translation of *Aratus, in Nat. D.* II. 44. For their astrological character, comp, *Manil. Astron.* IV. 548 (as quoted by Orelli,) where the description under *Libra* may probably be a reference to Augustus. (See *Heyne on Virg. Georg.* I. 33.)

ib. Adspicit, i. e. as the star of my horoscope; an ellipse, to be supplied from the following clause.

18. *Pars violentior, i.e.* exercising the most powerful influence on my nativity.

20. *Hesperiæ.* The influence of Capricorn is placed by the poets in the West. *Manil.* IV. 791; *Propert.* IV. I. 86. But "the western wave" here, as in I. XXVIII. 26, simply means the seas round Italy.

21. Cp. *Pers. Sat.* V. 45–51. 'Sidus triste minetur Saturni,' *Juv.* VI. 569.

22. *Jovis...tutela.* Comp. 'Prosperus et salutaris fulgor qui dicitur Jovis,' *Cic. in Somn. Scip.* 4.

28. *Sustulerat,* (answered by) *levasset:* so *Virg. Æn.* II. 55, (where see *Wagner's note;) Æn.* IV. 19; VIII. 522; XI. 112 and 115. The usage which first attracts attention in such passages as these, *viz.* the adoption of an indicative for a potential mood, is common in Greek and English also. See on *Sat.* II. I. 7. But the idiom of *nisi* is to be remarked. Here it is an equivalent for—"*But Faunus intercepted the blow.*" In *Æn.* VIII. 522, the sense is, "they were thinking over ... or beginning to do so ..... *But Venus gave a sign to cheer them.*" The *imperfect* or *incomplete* idea is more marked in Virgil's *putabant,* but it exists here in *sustulerat.* (So especially in *Tac. Ann.* III. 14, quoted by Orelli.) In *Cic. Ep. ad Fam.* IV. 5,—'Malum; nisi hoc pejus sit' means "*It is painful; yet this would be more so.*" Compare the frequent *nisi forte,* as in *Cic. Parad.* 4: "Yet you thought perhaps," is *nisi forte.....arbitrabare;* "or perhaps he can," is *nisi forte...potest.* This last usage takes an indicative.

29. *Mercurialium, i.e.* "poets." Compare *Carm.* I. 10.

32. *Ov. Trist.* I. X. 43,—'Cadet agna Minervæ;
'Non facit ad nostras hostia major opes.'

CARM. XVIII.—AD AVARUM.

1. *Ebur. Bacchyl. Fr.* 27,—χρυσῷ δ' ἐλεφάντί τε μαρμαίροισιν οἴκοι. *Cic. Parad.* 1,—'Marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus.' *Ebur* is interpreted as=*eburneum* by the Schol.; if so, we may compare *aurum* for *currus aureus in Virg. Æn.* V. 817.

2. *Renidet.* *Lucret.* II. 27.

3. "I have no marbles from Hymettus and from Africa." *Trabes,* "the architraves," *Epistylia,* (see *Dict. of Antiqq.*) Cp. *Senec. Thyest.* 646,—'Auratas 'trabes variis columnæ nobiles maculis ferunt.' Cp. *Becker's Gallus.*

ib. *Hymettiæ.* 'L. Crassus orator (see the *Life in the Biogr. Dict.*) primus peregrini 'marmoris columnas habuit in eodem palatio Hymettias.' *Plin.* XXXVI. 3; *Ib.* 6,—'M. Lepidus primus omnium limina e Numidico marmore in domo 'posuit magna reprehensione.'

4. *Recisas.* Is this compound used simply for *excisas,* "hewn out," or in its more exact sense (as M. explains it,) "rounded off, shaped, polished?"

7. *Bacchyl. Fr.* 28 (an invitation to the Dioscuri,)—

οὐ βοῶν πάρεστι σώματ' οὔτε χρυσός, οὔτε πορφύρεοι τάπητες,
ἀλλὰ θυμὸς εὐμενής,
Μοῦσά τε γλυκεῖα καὶ Βοιωτίοισιν ἐν σκύφοισιν οἶνος ἡδύς.

9. "I have no clients whose wives or daughters pay court to me by presents of embroidery." So the Scholiast.

ib. Cp. *Ov. Am.* I. III. 7–11:

'At Phœbus, comitesque novem, vitisque repertor,
'Hoc faciant; *(sc.* me commendent) et, me qui tibi donat, Amor:
'Et nulli cessura fides,' *etc.*

10. *Benigna,* "liberal, free." The opposite of *malignus.* So *Lucan,* IX. 500, describes a scanty stream as 'parva maligna Unda procul vena.' Cp. *Forbiger ad Virg. Æn.* VI. 270,—'Sub luce maligna.'

11. *Me petit.* *Cic. ad Fam.* XIII I. 1.

14. The Sabine villa and farm bestowed on him by Mæcenas.

18. *Locas,* "you are contracting to have marble cut"... *Loco* is the converse of *conduco,* or *redimo.* The owner of the property *locat,* the builder *conducit, opus faciendum.*

19. *Cowley:*

'Why dost thou build up stately rooms on high,
'Thou who art underground to lie?
'Thou sowest and plantest, but no fruit must see,
'For Death himself is reaping thee.'

21. 'Cæruleæ mole fugantur aquæ,' *Ov. A. A.* III. 126. *Summovere,* "to push forward, advance." The construction is governed by *urges,*—a rare construction and meaning. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VII. 226,—'Si quem tellus extrema refuso 'Submovet oceano;' *i.e.* the dwellers on the extreme confines of the earth.

24. Cp. *Goldsmith's Traveller,*—

'Opulence, her grandeur to maintain,
'Leads stern depopulation in her train, &c.'

And the *Deserted Village,*—

'The man of wealth and pride
'Takes up a space that many poor supplied.'

ib. *Revellis.* This passage is quoted and adapted by *Quintil. Decl.* XIII. 2,—'Lex Numæ extat, 'Qui terminum exarassit ipsius (? ipsus) et boves sacri sunto.'

25. This crime was denounced by the Twelve Tables,—'Patronus si clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto.' Yet, that it was not uncommon, see *Sal. Jugurtha,* 41.

27. Cp. *Tyrtæus, F.* I. 4, describing expulsion in war,—

πτωχεύειν
πλαζόμενον σὺν μητρὶ φίλῃ.

29. "Yet there is no abode more surely awaiting the wealthy possessor, than that "determined by the end (or final power) of Orcus." Mr. Conington's note gives a lucid and convincing paraphrase of this: 'The rich man.....makes 'contracts which he may never see executed (*v.* 17); meantime Death, more 'punctual than any contractor, more greedy than any encroaching proprietor, 'has planned with his measuring line a mansion of a different kind, which will 'infallibly be ready when the day arrives.'

30 *Destino*, "to fix firmly." Of the same root as (*στάω*,) *ἵστημι*: *obstinatus* is another compound.

34. *Satelles.* *Sc.* *οὐπὶ κώπῃ ψυχοπομπός*.....*Χάρων*, *Eur. Alc.* 361, and 440.

36. *Auro captus.* Cf. *Æsch. Fragm. Niobe*, 147.

ib. Hic. 'Orcus, non '*sat. Or.*' Charon.' [O.]

38. *Levare* A poetic or a Greek construction, after *vocatus.*

40. Cp. the Delphic oracle in *Thuc.* I. 118,—*καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος.* But the phrase is probably founded on Æsop's fable of the old man calling for death.

CARM. XIX.—IN BACCHUM.

Gesner quotes *Juv.* VII. 62,—'Satur est cum dicit Horatius "euhoe."'

1. Cp. *Pratinas, Hyporch.* 1,—

ἐμὸς ἐμὸς ὁ βρόμιος·
ἐμὲ δεῖ κελαδεῖν, ἐμὲ δεῖ παταγεῖν
ἀν' ὄρεα σύμενον μετὰ Ναιάδων.

For a description of the exploits of Bacchus, compare *Ov. Met.* IV. 11, *sqq.*; *Trist.* V. III.

4. *Capripedum.* So *Lucret.* IV. 580.

5. *Soph. Trach.* 216, *sq.*,—

ἀείρομ', οὐδ' ἀπώσομαι
τὸν αὐλὸν...
ἰδού μ' ἀναταράσσει
εὐοῖ μ' ὁ κισσὸς ἄρτι βακχίαν
ὑποστρέφων ἄμιλλαν.

7. 'Fas vidisse fuit, fas sit mihi visa referre,' *Ov. Her.* XVI. 63.

10. *Eurip. Bacch.* 142,—

ῥεῖ δὲ γάλακτι πέδον, ῥεῖ δ' οἴνῳ, ῥεῖ δὲ μελισσᾶν
νέκταρι.

13. *Conjugis*, "Ariadne." See *Ov. Fast.* III. 459, *sqq.*; *Art. Am.* I. 558,—'Sæpe reges dubiam Cressa corona ratem.'

14. *Pentheus*, king of Thebes. *Ov. Met.* III. 513.

16. *Lycurgus*, in his madness, slew his son, and maimed himself, *Ov. Fast.* III. 722: according to *Hom.* (*Il.* ζ. 130), was blinded; according to *Sophocles* (*Antig.* 958), was shut up in a rock.

19. 'Pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant.' *Catull.* LXIV. 259. (See the whole passage.) Comp. *Eur. Bacch.* 103.

20. *Bistonidum*, "Thracian women." *Sine fraude*, "without injuring them." The phrase occurs again in *Carm. Sæc.* 41.

23. See *Eurip. Ion*, 216,—

καὶ Βρόμιος ἄλλον
ἀπολέμοισι κισσίνοισι βάκτροις
ἐναίρει Γᾶς τέκνων ὁ Βακχέυς.

28. Ἀρεώς τὲ μοῖραν μεταλαβὼν ἔχει τινά, *Eur. Bacch.* 302.

ib. Medius, 'cum gen.' a Greek construction="in the midst of," *i. e.* involved in, surrounded by. The phrase is represented in *Spenser, F. Q.* II. IX. 4,—

'Far reach her mercies, and her praises far,
'As well in state of peace, as puissance in war.

The construction of this passage has been obscured, and needless difficulties raised, by taking *medius* as the predicate. This involves the assigning a new and unauthorised sense to the word, *viz.* that of *æque aptus*. A yet greater objection seems to be, that *sed* is made superfluous, not to say incorrect. For *idem*, in its semi-adverbial sense, stands properly by itself, especially if it denotes contrariety; though when it denotes addition, (and may be translated "again, besides, likewise,") it admits *et*, *que*, even *tamen*, in combination with it. In *Ovid*, cited at *p.* 4, *at idem* is wrong: Merkel correctly edits *et*. Here I think it clear that the rendering which suits both context and usage is this,—"but you were the same in the midst of peace and war."

30. *Cornu.* ταυροκέρων θεόν, *Eur. Bacch.* 100; and in *v.* 1017. ταῦρος, δράκων, λέων, are all forms of Bacchus, probably (in their origin) as astronomical signs; his worship being constantly identified with that of the Sun. So in the *Orphica*,—Ἥλιος ὃν Διόνυσον ἐπίκλησιν καλέονται. To which *Thirlwall, Hist. Greece*, ch. 53, adds, in a note, that 'in the Indian mythology the sun has the name of 'Suradevas, or the Wine-God.' So *Herodotus* (II. 42, 144,) makes Osiris, the god of the Nile and the Sun, the same with Dionysus.

CARM. XX.—AD MÆCENATEM.

2. *Biformis*, metamorphosed into a swan, *ver.* 10. So *Pindar* (*Carm.* IV. II. 25) is 'Dircæus cycnus.' Cp. *Eurip. Fragm. Inc.* 102. Cp. *Cic. Tusc. Q.* I. 30 (59),—'Cycni...Apollini dicati;' and the allusion in *Call. Apoll.* v. So *Theogn.* 231,—σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ πτέρ' ἔδωκα, κ.τ.λ. So *Pind. Pyth.* V. 107,—ποτανός.

4. *Invidia major.* Above, *Carm.* II. XVI. 40. Compare *Callimachus, Ep.* 22, of himself,—ὁ δ' ἤεισεν κρείσσονα βασκανίης. Cp. *G. Withers (Shepherds Hunting)*,—

'So...shall it be
'With Detraction's breath and thee;
'It shall never rise so high,
'As to stain thy poesy.'

5. *Non ego...obibo.* Cp. *Ov. Am.* I. XV. 41,—'Etiam cum me supremus adederit 'ignis Vivam.'

6. *Quem vocas*, "whom you call for;" *i.e.* whose society you desire. Nearly as *Carm.* II. XVIII. 10,—'me petit.'

11. *Superne*, a word used again in the *Ars P.* 4; used with *e* short in *Lucret.* VI. 544, and 597,—'Tecta superně timent, metuunt inferně.'

13. *Dædaleo.* From the double Greek form δαιδάλεος and δαιδάλειος, the quantity of the penult. *e* is common. For the hiatus, comp. *Carm.* I. XXVIII. 24, *Epod.* XIII. 3; and see the numerous examples collected by Orelli.

13. *Ocior Icaro.* Bentley finds fault both with the metre and the meaning, and proposes *tutior.* Comparing *Ov. Trist.* III. 4,—

> 'Quid fuit ut *tutas* agitarit Dædalus alas,
> 'Icarus Icarias nomine signet aquas,'

Lachmann (on *Lucr.* III. 374) approves the conjecture in these words,—'Sententia unice postulat Bentleianum *tutior.*'

14. *Gementis.* 'Gemerentque repleti Amnes,' *Virg. Æn.* V. 806.

18. *Marsi,* the bravest of the brave. *Carm.* III. v. 9.

19. *Peritus.* During the last century of the republic, a love of literature was fostered in Spain. Sertorius did much to encourage it. In *Epist.* I. xx. 13, Ilerda is mentioned as a seat of learning. Of Latin authors, Quintilian probably, Martial certainly, was a Spaniard. So was Hyginus, the librarian of the Palatine, and Columella, and Seneca, and Lucan.

21. 'Nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu
'Faxit. Cur? volito vivu' per ora virum.' *Ennius, Cic. Tusc.* I. 15.
Cp. *Milton's Lycidas,* 165–6.

ib. Inani, "empty," needless, where there is no corpse. Compare *tumulus inanis,* used of a memorial tomb, *Virg. Æn.* III. 304; *κενὸς τάφος,* of a pretended tomb, *Eurip. Hel.* 1057.

22. *Turpes.* Cp. 'deformis,' *Ep.* XIII. 18. [O.] quotes *Ov. A. A.* I. 534,—'Nec facta est lacrimis turpior.'

Q. HORATI FLACCI CARMINA.

LIBER III.

CARM. I.

An Ode in exposure of men's vain ambition, and in praise of content.

1. *Odi profanum.* *ἐκάς ἐκάς ὅστις ἀλιτρός, Call. in Apol.* 2. 'Procul, o procul este, profani,' *Virgil, Æn.* VI. 258. These were formulæ used by the celebrants in ancient solemnities, to prevent ill-omened interruption.

   Cp. *Arist. Ran.* 353,—*εὐφημεῖν χρὴ κἀξίστασθαι τοῖς ἠμετέροισι χοροῖσιν*
   ὅστις ἄπειρος τοιῶνδε λόγων, ἢ γνώμῃ μὴ καθαρεύει,
   ἢ γεννάιων ὄργια Μουσῶν μήτ' εἶδεν μήτ' ἐχόρευσεν.

   Horace, as the *Musarum sacerdos*, imitates their style, and claims attention to his *non prius audita, i.e.* the truths in which (unrecognised generally) he will initiate his hearers. With the term *sacerdos*, compare *Virg. Æn.* VI. 645; *Ov. Am.* III. VIII. 23.

2. *Favete linguis,* "use only good words, *or* keep silence." Comp. *inf. Carm.* III. XIV. 12; and *Ov. Fast.* I. 71–74. The Greek is *εὐφημεῖν, εὐφημία,* (which, it is worth observing, is also used by *Plato, Alcib.* II. 20, of "reverent prayer," in opposition to *βλασφημεῖν,* "to offer a foolish or presumptuous one.")

5. *Greges,* "peoples," as kings are *ποιμένες λαῶν.*

7. Comp. the satirical title in *Lucian, Timon,* 4,—*Γιγαντολέτωρ. Call. H. in Jov.* 3,—*πηλογόνων ἐλατῆρα.*

8. *Supercilio.* Taken from the well-known description,—
   .....*ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων*
   .....*μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν Ὄλυμπον.* *Hom. Il. α.* 528.
   Thus rendered by *Virgil, Æn.* IX. 106,—'Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.' With *nuo, nutus,* is connected *numen,* "the Divine will, power, majesty."

9. *Est ut,* 'usu venit, ut,' *Orelli.* "It is the case; it is ordained that men should vary in wealth and condition ... but *(æqua lege, sq.)* in the event all are equal, all 'await alike th' inevitable hour.'

ib. Latius ordinet. There is a kindred mode of expressing greater wealth in *Epod.* I. 25. *Ordinet. Virg. Georg.* II. 277,—'Indulge ordinibus.'

11. *Descendat, i.e.* aim at public honours. The elections *(comitia)* were held in the Campus Martius. *Descendat* is the exact verb to express a contest, "to descend into the arena." So in *E.* I. IX. 11. (In *Liv.* XXVI. 18, the phrase is used of the citizens attending,—'Civitas...in campum descendit.') Cp. *Æsch. Choeph.* 455,—καθήκειν. *Soph. Trach.* 504,—κατέβαν. *Thucyd.* VI. 16.

16. *Urna.* See on *Carm.* II. III. 26.

17. *Destrictus ensis*, like *Damocles. Cic. Tusc.* V. 21. Obs. that he is an example of a general truth. Cp. *Pers.* III. 40, (of the terrors of a guilty secret,)—
'Aut magis auratis pendens laquearibus ensis
'Purpureas subter cervices terruit..... ?'

18. Compare *Lucret.* IV. 1131,—
'Eximia veste et victu convivia, ludi,
'Pocula crebra, unguenta, coronæ, serta, parantur
'Nequiquam; quoniam medio de fonte leporum
'Surgit amari aliquit quod in ipsis floribus angat.'

22. *Lenis. Shakespeare's* epithet,—'Sleep, *gentle* sleep.' *Henry IV. Pt.* 2, *Act.* III. *Sc.* I. Obs. the order of words,—'Sleep, gentle that it is, disdains not.....'

23. Cp. *Virg. Georg.* II. 470,—'At frigida Tempe.....
'.....Mollesque sub arbore somni
'Non absunt.'

25. *Desiderantem, i.e.* "the contented man."

26. Cp. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice* (in the opening scene,)—
'Your mind is tossing on the ocean,' *sqq.*

27. *Arcturus*, or *Arctophylax*, "the Bear-ward," sets *Oct.* 29th.

ib. Sævus...impetus. Cp. στυγνὸς ἐπ' Ἀρκτούρῳ ναύταις πλόος, *Epigr. Alcæi.* [M.] quotes *Plaud. Rud.* 70,—
'Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum,
'Vehemens sum exoriens, cum occido vehementior.'

28. *Hædi.* They rise on *Oct. 6th.* Cp. for their stormy character, *Theocr.* VII. 53. 'Pluvialibus Hædis,' *Virg. Æn.* IX. 668. Both constellations are mentioned together in *Virg. Georg.* I. 204.

30. *Mendax*, "disappointing," as *Ep.* I. VII. 87; and, 'Ceres dominum fallebat,' *Ov. F.* IV. 645.

30–32. *i.e.* "While the failure in the crop is attributed either to excessive rain, or heat, or frost."

33. Here is a picture of wealth and its favourite plans. Cp. *Carm.* II. 15.

36. *Terræ*, gen. governed by *fastidiosus.* "Not content with the space allowed him on land." *Carm.* II. XVIII. 20.

39. *Triremi*="yacht." 'Locuples quem ducit priva triremis.' *Ep.* I. I. 93.

37–40. "Rich as he is, he cannot escape fear and care."

41. *Phrygius, i. e.* the marble of Synnada in Phrygia, a beautiful white, with reddish spots. The legend of it is mentioned by *Statius, Silv.* I. v. 36,—
'Ipse cruentavit maculis lucentibus Attis.'

CARM. II.

An Ode in praise of the hardy patriotic manly virtues, with an intimation of their dependence on religion.

1. *Virg. Æn.* IX. 607. Cp. *Eurip. Fr. Alex.* 15,—
κακόν τι βούλευμ' ἦν ἄρ' εἰς εὐανδρίαν
ὁ πλοῦτος ἀνθρώποισιν αἴ τ' ἄγαν τρυφαί·
πενία δὲ δύστηνον μὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως τρέφει
μοχθοῦντ' ἀμείνω τέκνα καὶ δραστήρια.
Where note the correspondence with *Shakespeare's* 'Sweet are the uses of adversity.' Cp. also *Fr. Inc.* 30, ending with *οἱ γὰρ πόνοι τίκτουσι τὴν εὐανδρίαν.*

7. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 475, 877.

8. So Helen *(Hom. Il. γ.* 153, *sqq.)* comes to the ramparts to see the battle; and so in the picture of the besieged town in *Hesiod's Shield of Hercules*, 242,—
αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἐϋδμήτων ἐπὶ πύργων
χάλκεον ὀξὺ βόων.....

11. *Leonem, i.e.* "his lion-like foe." *Θυμολέοντα, Hom. Il. ε.* 639.

13. Compare *Tyrtæus*, VII. 1,—*τεθνάμεναι γὰρ καλόν, κ. τ. λ. Virgil, Æn.* II. 317,—'Pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.' There is a paraphrase of this and the two next Stanzas, by Mr. Pitt: see *Life by Lord Stanhope, vol.* III. *p.* 65.

14. *πολλάκι δηιοτῆτα φυγὼν καὶ δοῦπον ἀκόντων ἔρχεται.....ἐν δ' οἴκῳ μοῖρα κίχεν θανάτου. Callin. Fragm.*

17. *Repulsæ nescia*, "unconscious of *(i. e.* independent of) the popular neglect." *Repulsa*, properly "a rejection when suing for office." Cp. *Cic. ad Fam.* I. 5,—'Nec siquid non obtinuerimus repulsi esse videamur. Tuæ sapientiæ mag-'nitudinisque animi est, omnem amplitudinem et dignitatem tuam in virtute '.....positam existimare.'

18. *Cic. pro Sest.* 28,—'Lucet *(sc.* Virtus) in tenebris, splendetque per se semper, neque alienis unquam sordibus obsolescit.'

19. *Secures, i.e.* the *fasces*—the insignia of office. The honours virtue claims are 'what nothing earthly gives, or can destroy.'

ib. Cic. de Off. I. XIX. 12,—'Qui ex errore imperitæ multitudinis pendet, hic in magnis viris non est habendus.' Cp. also *Xen. An.* II. V. 23.

20. *Popularis auræ, i.e.* "popular caprice." Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 817; and *Liv.* XXX. 45,—'Militaris favor an popularis aura;' and XXII. 26,—'Auram favoris popularis.' So *Cic. de Harusp.* 20,—'Longius quam voluit popularis aura provexit.'

21. *Immeritis mori*, "the great and good, who merit immortality."

22. *Negata...via, i.e.* leads them by a difficult path. Hesiod has a remarkable description of the path *to* virtue,—
μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος ἐς αὐτὴν
καὶ τρηχὺς τὸ πρῶτον. *Op. et Dies*, 290.

23. *Cœtus...et udam...humum.* Cp. the opening speech of *Milton's Comus.*

25. *Silentio.* Taken from a line of *Simonides*, (a favourite quotation of Augustus,)—*ἔστι καὶ σιγᾶς ἀκίνδυνον γέρας.* It seems to be here a religious precept, in keeping with the poet's assumed character of *ἱεροφάντης.* Cp. too *Virg. Æn.* III. 112,—'Hinc fida silentia sacris,' *(i.e.* Cybeles.)

26. *Vetabo qui, sqq.* This is probably an imitation of *Call. Ceres*, 117; but the best passage for comparison is the warning against *ὁμιλίας κακῆς*, in *Æsch. S. c. Th.* 602–4.

ib. Cereris sacrum, the Eleusinian mysteries; or (as Orelli thinks) rather the similar rites naturalized at Rome, celebrated 'longe maximis atque occultissimis cærimoniis,' *Cic. Verr.* V. 72.

27. *Sub isdem sit trabibus.* *Μήτ' ἐμοὶ παρέστιος γένοιτο. Soph. Antig.* 372.

μή μοι γένοιτο μήτε συνθύτης θεοῖς
μήτ' ἐν θαλάσσῃ κοινόπλουν στέλλοι σκάφος. *Eur. Inc. Frag.* 848, *(Nauck.)*
Call. H. in Cer. 118,—εἴη, μηδ' ὁμότοιχος. *Xen. Cyrop.* VIII. I. 25,—πλεῖν ... μετὰ τῶν εὐσεβῶν.

31. Cp. ὑστερόποινον...Ἐρινύν, *Æsch. Ag.* 58; ὑστερόφθοροι, *Soph. Antig.* 1074. So *Eurip. Hec.* 1194.

32. *Deseruit, etc.* "Though the guilty get the start of her, Vengeance will not leave the pursuit." Cp. *Eur. Fragm. Inc.* 2,—

Ἡ δίκη...
.....σῖγα καὶ βραδεῖ ποδὶ
στείχουσα μάρψει τοὺς κακοὺς ὅταν τύχῃ.

Deserere, "to lag behind," is opposed to *præcurrere*, "to out-strip," in *Cic. Off.* I. XXIX. 2.

CARM. III.

An ode in praise of a constant and resolute will, exemplified in the heroes (ἥρωες), in Romulus, and in Rome itself.

1—8. 'Octo hos versus inter eculei tormenta recitavit magnus ille Batavus Cornelius de Witte.' [O.]

1. Cp. *Cic. Off.* I. XXXI. 7.

3. Cp. *Juv.* VIII. 81,—'Phalaris licet imperet ut sis Falsus,' *etc.* Compare the story of Theodorus, in *Cic. Tusc.* I. 43.

4. *Mente ... solida.* All the commentators quote Simonides here. He describes in ἐπίνικ. 8 (a passage famous among the ancients, see *Plato, Protag.* LXXII. *p.* 339, and *Heindorf's note*) the perfect man as,—

χερσίν τε καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόῳ τετράγωνον;

a metaphor, like Tennyson's for the Duke of Wellington,—

'A tower
'That stood foursquare to all the winds that blew.'

Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VII. 586,—'Ille velut pelagi rupes immota,' *etc.*

7. *Si fractus.* 'Quid si nunc cælum ruat,' a proverb quoted in *Terent. Heaut.* IV. III. 41. Compare the answer of the Celtic deputies to Alexander, given in *Thirlwall's Hist. of Greece, vol.* VI. *ch.* XLVII. So *Theognis*, 869,—ἔν μοι ἔπειτα πέσοι μέγας οὔρανος.

9. *Vagus Hercules*, πολύπλαγκτος, *Eur. Herc. F.* 1197. Compare *Virg. Æn.* VI. 802, where the wanderings of Hercules are spoken of as proverbial,—'Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit.' (See *note on C.* I. VII. 23,—'populea.')

9, 10. Compare *Aristotle* (*Hymn to Hermias*),—

ἀρετὰ πολύμοχθε...
σεῦ δ' ἔνεχ' οὐκ Διὸς Ἡρακλέης
Λήδας τε κοῦροι
πόλλ' ἀνέτλασαν...

Soph. Phil. 726 (*de Hercule*),—ὁ χάλκασπις ἀνὴρ θεοῖς πλάθει πᾶσιν, θείῳ πυρὶ παμφαής.

10. *Igneas.* *Cic. de N. D.* I. 37 (103); *Ov. Met.* I. 26. Cp. *Milton's* phrase,—'The empyrean.'

12. *Purpureo...ore*, sc. *labris.* *Simonid. Fr.* 72; *Virg. Æn.* II. 593.

ib. Bibit. A variation of phrase for "*has achieved immortality; is deified like them.*" Cp. *Virg. Æn.* I. 79,—'Tu das epulis accumbere divom.'

13. *Merentem.* Cp. *Ov. Trist.* V. III. 19,—'Ætherias *meritis invectus* ες arces.'

15. *Quirinus. Ov. Fast.* II. 475, *sqq.*

16. 'Simile est deorum consilium apud *Eur. Hel.* 878.' [O.] Compare generally Juno's speech in *Virg. Æn.* XII. 820—8.

19. *Judex. Virg. Æn.* I. 27,—'Judicium Paridis.'

20. *Vertit, i.e. evertit. Virg. Æn.* I. 20.

21. *Ex quo ..... damnatum,* "condemned, devoted to destruction, ever since Laomedon," *etc.* 'Laomedonteæ perjuria Trojæ,' *Virg. G.* I. 502; *Hom. Il.* φ. 442—457.

23. *Castæ,* contrasted with *incestus, v.* 19.

25. *Lacœnæ...adulteræ.* [M.] and others take this for a *dative* case; [O.] more simply as a genitive.

28. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 289; IX. 155.

29. *Nostris ductum sed.,* "protracted by our divisions," *viz.* Juno and Minerva siding with the Greeks; Mars, Apollo, Venus, with the Trojans.

30. *Resedit.* Cp. '*Resides* viros, animos,' *Virg. Æn.* VI. 814; VII. 693.

31—68. Suetonius, *Jul. Cæs.* 79, mentions, as one of the reports of the time, that J. Cæsar was supposed to entertain a scheme of fixing the seat of empire at Alexandria or Troy; and it may be thought worth remarking, that Constantine did begin to found a city there. See *Gibbon's Rome,* Ch. XVII.

38. *Exsules, i.e.* the Trojans and their posterity, settled in Italy.

44. *Dare jura. Virg. G.* IV. 562.

48. *Nilus.* The Nile is used proverbially for the most distant part of the world in *Eur. Androm.* 650.

51. *Humanos in usus.* Is this accusative to be joined with *cogere* or with *rapiente*? [O.] takes it with the latter, for the sake of the opposition, 'inter *humanos usus* et *sacrum* quod cum deorum sit exemptum est usui humano.' In that case, *humanus* (which is properly the opposite of *divinus* or *cœlestis*) will be put for *profanus;* thus creating a difficulty, slight perhaps, yet requiring some examples or explanation to be adduced. I think that to punctuate after *usus* (as Gesner does) suits the order of words better; also that *rapere* is more properly constructed by itself. The whole verse (52) is simply=*sacrilega manu,* as *C.* II. XIII. 2. [O.] quotes *Plaut. Trin.* IV. IV. 36,—'Rapere properant qua sacrum qua publicum;' which is a good example of the independent force of this verb and phrase. Add from *Sallust, B. Catil.* XI,—'Privatim ac publice rapere.....sacra profanaque omnia polluere.'

53. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* I. 278,—

'His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono,
'Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,' *etc.*

66. *Auctore Phœbo. Pind. Ol.* VIII. 31; *Virg. G.* III. 36. Cp. *Ovid,* as quoted on *C.* IV. VI. 25.

CARM. IV.—AD CALLIOPEN.

An ode to the Muses, acknowledging their beneficent protective power, first for himself, then (as joined with *consilium, v.* 41.) for the state and its great ruler (*v.* 37, *altum Cæsarem*), whose rightful and secure supremacy is compared with that of Jupiter.

2. *Longum...melos* may be translated "a *sustained* melody," but it is enough to understand it (with O.) as a mode of saying, "Come, and leave me not hastily or soon." Does it express πολυμελὲς ἀοιδᾶς μέλος, *Alcm. Fr.* 1? *Alcm. Fr.* 29 is always quoted as corresponding to this stanza.

2. *Calliope.* Horace invokes the several Muses (without distinction of their offices) as suits his verse. Cp. *Carm.* I. I. 33; I. XII. 2; III. XXX. 16. Virgil invokes all under the one name (*Æn.* IX. 525),—'Vos, o Calliope.'

3. *Seu...seu, i.e.* 'vel tibia, vel assa voce, vel denique lyra.' [O.] Mr. Conington 'believes, with Ritter, that the alternative is between the pipe as accompanying the *vox acuta*, and the lyre as accompanying the *vox gravis*. Horace has 'specified the *vox acuta*, and left the *vox gravis* to be inferred.'

9. *Fabulosæ*, as in *Carm.* I. XXII. 7. The story is well compared by Addison, *Spectator*, 85, (and Keble, *Prælect.* XXVI.) with the old ballad, 'The Children in the Wood.'

10. *Altricis=Homerice κουροτρόφος.* Cp. *Soph. Aj.* 863,—*ὦς τροφῆς ἐμοί, (sc. πέδια.)* So *Cic. Tim.* 10,—'Terram altricem nostram;' and *Ov. Met.* IV. 293.

'O Caledonia!.....
'Meet *nurse* for a poetic child.' *Sir W. Scott's Lay, C.* VI.

ib. Apuliæ. 'Locus sine dubio corruptus,' [O.] This is implied by the variations of MSS.; by the contradiction of *in* and *extra*; and the shortening of the *A*. See more in *Preface, p.* vi.

11. *Ludo fatigatumque somno*, corresponding to the Homeric *καμάτῳ ἀδδηκότες ἠδὲ καὶ ὕπνῳ. Il.* K. 98. Properly it is an instance of the figure called *zeugma=ludo fatigatum, victumque somno.*

13. *Quod foret*, "a thing which might well be marvellous to all;" *viz.* "how (*ut*) I slept in safety." (*Miror* is followed by *ut*, "how," in *Epod.* XVI. 53.)

14. *Acherontia, Bantia, Forentum*, towns in the neighbourhood of Venusia.

20. 'Sleep as sound as careless infancy.' *Shakesp. Merry Wives, Act* V. *Sc.* V.

21. *Vester*, "under your protection."

22. *Tollor*, used of mounting a height, in *Ov. Met.* VII. 779. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* II. 635.

24. *Liquidæ*, "clear and bright in atmosphere," *aeris puri. V. Schol.*

26. *Versa acies*, the rout at Philippi. *Carm.* II. VII. 9

27. *Devota...arbor. Carm.* II. XIII. 1—12. *Devota*, "accursed."

28. *Palinurus*, a dangerous promontory S. of Velia, on the Lucanian coast. For its name and legend, see *Virg. Æn.* VI. 381. Horace is supposed to have been in danger of shipwreck there, in the Sicilian expedition against S. Pompeius in B.C. 36, when the fleet of Octavian was caught in a heavy storm. (See *Class. Museum, vol.* II. *p.* 206, *Essay by T. Dyer.*)

30. *Insanientem.* 'Insani...fluctus,' *Virg. Ecl.* IX. 43. So below, *C.* VII. 6.

33. *Britannos...feros. Orelli.* Cp. *Tac. Ann.* XIV. 30.

34. *Equino sanguine.* Cp. *Virg. Georg.* III. 463.

ib. Concanum, a Cantabrian tribe on the N. coast of Spain.

36. *Amnem*, the Tanais.

38. *Abdidit* is the most common reading. Bentl. preferred *reddidit*. Orelli reads *addidit, i.e.* as colonists, confirming the reading by *Tac. Ann.* XIII. 31,—'Coloniæ...*additis* veteranis firmatæ sunt.'

41. *Lene consilium*, "temperate counsels and moderation after victory." Orelli quotes a remarkable parallel from *Pind. Pyth.* V. 61,—

δίδωσί τε Μοῖσαν οἷς ἂν ἐθέλῃ
ἀπόλεμον ἀγαγὼν
ἐς πραπίδας εὐνομίαν

But this Ode, in the general, seems framed after the 1st Pythian (see the argument there, with the remarks on it, in *Cookesley's edition.*) *Consilium*, a trisyllable, as below *Carm.* VI. 6; and as *connubia, Virg. Æn.* VII. 555.

44. *Fulmine...caduco. καταιβάτης κεραυνός, Æsch. P. V.* 359.

45. There is a triple antithesis: 1. *Terram, mare*; 2. *Urbes* (men, as living social communities), and *regna tristia*, "the cities of the dead;" 3. *Divos, mortales.*

ib. Inertem. Cp. 'terris et inerti sede,' *Ov. Met.* XV. 148.

48. *Unus, i.e.* as a monarch. ἀφήμενος, *Hom. Il.* ο. 106; θεῶν ἄτερ ἥμενον ἄλλων, *Il.* ε. 753. Comp. *Æsch. Suppl.* 592—7. Compare also the remarkable distinction in *Xen. Mem.* IV. III. 13,—'Ο τὸν ὅλον κόσμον συντάττων τε καὶ συνέχων.

ib. Æquo, "undisturbed, calm sway;" answering in some degree to the epithet *lene, v.* 41; "the gentle rule," where the sovereignty is sure.

52. *Virg. Georg.* I. 280.

54. *Statu,* "attitude." Shakespeare uses "station" in this sense, *Hamlet, Act* III. *Sc.* IV.

56. *Enceladus. Virg. Æn.* III. 578. Cp. too *Eurip. Ion,* 209,—

Λεύσσεις οὖν ἐπ' Ἐγκελάδῳ
γόργωπον πάλλουσαν ἴτυν;
Λεύσσω Παλλάδ' ἐμὰν θεόν
. . . . .
ὁρῶ, τὸν δάϊον Μίμαντα πυρὶ καταιθαλοῖ.

57. *Sonantem.* Observe the force of this, and Cp. *Virg. Æn.* X. 568,—'strepere clipeis.' So *Æn.* XII. 712.

ib. Ægida. Eur. Ion. 996,—ἣν αἰγίδ' ὀνομάζουσι, Παλλάδος στολήν.

58. *Avidus,* λιλαίομενος πολέμοιο. *Il. v.* 36,—"Ηφαιστος.....σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνων. [O.] Yet the epithet may be chosen also as distinctive of the god of fire.

59. *Matrona Juno.* πότνια "Ηρη. See *Ars Poet.* 116.

63. *Silvam.* 'In Cyntho, Deli monte.' [O.] Observe the correspondence of the epithet and the descriptions—*Patareus* answering to *Lyciæ dumeta; Delius,* to *natalem silvam.*

65. Cp. *Pind. Pyth.* VIII. 15, *sqq.* with this line, and the whole preceding context. Cp. also *Eur. Fragm.* II. Temenidæ,—ῥώμη δέ γ' ἀμαθὴς πολλάκις τίκτει βλάβην.

66. *Vim temperatam.* Cp. *Tac. Ann.* I. 67,—'*Ea* (*sc.* arma) consilio temperanda.' And *Thucyd* III. 48,—ὅστις εὖ βουλεύεται, κ. τ. λ.

67. *Odere. Eur. Hel.* 903,—μισεῖ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὴν βίαν.

74. *Partus. Virg. G.* I. 278.

78. *Additus,* "set over him." *Orelli* cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 90,—'Teucris addita Juno;' and quotes from *Lucilius,* XIV. 6,—'Si mihi non prætor siet additus, atque agitet me;' and, in the same sense, *appositus, Suet. Tib.* 22.—'Tribunus militum custos appositus.' [M.] refers to *Drakenborch on Silius,* II. 595; and to *Tacit. Ann.* IV. 67: and see *Ann.* II. 68.

CARM. V.

An ode upon Roman patriotism, and the example of it in Regulus.

1, 2. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* II. 131; *Trist.* IV. IV. 19.

2. *Præsens,* in opposition to *cælo regnans.* 'ἐπιφανής. Comp. *Ov. Trist.* II. 54,—Præsentem conspicuumque Deum.' *Ch.*: so Orelli.

3. Cp. *Ovid, A. A.* I. 177,—

'Ecce patrat Cæsar domito quod defuit orbi
'Addere; nunc, Oriens ultime, noster eris:
'Parthe, dabis pœnas; Crassi gaudete sepulti.'

Add especially *Fast.* V. 580—590.

5. *Conjuge barbara turpis maritus.* Cp. *E.* II. II. 72, *and note;* also *E.* I. XV. 12. See *Wagner on Virg. Æn.* IV. 517,—'Ablativus in his indicat habitum quendam vel modum nec statuenda, ut fieri solet, ellipsis præpositionis '*cum.*' [O.] takes the abl. simply to depend on *maritus,* as in *Ov. Her.* IV. 134,—'fratre marita soror.'

7. Cp. *Cic. in Catil.* I. 2,—'O tempora! O mores!'

9. *Marsus et Apulus,* reckoned amongst the best soldiers in Italy. *Virg. Georg.* II. 167.

10. *Anciliorum,* the sacred shields of Numa. See *Ov. Fast.* III. 373—8. Probably derived (as is there supposed) from *cædo,* so as to mean a shield "cut away all round:" *l* and *d* are not unfrequently interchanged in the formation of words; as *e.g.* in *oleo,* compared with *odor; sedeo, sella.*

This passage is imitated by *Florus,* IV. 11,—'Qui (*i.e.* M. Antony) patriæ, 'nominis, togæ, fascium oblitus, totus in Cleopatram ut mente, ita animo 'cultuque desciverat.'

ib. Togæ. Virg. Æn. I. 282.

11. *Vestæ. Virg. G.* I. 498.

12. *Incolumi Jove=salvo Capitolio, Sch.;* or, "giving up, bidding farewell to his country." See *Ars Poet.* 222, and *Hurd's Commentary.*

13. *Reguli.* M. Atil. Regulus, consul for the second time in B.C. 256, taken captive in the campaign of the following year. He is to be distinguished from C. Atil. Reg. Serranus, the consul of the year preceding.

15. *Exemplo trahentis,* "drawing from (or, more exactly, *by*) precedent" (which the senate would set, *si non periret,* &c.) "assurance of ruin for future generations." *Trahenti* is only a conjecture.

17. *Periret.* On the lengthening of the last syllable, see *note at C.* II. XIII. 16. *Perirent* has been suggested as a correction, but seems to be (see *Orelli*) against the genius of the language; unless, as Bentley further suggests, we also read *immiserabiles* as a plur. nom. with *pubes* in apposition. *Perires* is proposed by Lachmann, on *Lucr.* I. 11.

19. *Affixa.* *θεοῖς λάφυρα...ἐπασσάλευσαν, Æsch. Ag.* 578; illustrated by *Stanley* 587, or *Blomf.* 561.

22. Cp. *Ov. Am.* I. II. 31.

23. *Non clausas, i.e.* "freed from fear of any enemy." So peace is described, *Ars Poet.* 199, as 'apertis otia portis.' E contr. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 385.

26. *Flagitio...damnum. Eur. Rhes.* 102,—*αἰσχρὸν γὰρ ἡμῖν καὶ πρὸς αἰσχύνῃ κακόν.*

30. *i.e.* "Cannot be restored to cowards; *lit.* those who have deteriorated."

37. *Unde vitam sumeret,* "from what he derived life and safety," *i.e.* "to what he should owe it;" *viz.* to his own good sword, and not to the humour of his enemy. *Sumeret* may stand for *sumere deberet,* but need not. *Aptius* is the reading of *Hl. A.* with the marginal note '*f. inscius.*'

41. *Conjugis. Sc.* Marciæ.

42. *Capitis minor,* "one who had lost his rights as a citizen." See *Art.* 'caput,' in the *Dictionary of Antiquities.* Cp. *Liv.* XXII. 60. A Roman, when made prisoner, would lose all civil rights, though he might recover them on returning to Rome: but Regulus, refusing to be ransomed, gave up absolutely his *caput,* or rank as a citizen. (For the story of Regulus, see *Cic. de Offic.* I. 13; and III. 26, *sqq.*)

45. *Labantis.* Cp. 'labantia corda,' *Virg. Æn.* XII. 223. *Firmaret* answers well to it.

53. *Clientum.....relinqueret.* As if he were retiring to his country-seat, after a friend's cause had been decided—or rather, after having decided it himself; for the *patronus* was not only the adviser and advocate of his *clientes,* but the arbitrator in their disputes.

CARM. VI.—AD ROMANOS.

An Ode inveighing against the corruptions of the age.

1. *Delicta, properly* "neglects," "things left undone," used in *S.* I. III. 79, 141; *A. P.* 442. 'Deliquit,' *S.* I. III. 84. With the sentiment, compare, *Eurip. Fr. Alcm.* 17,—τὰ τῶν τεκόντων ὡς μετέρχεται θεὸς μιάσματα. [O.] quotes as from *Eur. Fr. Inc.* 133 (a verse which I cannot find,)—τὰ τῶν τεκόντων σφάλματ' εἰς τοὺς ἐκγόνους οἱ θεοὶ τρέπουσι.

2. *Romane.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 852. Used poetically in a collective sense.

ib. Templa refeceris. The care of Augustus for these works is mentioned by Suetonius, *Aug.* 30,—'Ædes sacras vetustate collapsas aut incendio absumptas 'refecit,' *etc.* Ovid affirms the same, *Fast.* II. 59—63. No doubt, by his frequent recurrence to this subject, as well as to the other reforms attempted at this period, Horace designed not to please or compliment Augustus so much as to influence public opinion in support of his administration, and of the measures which promised any hope of recovering the country from its demoralisation, or infusing a generous and patriotic spirit among the ruling classes.

5. *i.e.* "The power of Rome is owed to the favour of heaven, and based upon religion." *Cic. Nat. D.* III. 2,—'Quæ *(sc.* civitas) numquam profecto sine 'summa placatione Deorum imm. tanta esse potuisset;' and, *de Harusp. resp.* 9. [M.] quotes from Camillus' speech, *Liv.* V. 51; and from Appius', VI. 41.

9. *Monæses et Pacori manus.* Pacorus was the son of Orodes (Arsaces XIV.) king of Parthia. The two defeats *(bis)* here spoken of must be that of Crassus in B.C. 53, and that of Decidius Saxa, thirteen years later, when Pacorus commanded. It is not known who this Monæses was; but the name occurs more than once among the Parthian nobles, and it is thought that he may be the same with Surena, and Surena possibly the *titular*, Monæses the *personal*, name. Surena was the commander at Carrhæ.

10. *Non auspicatos.* True, in the literal sense, of Crassus. *Livy,* VI. 41 (referred to on *v.* 5) expresses the Roman estimate of 'auspicia,'—'Auspiciis hanc 'urbem conditam, auspiciis bello ac pace domi militiæque omnia geri quis est 'qui ignoret?' Especially *Cic. Divin.* I. 18,—'Nihil...nisi auspicato:...M. Crasso 'quid acciderit videmus, dirarum obnuntiatione neglecta.'

12. *Renidet,* "rejoices;" properly, "shines back, glistens." Cp. from φάος and φαίνω, the signification "cheerful, joyous," in φαιδρός, φαιδρωπός, φαιδρύνω.

14. *Dacus.* 'Conjurato descendens Dacus ab Histro,' *Virg. Georg.* II. 497. There were wars with the Dacian and Mœsian tribes in B.C. 30 or 29. M. L. Crassus, proconsul in Macedonia, celebrated a triumph for them in B.C. 29. *Æthiops,* the Egyptians, *i.e.* in the fleet of Antony.

19. *Hoc fonte...clades* (Cp. *sup. v.* 13.) Rome is her own greatest enemy. Comp. *Shakesp. King John,* concluding speech,—

> 'This England never did nor never shall
> 'Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
> 'But when it first did help to wound itself.'

21. *Motus...Ionicos,* "Greek dances." The Ionians were looked on as effeminate, even in Greece. (See *Grote's Hist. vol.* IV. *ch.* XXXV.) Ἰωνικῶς is=ἁβρῶς in *Arist. Thesm.* 163. So in *Propert.* I. VI. 31,—'Mollis Ionia;' and, perhaps, in *Ov. Ep.* IX. 73, 'Ioniacas puellas' involves the same allusion. In *Aristoph. l. c.* (see *Toup's note)* the verb διεκλῶντο gives at least some reason for reading here *frangitur artubus.*

22. *Fingitur artibus*, "is trained in accomplishments." These two things betrayed, according to Roman manners, a want of modesty. Compare Ovid's references to dancing; and *artes*, as applied to Lyce, *Carm.* IV. XIII. 21. So *Sallust, B. Catil.* 25,—'Psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est probæ.'

24. *De tenero...ungui*, ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, *i.e.* from early years. It is objected that this construing is inconsistent with *matura*, *v.* 22; and Unger (in Orelli) plausibly interprets the phrase as=*penitus*, *ex imis medullis*. So it is in *Plaut. Stich.* V. v. 20,—'usque ex unguiculis.' And so it may very well be in *Cic. Fam.* I. VI. 2,—'Præsta te eum qui mihi a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis es cognitus.' (There seems no doubt that the Greek term might be used in either sense.)

30. *Institor*, "an agent," a trader in articles of dress or for the toilet. Joined here with Spanish traders or ship-owners, as in *Epod.* XVII. 20.

33. Cp. *Eurip. Dictys, Fr.* 15,—οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο χρηστὸς ἐκ κακοῦ πατρός.

34. *Infecit æquor.* Off Mylæ Ptus. in 260 B.C. and Ægates Iæ. 241 B.C.

35. *Pyrrhum.* B.C. 280–275. His great battles were Heraclea, Asculum, Beneventum.

36. *Antiochum*, Antiochus the Great, defeated at Thermopylæ, 191 B. C.; at Magnesia, 190 B.C.

37. Cp. *Virg. Georg.* II. 167,—'Hæc genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam,' *etc.*; and *Æn.* IX. 603, *sqq.*

39. *Severæ*, "strict." So *severitas* is "strictness."

42. *Mutaret umbras.* Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* I. 84; II. 67.

ib. Juga demeret bobus, Gr. βουλυτός. *Ov. F.* V. 497,—'Tempus erat quo versa jugo referuntur aratra.' *Apoll. Rh.* IV. 1629,—ἦμος δ' ἠέλιος μὲν ἔδυ, ἀνὰ δ' ἤλυθεν ἀστὴρ Αὔλιος (Cp. *Milton's Comus)* ὅς τ' ἀνέπαυσεν οἰζυροὺς ἀροτῆρας.

43. *Amicum tempus*, Gr. εὐφρόνη.

46. *Avis=avorum ætate. C.* II. VI. 14, *note.* Cp. *Hom. Od.* β. 276. A constant decay and degeneracy of the world was an Epicurean doctrine; *Lucret.* II. *ad finem.* See *Conington on Georg.* I. 497, and the curious patristic passages cited in *Hakewell's Apology, lib.* I. *pp.* 56–60, and 64.

CARM. VII.—AD ASTERIEN.

Asterie, Gyges, fictitious names.

1. *Candidi...Favonii.* These winds are mentioned, not as favourable to a voyager from Bithynia, but as indicating open weather. (In *C.* IV. XII. 1, the N. winds are spoken of under the same character.) So *Meleager*, CX. 9, in his description of Spring,—

> ἤδη δὲ πλώουσιν ἐπ' εὐρέα κύματα ναῦται
> πνοιῇ ἀπημάντῳ Ζεφύρου λίνα κολπώσαντες.

Cp. *Plautus, Merc.* V. II. 35,—

> '*Hic Favonius serenust*, istic Auster imbricus,
> '*Hic facit tranquillitatem*, iste omnes fluctus conciet.'

Cp. *Plin.* II. 47,—'Ver aperit navigantibus maria, cujus in principio Favonii 'hibernum molliunt cælum.'

3. *Thyna.* See *Plin.* V. 32,—'Thyni ex Europa transiere, a quibus appellantur 'Bithyni.....Tenent oram omnem Thyni, interiora Bithyni.'

5. *Oricum*, in Epirus, on the inner side of Acroceraunia.

6. *Capræ.* *Ov. F.* v. 113,—'Oleniæ *(i.e.* "Œtolian") signum pluviale Capellæ.'

6–8. *Frigidas.....lacrimis.* Cp. *Ov. Ep.* I. 7, 8; *(Penelope Ulyssi.)*

10. *Tuis...ignibus,* "with a love like yours."

13. *Mulier,* Antea (or Sthenebæa) *Hom. Il.* ζ. 160, *sq.* Compare *Ov. Trist.* II. 397; *Juvenal,* X. 328.

16. *Refert.* The *nuntius* tries his constancy in every way; finally by warning him of the danger of refusing, of which danger Bellerophon and Peleus are instances.

18. *Hippolyte* (or Astydamia,) wife of Acastus, king of Iolcos. This story is related in *Pind. Nem.* V. 26, *sqq.*

ib. Dum fugit, a present, depending on the past tense *datum.* See on I. X. 11.

ib. Abstinens. Contrast *incontinens, Carm.* III. IV. 77.

21. ὡς δὲ πέτρος ἢ θαλάσσιος
κλύδων ἀκούει. *Eurip. Med.* 28.

ib. Icari. This is probably the gen. of *Icarus,* which is used alike to denote the island (otherwise *Icaria,)* and as the personal name. Orelli and others take it as gen. of *Icarium,* against whom see *Lachmann on Lucret.* V. 1006.

25. *Flectere. Ov. Ep.* IV. 80; *A. A.* III. 384,—'In gyros ire coactus equus.' Cp. *Virg. Georg.* III. 115.

28. *Tusco. Virg. Georg.* I. 499.

29. See *The Merchant of Venice, Act* II. *Sc.* V.

31. *i.e.* "Though he reproach you for harshness, remain inaccessible."

CARM. VIII.—AD MÆCENATEM.

1. *Martiis...Kalendis.* On this day the *Matronalia* were kept, in honour of Juno Lucina. See *Ov. Fast.* III. 170; 251–8.

2. *Acerra. Virg. Æn.* V. 745; and *Forbiger's note.*

4. *i.e.* "The altar." *Carm.* I. XIX. 13.

5. *Sermonis,* "the literature," (including the antiquities and customs of Greece and Rome.) Cp. 'et linguas edidicisse duas,' *Ov. A. A.* II. 123; and, 'utrisque litteris,' *Cic. Fin.* I. IV. 10.

7. *Libero caprum.* Cf. *Virg. Geor.* II. 380,—'Baccho caper omnibus aris Cæditur.'

10. *Adstrictum pice.....fumum bibere.* See *Smith's Dict. of Antiq.* art. '*Vinum,*' or *Becker's Gallus, pp.* 376–7. Cp. *Theocr.* VII. 147.

11. *Fumum. Ov. F.* V. 518,—'Promit fumoso condita vina cado.'

12. *Lucius Volcatius Tullus,* Cos. B.C. 66.

13. *Cyathos.* See below, *Carm.* III. XIX. 10; and *Sat.* I. VI. 117. These were cups, or rather deep ladles, for measuring the wine, and for pouring it from the bowl into the *(pocula)* glasses or drinking-cups. In Roman measure

12 cyathi made a sextarius.
6 sext. „ a congius.
4 congii „ an urna.
2 urnæ „ ân amphora, (almost 6 gallons.)

Cyathos amici, i.e. *in honorem amici.*

14. *Sospitis, i. e.* having escaped the danger mentioned *v.* 8.

ib. Centum. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* III. 531,—

'Annosque precantur
'Quot sumant cyathos, ad numerumque bibunt.'

17. *Super Urbe.* Mæcenas was invested with the supreme civil authority in Rome and Italy. *Tac. Ann.* VI. 11. (See the nature of his authority discussed and explained in the *Dict. Biogr. art.* '*Mæcenas.*')

18. *Cotisonis,* king of the Daci, to whom Augustus is said to have betrothed his daughter Julia.

26. *Privatus, i.e.* '*cum sis privatus.*' Cp. *Velleius,* II. 88,—'Mæcenas non minus 'Agrippa Cæsari carus, sed minus honoratus, quippe vixit angusti clavi fine 'contentus;' *i.e.* though in fact a viceroy, he held no regular or recognised magistracy. [O.] Why may it not mean simply "like a private person," "laying aside the statesman for a time?"—'Ita lætitiæ vaca, ut si privatus 'esses.' [D.]

CARM. IX.—CARMEN AMŒBÆUM.

2. *Potior.* Cp. *Plaut. Cas.* I. 24,—

'Tune illam ducas? hercle, me suspendio;
'Quam tu ejus potior fias, satiust mortuum.'

6. *Lydia.* The name occurs in the First Book, *Odes.* VIII, XIII, XXV. If a real person, the distinctive epithet given to Ilia shows that she was not a Roman.

8. *Romana...Ilia.* So *Ov. Fast.* III. 9,—'Romana sacerdos,' instead of *Albana* or *Latina.*

9. *Thressa.* Compare the feminine forms, *Magnessa, Cressa, Phœnissa.*

13. *Torret face mutua.* Cp. *Soph. Fragm. Œnom.* 421,—

τοίαν Πέλοψ ἴυγγα θηρατηρίαν
ἔρωτος ἀστραπήν τιν' ὀμμάτων ἔχει,
ἐνθάλπεται μὲν αὐτός ἐξοπτᾷ δ' ἐμέ.

14. *Thurini.* Thurium was in Lucania, not far from the ancient site of Sybaris.

15. *Eur. Or.* 1116,—δὶς θανεῖν οὐχ ἅζομαι.

20. *Patet janua. Tibull* I. II. 9.

21. *Sidere pulchrior.*

'Fair as a star, when only one
'Is shining in the sky.' *Wordsworth.*

ἀλίγκιον ἀστέρι καλῷ. *Hom. Il.* ζ. 401.

CARM. X.—AD LYCEN.

1. *i.e.* "If you were a Scythian."

2. *Asperas.....fores.* So *Ov. Am.* II. XIX. 21,—

'Et sine me, ante tuos projectum in limine postes,
'Longa pruinosa frigora nocte pati.'

Bentl. conjectures *projectum* here.

4. *Plorares. Plaut. Aul.* II. IV. 29,—'Aquam hercle plorat cum lavat profundere.'

7. *Ventis.* Bentl. conjectures *sentis,* to avoid the zeugma, by which *glaciet,* as well as *remugiat,* depends upon *audis.*

7. *Ut glaciet, i.e.* "you see how the clear sky is freezing the lying snow." [M.] quotes *Soph. Fragm. Achill.* 162,—*πάγου φανέντος αἰθρίου.*

8. *Numine.* Inasmuch as 'Jupiter' is used for 'Æther,' *numen* is drawn into the same metaphor, and becomes a descriptive term.

9. Cp. *Eur. Hippol.* 6; *Tibull.* I. VIII. 69.

10. *i.e.* "Lest all should be suddenly reversed." The metaphor is from a rope bursting back, when at full tension on a turning wheel.
Orelli cites *Aristid. Panath. p.* 118,—
πάντα ὥσπερ κάλου ῥαγέντος ἐχώρησεν ὀπίσω.
(*κάλου* is for *κάλω*. *Arist.* was a rhetor of the 2nd cent. A.D.)

14. *Tinctus viola pallor.* Cp. Virgil's epithet, 'pallentes violas,' *Ecl.* II. 47. Ovid has another comparison for paleness, *Met.* IV. 134,—'Oraque *buxo Pallidiora* gerens,' (*sc.* Thisbe.) Cp. *ὁμοῖος θάψῳ* ("a dye.") *Theocr. Id.* II. 88.

15. *Pieria,* "Pierian," *i.e.* Macedonian. The northern Pierians introduced and spread the worship of the Muses in Greece, and accordingly this adjective became their descriptive epithet; but in this place it has its first and proper sense as a geographical term.

17. *Parcas.* This is usually taken as an entreaty, and Orelli explains it thus,—'Quanquam *humani* nihil te flectit, tamen veluti *dea* miserere,' not quite satisfactorily. Mr. Shilleto, I understand, proposes to make it a dependent verb,—'curvat ut parcas,' *i.e.* "induces you to listen to me;" which makes better sense, if it were preceded by *quando* instead of *quamvis.*

18. Cp. *Ov. Ep.* X. 1,—'Mitius inveni quam te genus omne ferarum.'

CARM. XI.—AD MERCURIUM.

3. *Sappho, Fragm.* 70,—*ἄγε δῖα χελύνη λέγε, φωνᾶσσα δὲ γίνεο.*

6. Cp. *Ars Poet.* 404; *Hom. Odyss. ρ.* 271.

9. Cp. *Anacr. Fragm.* 75,—
πῶλε Θρηκίη τί δή με
λοξὸν ὄμμασιν βλέπουσα
νηλεῶς φεύγεις;...
νῦν δὲ λειμῶνάς τε βόσκεαι
κοῦφά τε σκιρτῶσα παίζεις.
So *Eur. Bacch.* 167,—
ἡδομένα δ' ἄρα
πῶλος ὅπως ἅμα ματέρι φορβάδι
κῶλον ἄγει ταχύπουν σκιρτήμασι βάκχα.
And *v.* 866,—*ὡς νεβρὸς χλοεραῖς*
ἐμπαίζουσα λείμακος ἡδοναῖς.
Comp. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, Act* V. *Sc.* I:
'Do but note a wild and wanton herd
'Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
'Fetching mad bounds, &c.'
.....'Therefore the poets
'Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods.'

17. This stanza has been condemned as spurious by many great critics, yet it is necessary as an explanation of the indefinite term 'Janitor aulæ.' (Consult Orelli's *Excursus* in defence of it.)

18. *Ejus* is a word rare in poetry, but it does not follow that it is spurious. *Exeatque* is Bentley's conjecture, and has had favourers; but a little consideration will show that the passages adduced in support of it *(e.g. Ov. Trist.* IV. III. 41; V. VI. 20, *etc.)* make against it. The phrase was common enough, but only in the sense of "expiring," not of "breathing."

21. *Quin et*=quinetiam, as in *C.* I. x. 13; II. XIII. 37. Compare the position of *et* in *C.* I. XII. 25; and so *Virg. Æn.* VI. 735.

23. *Danai puellas* Cp. *Ov. Ep.* XIV, 'Hypermnestra Lynceo.' *Æsch. P. V.* 853—869.

26. *Inane.....dolium. Shakesp. Cymb. Act* I. *Sc.* VII,—

'That tub both filled and running.'

See *Lucian, Timon*, 17. 'In pertusum ingerimus.....dolium' is a proverb in *Plautus, Pseud.* I. III. 135. So *Lucret.* III. 936.

27. *Pereuntis.* In *Lucret.* III. 940, the verse

'Sin ea, quæ fructus cumque es, periere profusa'

may be said to indicate both the first and second senses of this verb. So in *Ter. Ad.* 134,—'Profundat, perdat, pereat.' *Quære*—Is 'pereundi,' *Livy, Præf.* L. 1, ('*pereundi perdendique omnia*') transitive or intransitive.

29. Cp. *Eur. Hipp.* 1416. 33. Cp. *Pind. Nem.* x. 6.

35. *Splendide mendax.* Similar instances of this figure (*oxymoron*) are quoted from *Cic. Mil.* 27; *Tac. Hist.* IV. 50; *Æsch. Frag. Inc.* 273, ἀπάτη δικαία; *Soph. Antig.* 74, ὅσια πανουργήσασα. *Ov. Ep.* XII. 129,—'Pietate nocentes.' *Ov. Met.* VIII. 477,—'Impietate pia est.' *Ib.* III. 5, and VI. 474.

Compare also, in general sentiment, *Soph. Phil.* 108,—

οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ἡγεῖ δῆτα τὰ ψευδῆ λέγειν;
οὐκ· εἰ τὸ σωθῆναι γε τὸ ψεῦδος φέρει.

49. *i.e.* "Fly how and whither you can." Cp. the Greek phrase ἃ πόδες ἄγον, *Theocr.* XIII. 70, and XIV. 42; and in Scripture (1 *Sam.* XXIII. 13), "went whithersoever they could go."

51. *Sepulcro.* Whose? his own, or Hypermnestra's? In the first sense, *scalpe* might be=*scalpendam cura.* But it is easier to understand *sepulcro* of a memorial tablet, or a cenotaph; as in *Ov. Met.* XI. 429,—'Sæpe in tumulis sine corpore nomina legi.' (See *Virg. Æn.* III. 304, and *Forbiger's note.*) Ovid has perhaps misled the commentators here, but he suggests (what Horace does not)

'Vel dede neci, defunctaque vita
'Corpora furtivis insuper adde rogis.'

Of course he may then properly add 'Scriptaque sint titulo *nostra sepulcra* brevi.' *Heroid.* XIV. 125—8.

CARM. XII.—AD NEOBULEN.

The arrangement of this Ode is due to Kirchner, and given in Orelli, *Excurs.* It is probable in itself, uniform with the rest of the Horatian metres, and consistent with the recognised rule of its own metre, viz. scansion in periods of 10 feet.

2. *Dare ludum, i.e.* to indulge their passion, to give it full play or scope. [O.] cites ψυχὴν διδόντες ἡδονῇ, *Æsch. Pers.* 841; and *Cic. pro Cœl.* 12; *Plaut. Bacch.* IV. x. 9. Some (but not so well) take the phrase to mean, "to be the sport of Love;" as in III. XXVII. 69,—'lusit;' and ἄμαχος ἐμπαίζει θεὸς Ἀφροδίτα, *Soph. Antig.* 800.

4. *Patruæ,* See *Jahn on Pers.* I. 11.

ib. Verba linguæ. Cp. *Æsch. Eum.* 156,—

ὄνειδος.....
ἔτυψεν δίκαν διφρηλάτου
μεσολαβεῖ κέντρῳ.

And *v.* 135,—ἀντίκεντρα.

5. *Tibi.* Neobule is thought to be addressing herself, according to the fragment of Alcæus (*Fr.* 58.) imitated,—ἐμὲ δειλὰν, ἐμὲ παισᾶν κακοτάτων πεδέχοισαν.

ib. Qualum, "your wool-basket."

8. *Liparæi,* "of Lipara," near Sicily. 11. Cp. *Theocr. Id.* II. 124,—

καὶ γὰρ ἐλαφρὸς καὶ καλός...

11. *Bellerophonte.* 'Ult. syll. producitur a forma Βελλεροφόντης,' *Orell.* Cp. *Carm.* IV. XI. 28.

11, 12. *Segni* may be taken with both *pugno* and *pede.* The ablative probably signifies the cause, "by reason of slow fist or foot," *i.e.* inferiority in boxing or racing.

15. *Alto...fruticeto.* βαθείης ἐκ ξυλόχοιο, *Hom. Il.* λ. 415. See Bentley's note, illustrating both *alto* and his own reading *arto.*

16. *Excipere.* Gr. -δέχεσθαι, as in *Hom. Il.* ε. 238, "to receive" on the point of the spear.

CARM. XIII.—AD FONTEM.

1. *Fons Bandusiæ.* The true site of this appears to have been six miles from Venusia. It is conjectured that Horace transferred the name, 'for auld langsyne,' (cp. *Virg. Æn.* III. 349) to the springs on his Sabine farm. (Was Bandusia the name of the place, or of the presiding nymph of the fountain?)

2. *Digne mero, i.e.* "worthy of an offering of wine," *etc.* Such offerings as these were made to the *fontes,* and their festival (*Fontanalia*) was celebrated on the 13th October. Cp. '*Fonti* rex Numa mactat ovem,' *Ov. Fast.* III. 300; and the mention of a *fontis delubrum* in *Cic. N. D.* III. 37. Sacrifices to rivers are mentioned in *Homer, Il.* φ. 131; ψ. 147; and *Herod.* VII. 113: where observe a contrast between Horace's *inficiet tibi rivos,* and the Persian's care not to stain the stream with blood.

5. *Prælia destinat,* "marks out as natural to his age." 'Vitulus inermi fronte prurit in pugnam.' *Mart.* III. LVIII. 11.

15. *Loquaces.* Cp. 'Garrulus...rivus,' *Ov. Fast.* II. 316; and *Theocr.* VII. 137.

16. *Lymphæ.* 'Cave construas *lymphæ loquaces tuæ,* quod prosam orationem sapit, et in hac structura Poeta dixisset *tibi* non *tuæ.*' [*Bent.*]

CARM. XIV.—AD ROMANOS.

1. The sense is as follows,—"Augustus, who appeared to us at Rome to have "gone on a fatally dangerous expedition, to have sought, like another "Hercules, glory at the risk of life, now is returning home." This was in B.C. 24. Augustus had been ill, and reports of his death had spread; and some interpret the phrase here used as referring to them. I have followed Orelli.

2. *Morte venalem.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IX. 206,—'Qui vita bene credat emi quo tendis honorem.' *Ib.* XII. 49,—'Letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.'

5. *Unico gaudens, i.e.* "whose love is given to him alone." Some have construed *unico* "excellent;" as in *Catull.* XXIX. 11,—'Imperator unice;' but this leaves no distinctive sense for *clari ducis, v.* 7.

5. *Mulier*, Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus; the Augusta Julia of *Ovid, Fast.* I. 536.

6. *Operata sacris*, "let her come forth and offer her thank-offerings." *Divis* is a various reading; *operor* might be construed equally well with it. *Sacris* is the abl. c.; *divis* would be dative.

7. *Soror*, Octavia, mother of the Marcellus of *Virgil, Æn.* VI. 883.

8. *Supplice vitta.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 637; VII. 237. 'Pontificium harum vocum nomen *supplicia* servavit,' *Sallust, Jug.* XLVI. [O.]

11. *Male ominatis* is a quasi-compound; it may be compared with *suave olens* in *Catull.* XIX. 13.

18. *Marsi.* The Social or Marsic War of 90—88 B.C.—'Cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus.' *Ov. Am.* III. XV. 10.

19. *Spartacum*, the head of the Servile War, 73—71 B. C. 'The most terrible 'guerilla chieftain recorded in history, unstained by the vices of his conquerors.' *W. B. Donne, in Biogr. Dict.*

23. *Janitorem*, "the porter." "If he will not admit you, or keeps you waiting, "come back."

27. Cp. *Ov. Met.* XV. 209,—

'Posito fervore juventæ
'Maturus mitisque.'

28. *L. Munatius Plancus*, Cos. 42 B. C.

CARM. XV.—AD CHLORIN.

There is a free paraphrase of this Ode by Parnell.

3. *Laboribus, i.e. amoribus.*

4. *Maturo...funeri*, "death that comes at a ripe or full age."

7. "Though such gaiety becomes Pholoë, it does not therefore become you."

13. "Home and household occupations suit your age" (*decent te vetulam*). Cp. *Hom. Il.* ζ. 490,—

τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε,
ἱστόν τ' ἠλακάτην τε.

14. *Luceriam*, in Apulia.

16. *Fœce tenus. Theocr.* VII. 70,—κυλίκεσσι καὶ ἐς τρύγα χεῖλος ἐρειδων.

CARM. XVI.—AD MÆCENATEM.

1. *Soph. Antig.* 946,—

ἔτλα καὶ Δανάας οὐράνιον φῶς
ἄλλαξαι δέμας ἐν χαλκοδέτοις αὐλαῖς.

'The story of Zeus descending as golden rain into the prison of Danae, was 'meant for the bright sky delivering the earth from the bonds of winter, and 'awakening in her a new life, by the golden showers of spring.'—*Max Müller, Lect.* X. *2nd series.*

2. *Robustæ*, "oaken." Cp. *Ov. Met.* V. 120—125; and *Virg. Æn.* II. 481,—'firma robora,' (mentioned, it may be observed, in connection with *postes ærates.*)

ib. Vigilum. Cp. *Lucr.* V. 862,—'Levisomna canum fido cum pectore corda.'

3. *Tristes.* Cp. *Hom. Il.* κ. 183,—*κύνες.....δυσωρήσονται.*

12. *Argivi,* Amphiaraus, betrayed by Eriphyle to the Theban War. Cp. *Ov. Nux,* 110,—

'Præda nefandæ
'Conjugis Aonium misit in arma virum.'
'Fundus fabulæ. *Hom. Od.* λ. 326.' [O.]

14. *Vir Macedo,* Philip. 'Callidus emptor Olynthi,' *Juv.* XII. 47. Plutarch says, in his life of P. Æmilius, 'It was a common saying, that it was not Philip, but Philip's gold that took the cities.' Compare the saying of Philip, quoted in *Cic. ad Att.* I. 16.

15. *Navium.....duces.* This is generally understood to be an allusion to the deserter Menas.

17. Cp. *Juv.* XIV. 139,—'Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.'

18. *Majorum fames. Theocr.* XVI. 65,—*πλεόνων ἵμερος.*

19. *Late conspicuum.* Cp. '*late* spectabilis,' *Ov. Ep.* IX. 127.

23. *Castra.* An image already used by *Cicero, ad Fam.* IX. 20, where see also Grævius' citation of *Seneca, Ep.* 2,—'Soleo enim et in alia castra transire, non tamquam transfuga.'

25. Compare Burns (in his *Vision*),—

'Then never murmur or repine;
'Strive in thy humble sphere to shine,
'And, trust me, not Potosi's mine,
'Nor king's regard,
'Can give a bliss o'ermantling thine,—
'A rustic Bard.'

28. Cp. the *Gk. epigram of Palladas,—ὦ τοῖς κληρονόμοις πλούσιε, σοὶ δὲ πένης.*

29. *Virg. Geor.* II. 467, *sq.*

31. *Cic. Att.* VII. 11,—'Unam mehercule tecum apricationem in illo Lucretino tuo sole malim, quam omnia istiusmodi regna.'

34. *Læstrygonia.* Formiæ was popularly identified with the city of Homer's Læstrygones, whose King Lamus, mentioned in the next Ode, was son of Poseidon. *Odyss.* κ. 82,—

ἑβδομάτῃ δ' ἱκόμεσθα Λάμου αἰπὺ πτολίεθρον
τηλέπυλον Λαιστρυγονίην.

See *Cic. Att.* II. 13. Formiæ is satirically called *Mamurrarum urbe* in *Sat.* I. V. 37.

35. Cp. 'Gallicæ oves pretiosiores habentur, earumque præcipue Altinates' (= *near Venice*), *Colum.* VII. II. 3; and *Mart.* XIV. CLV.

'Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis
'Nobilis, Altinum tertia laudat ovis.'

ib. Gallicis, "in Cisalpine Gaul."

39. *Contracto.* 'Each wish contracting.' *Goldsmith's Traveller.*

40. *Cic. Parad.* VI. 3,—'Quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia.'

41. *Alyattei.* With the form of this genitive, compare *Achillei, Ulixei, Epod.* XVII. 14, 16; *C.* I. XV. 34. *Regnum Alyattei,* Lydia.

43. *Bene est.* So *Ep.* I. I. 89; *Sat.* II. II. 120.

CARM. XVII.—AD ÆLIUM LAMIAM.

Lucius Ælius Lamia. 'Meo Lamiæ,' *Carm.* I. XXVI. 8. Their nobility is made proverbial in *Juvenal,* IV. 154; VI. 385.

1. *Lamus*, the reputed ancestor of the family. See above *Carm. v.* 34.

5. *Ducis.* This is the reading authorised by MSS. *Ducit* is a correction very generally adopted, but not necessary, although plausible.

7. *Maricæ*, a nymph worshipped at Minturnæ, identified by some with Circe; the mother of Latinus, according to *Virg. Æn.* VII. 47.

9. *Late tyrannus.* ἐὐρυκρείων.

10. *Alga...inutili.* Cp. the proverbial phrases in *Sat.* II. v. 8; *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 42: also the description, *Hom. Il.* ι. 7.

12. *Aquæ...augur.* So below, *Carm.* III. XXVII. 10; and cp. *Virg. Georg.* I. 388,—'Cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce;' and *Lucret.* v. 1084.

13. *Annosa.* Cp. *Hes. Fr.* 106,—

ἐννέα τοι ζώει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κορώνη
ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων.

Add *Ovid, Am.* II. VI. 36,—'Cornix.....
'Illa quidem sæclis vix moritura novem.'

14. *Compone.* Not, perhaps, quite the same as 'super foco repone' in *C.* I. IX; but "collect for to-morrow's use."

ib. Genium...curabis. See Art. '*Genius*' in *Biogr. Dict.* The phrase may be compared with Persius v. 151,—'Indulge Genio, carpamus dulcia;' and with its opposite in *Plaut. Tric.* I. II. 81,—'Qui cum Geniis suis belligerant parcipromi.'

16. *Operum solutis*, "released from work," as on a holiday. On the subject of holiday exemptions for slaves, Cp. *Cic. Legg.* II. 29; *Tibull.* II. I. 5. [O.]

CARM. XVIII.—AD FAUNUM.

4. *Alumnis*, "the nurslings of the flock."

6. *Veneris sodali.* The cup is so called in accordance with the old verse, which joins Venus with Bacchus,—'Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus'; a proverb quoted in *Ter. Eun.* IV. v. 6; and *Cic. Nat. D.* II. 44; and generally expressed in *Eur. Bacch.* 773,—οἴνου δὲ μήκετ' ὄντος οὐκ ἔστιν Κύπρις.

11. *Festus*, rarely used of *persons*; but so 'festam plebem,' *Tac. Ann.* II. 69.

15. Cp. *Lucret.* v. 140,—

'Membra moventes
'Duriter et duro terram pede pellere matrem.'

16. *Ter pede.* 'Quod est *tripudiare*,' *Sch. Tripudium, i.e.* "a measured and religious dance," derived by *Cicero* (*Div.* II. 34) from *terripudium*, is perhaps more correctly deduced, with its kindred verb *tripudio*, from this phrase *ter pede.* Observe that an old collateral form of the verb is *tripodo.*

CARM. XIX.—AD TELEPHUM.

1. *Quantum distet, i.e.* in point of time. The meaning is,—"You are absorbed in "questions of ancient history and chronology, when you should be joining in "our arrangements for a party."

3. *Æaci*, father of Peleus and Telamon, king of Ægina (see the legend of its people, the Myrmidones, in *Ov. Met.* VII. 622—657), afterwards a judge in Hades. See *Carm.* II. XIII. 22.

4. *Sacro.* The Homeric epithet Ἴλιος ἱρή.

6. *Aquam temperet, i.e.* for the bath. *Cic. Fam.* IX. XVI. 9.

7. *Quota,* "at what hour?"

9. *Lunæ,* genitive case. So in Greek, *Call. Ep.* XXX. 1,—ἔγχει καὶ πάλιν εἰπὲ Διοκλέος. Compare above, *C.* III. VIII. 3.

10. *Auguris Murenæ. Carm.* II. X. is addressed to Murena, probably the same. This feast may be supposed to celebrate his election into the College of Augurs.

11. *Tribus aut novem. Cyathus* is used to express one-twelfth of the unit *sextarius* (as *uncia* of the *as*); therefore the proportion here proposed is equivalent to one-fourth, or three-fourths wine to three-fourths or one-fourth water.

ib. Commodis, "fully filled." So *Bent.* and *Orelli. Gesner* seems to explain it as "suited to each taste."

14. *Attonitus,* "in a fine frenzy." Cp. *insanire, v.* 18.

15. *Tris.....supra, i.e.* "more than three," according to the choice given in *v.* 11. But [O.] understands it as *tres supra novem, i.e.* 'duodecim, vel, quod idem est, merum nulla prorsus aqua dilutum,' *i.e.* "the poet will choose the nine cyathi, but not exceed them." This seems forced, and unsuited to the preceding context.

19. Cp. *Eurip Bacch.* 128,—Φρυγίων αὐλῶν πνεύματι; and the connection of αὐλῶν συρίγγων τε, in *Eurip. Troad.* 126.

20. *Pendet, i. e.* "hangs up untouched." πασσάλοφι κρέμασε, *Hom. Od. θ.* 67.

26. *Similem.....Vespero.* Diomed is compared to Sirius, in *Hom. Il. ε.* 5; Pallas to Lucifer, in *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 589; Jason to Sirius, in *Apoll. Rhod.* III. 936,—

ἅτε Σείριος ὠκεάνοιο
ὃς δή τοι καλὸς μὲν ἀρίζηλός τ' ἐσιδέσθαι
ἀντέλλει μήλοισι δ' ἐν ἄσπετον ἦκεν ὀϊζύν.

CARM. XX.—AD PYRRHUM.

2. *Leænæ, i.e.* the beauty who claims Nearchus as her lover. (For a serious *grande certamen* of the kind, Cp. *Soph. Trach.* 503, *sqq.*)

8. *Major an illi.* Orelli adopts the conjecture *illa,* taking *major* in the sense "victorious." The common reading seems genuine,—"Whether the lion's share (*i.e.* victory) falls to you or her." *Illi* is authorised by all MSS. The two oldest *Harl. MSS.* add the gloss *meretrici,* thus excluding the idea of an erratum.

11. *Arbiter.* Nearchus is the umpire as well as the prize of the contest. But cp. μόχθων βραβεύς, in *Eur. Hel.* 703.

14. 'Odoratis humeros perfusa capillis Mæonis,' *Ov. Fast.* II. 309. Cp. *Theocr.* V. 91.

15. *Nireus. Hom. Il. β.* 673.

ib. Aquosus. The Homeric πολυπίδαξ.

16. *Raptus, i. e.* Ganymede. Cp. *Hom. Il. υ.* 234.

CARM. XXI.—AD AMPHORAM.

1. *Manlio,* Lucius Manl. Torquatus, Cons. B.C. 65. See *Chronolog. Table.*

4. *Pia,* "gentle, kindly." It would be *impia,* if producing *querellas, rixas,* &c.

5. *Quocunque lectum nomine,* "gathered" (a term more proper for the grapes; here therefore="stored up") "to whatever end." Cp. *eo nomine,* "on that account;" *suo nomine,* "on his own account," *i.e.* personally. *Cæsar, B. G.* I. 18.

6. *Bono die. Ov. Fast.* I. 72.

7. *Descende.* The *apotheca,* where the *amphoræ* were kept, was in the upper story of the house.

ib. Corvino, Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus,—'diserti Messallæ,' *Ars Poet.* 371.

9. *Madet.* A convivial metaphor, applied to philosophic studies, borrowed from Horace by *Martial,* I. XL. 3; VII. LXIX. 2.

ib. Socraticis...sermonibus. A phrase borrowed by *Plin. Ep.* III. XII. 1.

11. *Prisci, i.e.* "the *elder* Cato." Some explain it as a synonym for *severi,* and suppose Cato Uticensis to be meant; to whom the allusion (if it were anything but a jest) would be more strictly applicable.

13. *Lene tormentum,* "a gentle force." γλυκεῖ' ἀνάγκα, *Bacchylides, Fr.* 27.

18. *Cornua,* the same, in metaphor, as *vires.* It is a frequent phrase in Scripture, and is found in *Ovid, A. A.* I. 239.

24. *Fugat.* Cp. *Eur. Ion,* 84,—ἄστρα δὲ φεύγει; and 1158,—ἕως διώκουσ' ἄστρα. So *Virg. Æn.* III. 521; *Ov. Am.* I. XIII. 28.

CARM. XXII.—AD DIANAM.

2. Gr. εἰλείθυια. The phrase is borrowed by *Ov. Am.* II. XIII. 18.

4. *Triformis. Virg. Æn.* IV. 511. *i.e.* worshipped as Luna, Diana, Hecate.

6. *Per exactos...annos.* So, 'pleno anno,' *Carm.* XVIII. 5. Cp. *Carm.* III. VIII. 9.

7. *Obliquum. Ov. Ep. Phædra Hipp.* 104,—'Obliquo dente timendus aper.' *Hom. Il. μ.* 148,—σύεσσιν.....δοχμώ τ' ἀΐσσοντε. *Odyss. τ.* 450,—Λικριφὶς ἀΐξας.

CARM. XXIII.—AD PHIDYLEN.

1. *Supinas...manus.* ὑπτιάσμασιν χερῶν, *Æsch. P. V.* 1026.

3. *Horna,* "the produce of the year."

4. *Avida porca. Ov. Fast.* I. 349. 7. *Robiginem. Ov. Fast.* IV. 911.

9. *Nam quæ, etc.* "You may sacrifice *(thure et fruge):* the costly victims fed upon Algidus, on the Alban pastures, are for the state *(pontifices)* to offer."

12. *Victima;* 18. *hostia.* Derived by Ovid from *vinco, hostis. Fast.* I. 335,—
'*Victima,* quæ dextra cecidit *victrice,* vocatur;
'*Hostibus* amotis *hostia* nomen habet.'

14. *Temptare...coronantem,* i.e. *temptare* (Cp. 'temptare precando,' in *Vg. Æn.* IV. 113) *et coronare.*

15. *Coronantem.* Cp. *Juv.* XII. 87,—'Graciles ubi parva coronas
'Accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.'

ib. Marino rore. 'Ros maris,' *Ov. A. A.* III. 690. See *Paley on Ov. F.* IV. 440.

17. *Immunis* (sc. *nova, vel necessitate offerendi*), "pure." Cp. 'Parva bonæ Cereri, sint modo casta, placent.' *Ov. Fast.* IV. 412. E contr.,—'Non bene cælestes impia dextra colit.' *Ov. Ep.* VII. 130. Cp. *Pers.* II. 73, *sqq.*, who bids the worshippers bring the blended offering of justice and faith, holy thoughts, and manly truth:

'Compositum jus fasque animo, sanctosque recessus
'Mentis, et incoctum generoso pectus honesto:
'Hæc cedo ut admoveam templis et farre litabo.'

18. *Non...blandior*, sc. *futura*. "If the votary's hands are clean, they propitiate the "gods with the humblest offering, and would not be more persuasive with the "costliest."

20. *Farre...mica. Ov. Fast.* I. 338; IV. 409,—'Farra Deæ micæque licet salientis honorem Detis.'

CARM. XXIV.

3. *Cæmentis*, "broken masses, rubble," from *cædo*. Cp. (both for meaning and phrase) *Carm.* III. I. 35.

4. *Terrenum...publicum.* This reading is due to Lachmann. He shows (on *Lucr.* I. 360) that the old Bland. MS. reads *publicum*, with the addition of *late patens* as a gloss. (I find it also in *Hl. E.*; and it is a variant in some MSS. for *proximum* in *v.* 47, a confusion probably arising out of its actual use here.)

Terrenum, a generic technical term for *land*, (and so used in *Liv.* XXIII. 19, 'herbidi terreni,') is a conjectural correction, necessary, if *publicum* is read. *Publicus* was the legal phrase for things (*naturali jure omnium communia*) free and common to all, and "of no private right;" and would, therefore, be fitly antithetical to *occupes*, "you seize or invade aggressively, usurpingly." While there are these positive arguments in favour of Lachmann's reading, there are the following objections to the old line: The order of words is awkward, so is the addition of the adj. *omne* (we might expect rather *Tyrrhenumque*). Further, though the two adjectives (*Tyrrhenum et Apulicum*), taken together in poetic hyperbole, stand for "the whole of the coast," it is obvious to remark that *Apulia*, whether coast or country, was never a favourite resort ('inanissima pars Italiæ,' *Cic. ad Att.* VIII. 3. Cp. *H. Epod.* III. 16; and *Sat.* I. v. 78). Nor again does this name ever occur for the *superum mare*. Again, the form *Apulicus* is never used, nor is there any instance of the *A* being shortened.

6. *Summis verticibus*, "on the topmost summits." The sense is,—"Vast as your "plans and works may be, there is a Destiny above all, from whose over-"whelming power you cannot be secure." [O.] says,—'Explica de verticibus, 'fastigiis, *ἀετώμασιν* ædium....'*Ανάγκη* clavos...in ædium culmine figit domino 'velut acclamans Hucusque nec ultra.' Somewhat analogous is the description of impending retribution in Æschylus, of an avenger whose crushing weight or force no roof can resist: *Suppl.* 647,—

πράκτορα...ὃν οὔ τις ἂν δόμος ἔχοι ἐπ'
ὀρόφων μιαίνοντα, βαρὺς δ' ἐφίζει.

Some, however, connect the phrase with the subsequent rather than the previous context, interpreting it of "the heights of pride and prosperity" (as *Jani* interprets,) or of "the owner;" as if for *vertice* in the sense of *capite*, with the plural for the singular, perhaps as being more comprehensive, and also avoiding any tautology with *caput* in *v.* 8. The first-mentioned way seems the safest; but if the last were sufficiently approved, the whole sentence, with its peculiar metaphor (*clavos*), and its indefinite equivocal expression (*verticibus*), might take its place beside Shakespeare's allegory (*Rich.* II. *Act* III. *Sc.* II.) of Death, who, seated

'Within the hollow crown ...
'Comes at the last, and with a little pin
'Bores through his castle walls.'

8. *Laqueis.* *Æsch. Ag.* 358,—ἦτ' ἐπὶ Τροίας πύργοις ἔβαλες
στεγανὸν δίκτυον, ὡς μήτε μέγαν
μήτ' οὖν νεάρῶν τιν' ὑπερτελέσαι
μέγα δουλείας
γάγγαμον ἄτης παναλώτου. Cp. *Prom. V.* 1078.

9. *Campestres...Scythæ.* Σκύθας...νομάδας οἱ πλεκτὰς στέγας
πεδάρσιοι ναίουσ' ἐπ' εὐκύκλοις ὄχοις. *Æsch. P. V.* 709.
With the eulogy here passed on them, compare Homer's epithet δικαιοτάτων, *Il. ν.* 6.

ib. Melius=felicius, rather than *rectius*, as in *Sat.* I. IV. 135.

12. *Immetata*, "held in common, unenclosed." Compare *Virg. Georg.* I. 126; *Ov. Met.* I. 135,—'Communemque prius ceu lumina solis et auras
'Cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor.'

14. Cp. Cæsar's account of the Suevi, *Bell. Gall.* IV. 1; and *Tac. Germ.* 26.

18. *Temperat*, "abstains from injuring." Comp. *(e contra) Ov. Met.* I. 147; *Virg. Georg.* II. 128.

19. *Dotata, etc.* Cp. *Mart. Ep.* VIII. XII; *Plaut. Asin.* I. I. 74,—'*Dote imperium vendidi.*' But the *locus classicus* on the subject is in *Aulul. Act.* III. *Sc.* V. *(vv.* 471–527) which Wagner looks on as the exposition of the reforming principles of Cato and his party.

21. *Dos...magna.* 'Why, then, mine honesty shall be my dower,' *Shakespeare, King Henry VI., Pt.* 3, *Act* III. *Sc.* II. Cp. *Plaut. Amphitr.* II. II. 207, *sq.*

22. *Alterius viri.* ἑπακτὸν ἄνδρα, *Soph. Aj.* 1296. ἑτέροις ἐπὶ λέκτροις, *Eur. Med.* 639.

24. *Et peccare, etc.* "the principle of looking on vice *(peccare)* as a thing to be rejected with abhorrence, or else *(aut)* recompensed by death." This is Gesner's interpretation, according to which *vv.* 21–24 form but one sentence and sentiment, and therefore *est* is not to be repeated; while *e* in *emori* may be understood as conveying an emphatic meaning of *utter, instant death*, as a privilege and relief under the shame of what is intolerable. If *est mori* is adopted, there must be a stop after *castitas*, and a break in the context; and the meaning will be "and sin is abhorred, or else the penalty is death;" *i.e.* the adulteress is put to death by her relatives. This is Orelli's method. The doubt about the reading and the variation in MSS. may have arisen from *ē* being often an abbreviation for *est*. Again, Sanadon believes that *est* is the interpolation of one who did not see that *v.* 24 might be referred back to the *est* in *v.* 21. And undoubtedly *emori* gives a more difficult, and perhaps poetical, construction, and therefore might invite alteration.
[O.] can hardly be said to determine the meaning of *emori* by his citations. In Cicero, *emori* seems to be a mere substitution for *mori*, on account of the metre: in Columella, *emori* is "to die away." The natural force of *e* in *emorior* would be either intensive, or denoting escape, *(i.e.* "to die outright, or to get away by death.") Compare *Plaut. Aulul.* IV. V. 1,—'Emortuom ego me mavelim leto malo.'

27. *Pater Urbium. Carm.* I. II. 50. An appeal to Augustus to check the license of the age, disregarding *(v.* 30) unpopularity.

28. *Subscribi.* Gr. ἀναγράφεσθαι εὐεργέτης, as in *Hdt.* VIII. 85.

32. Compare *Epist.* II. I. 14; *Ov. Am.* I. XV. 39. *Soph. Aj.* 962,—κεἰ βλέποντα μὴ
'πόθουν θανόντ' ἂν οἰμώξειαν. Cp. *Plaut. Capt.* I. II. 33, *sqq.*; and *Shakespeare, Much Ado.....Act* IV. *Sc.* I: 'For it so falls out
'That, what we have, we prize not to the worth
'Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
'Why then we rack the value; then we find
'The virtue, that possession would not show us,
'Whiles it was ours.....'

32. *Quærimus.* 'Quærere, ut ζητεῖν, desiderio persequi, *Mart.* V. x. 5.' [M.]

ib. *Invidi.* Cp. 'Etiam quos *invidia erga viventem* movebat,' *Tac. Ann.* II. 71. So *Corn. Nepos, in Dione,* X.

33. Cp. *Soph. Ajax,* 582,—
οὐ πρὸς ἰατροῦ σοφοῦ
θρηνεῖν ἐπῳδὰς πρὸς τομῶντι πήματι.

35. Cp. *Lucret.* V. 959. Cp. *Diodotus in Thuc.* III. XLV, on the folly of supposing τῆς ἀνθρωπείας φύσεως ὁρμωμένης προθύμως τι πρᾶξαι ἀποτροπήν τινα ἔχειν νόμων ἰσχύι.

37. The zones, torrid and frigid. *Carm.* I. XXII. 17. For the sentiment, compare (amongst many instances) *Epist.* I. I. 45.

41. *Vincunt.* 'Evincitque fretum,' *Ov. Met.* XV. 706.

42. *Opprobrium.* So *Sallust, Bell. Catil.* 12,—'Hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi cœpit.'

43. Cp. 'Et facere et pati fortia Romanum est,' *Liv.* II. 12. Comp. *Liv.* XXIII. 9.

46. *Ex. gr.* compare *Liv.* IV. 59 *(ad fin.)* 60.

47. Imitated by Lucian, *Timon,* LV; and partly in *Vitarum Auct.* IX.

49. S.S. 1 *Tim.* VI. 10.

54. *Equo...hærere.* This construction may be varied. Comp. 'hærere in eo,' *Cic. pro Deiot.* 10. With the reproach expressed, compare *C.* I. VIII. 5–8. Among Augustus' attempts to revive manly sports (Romana militia, *S.* II. II. 10) was the institution of a sort of tournament, 'ludus Trojæ.' See *Virgil, Æn.* V. 550—602.

59. *Quum...properet,* "while he will cheat even partner and friend, to amass money for his gambling heir."

62 *Properet,* "make gain *rapidly,*" *i.e.* dishonestly.

63. *Goldsmith's Traveller,*—'Hoards after hoards his rising raptures fill;
'Yet still he sighs, for hoards are wanting still.'

CARM. XXV.—AD BACCHUM.

For true lyrical spirit, this Ode is unrivalled. We may, perhaps, except the third of Book IV; but this is bolder and more passionate in character. Its structure is abrupt, consisting of short, rapid, nervous sentences; a thing to be considered, in determining the question disputed at *v.* 12. I have decided on retaining the punctuation of Gesner and the older editors, on poetic as well as grammatical grounds.

2. *Quæ nemora.* On the ellipse of '*in,*' in the first member of the sentence, see *Blomf. Call. H. in Ap.* 8. Bentley quotes *Virg. Æn.* VI. 692.

3. *Velox* answers to *rapis, v.* 1: so again *devio* in *v.* 12.

6. *Stellis inserere.* "To insert Cæsar among the stars," is "to celebrate his reception among....." The poet represents himself as doing that, the doing of which he celebrates. Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* VI. 62,—'Circumdat—erigit;' and *v.* 46,—'solatur.' Also *Ecl.* IX. 20.

ib. *Consilio,* "the court, or chosen counsellors" of Jove. *Concilio* would have a wider sense. See *Heyne on Virg. Geor.* I. 25.

8. *Non secus, etc.* The sense is,—"I am entranced as the Evias is entranced, "gazing over the wild waters and heights of Hebrus and Rhodope." But it may be doubted whether *in jugis* expresses place *(i.e.* of the Bacchanal standing "on the heights") or object, so as to depend on *stupet* (as in *Sat.* I. VI. 17.) The former construction seems preferable, as the *objects* are mentioned in *v.* 10; and it seems confirmed by Ovid's imitation, *Trist.* IV. I. 41,—

'Utque suum Bacchis non sentit saucia vulnus,
'Dum stupet Edonis exululata jugis;
'Sic ubi mota calent viridi mea pectora thyrso,
'Altior humano spiritus ille malo est.'

12. *Ut mihi, i.e.* "how enrapturing is the scene!" Orelli has taken away the stop after *Rhodopen*, and makes *ut* dependent upon *non secus*. Yet the construction, if allowed, is absolutely ἅπαξ λεγόμενον; no authority whatever has been adduced for it, and the analogies supposed to authorize it are defective. For instance, the fact that *ut* as well as *ac* is found after *perinde* and *pariter* is not sufficient: these words coincide nearly in meaning with *non secus;* but they do not coincide in construction, for they cannot take *quam* after them; nor could *non secus* be substituted for *pariter* in such passages as *Virg. Æn.* I. 714; II. 729. The proper word to compare with *secus* is *aliter*. Again, *Hor. Carm.* I. XVI. 7–9 is quoted as *æque ut*, but the quotation is inexact, for *ut* follows *sic* in *v.* 8. On the other hand, *non secus* may stand by itself, with the answering clause or participle suppressed; for it does so *C.* II. III. 2.

13. *Ripas.* Bentley *rivos*. Gesner quotes *Carm.* IV. II. 31, as showing that the authentic reading is equivalent to it in meaning. Others have read *rupes*. *Ripas* is more expressive of the poet's wanderings.

CARM. XXVI.—AD VENEREM.

2. *Militavi...bello*, as in *Ov. Am.* I. IX. 1; and *Ars Am.* II. 233,—'militiæ species amor est.'

3. *Nunc arma.* According to the practice of a soldier *(emeritus, i.e.)* who had served his time. See *Ov. Trist.* IV. VIII. 22. Cp. the gladiator in *E.* I. I. 4.

5. *Marinæ.* 'Venus orta mari,' *Ov. Ep.* XV. 203. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* IV. 62. Walckenaer *(lib.* XII. § 17) affirms that, among all the appellations of Venus,—'Celui de '*Marine* servait surtout à la caractériser comme déesse de la volupté.'

8. *Foribus minaces.* This epithet seems to suit *vectes* only: the introduction therefore of the word *arcus* is an instance of *zeugma*. Or, the mention of "doors" may imply that of door-keepers. Again, the *bow* is a weapon suited to Cupid's warriors. For the general idea, cp. *Theocr. Id.* II. 128.

9. *O quæ.* This Ode contains a sort of satire (as does the 11th Epode) on lovers' inconsistencies. He exemplifies his own description in *Sat.* II. III. 261,—'Hæret invisis foribus,' and *Sat.* II. VII. 91,—'Eripe turpi colla jugo; Liber, liber sum dic age; Non quis; urget enim,' *etc.*

10. *Memphin carentem.....nive, i. e.* "the glowing Memphis." The goddess is perhaps appealed to under these titles, as able to persuade by wealth, or to kindle by warmth.

CARM. XXVII.—AD GALATEAM.

1. *Parræ.* This name has been variously interpreted as "*the jay*," "*the lapwing*," "*the woodpecker;*" I believe it is "*the owl.*"

'*Parra* est rendu en italien par *parruzza*, qui en Lombard-Vénetien est l'effraie. Voyez *le Opere di Orazio de Fabrini, Venet.* 1669, *p.* 226.' This is Walckenaer's note, *vol.* II. *p.* 67.* Vanderburg was the first to maintain this interpretation. His arguments are clear and probable, (they may be seen at

* I have omitted two words in it, which seem to involve a mistake. The note runs thus,—'*est l'orfraie ou l'effraie;*' but the two birds ought not to be (as, I understand, they often are) confounded. The first is "*the osprey*," the latter "*the owl.*"

length in Bothe's edition.) He shows that not only in the Venetian dialect, but in the country language of the Campagna, *parra* has passed into the form *parruzza*, and signifies "*the common or barn owl.*" Pliny mentions the *parra* (N. H. XVIII. 69) without describing it; and appears to use *ananthe* (X. 45) as another name for it, which would probably indicate (see *Lidd. and Scott in v.* οἰνάνθη) its downy feathering. I find it asserted that *parra*, in the Linnæan classification, stands for "*lapwing;*" this is erroneous: *tringa* is "*the lapwing,*" *parra* the "*jacana*" (a tropical and non-European bird) in many points of habit and description corresponding to the other, and belonging to the same order, *viz.* the *Grallæ*, or Stilt-birds, but of a distinct family.

1. *Recinentis.* *Re* may have here the sense of repetition. As an epithet, it makes against the identification of *parra* with *picus*, which some incline to.

2. *Ducat,* "accompany." 3. *Rava,* "gray."

6. *Similis sagittæ,* "shooting across like an arrow." Æschylus, *Eum.* 181, goes so far conversely as to use πτηνὸν ὄφιν for "an arrow." (In S.S. *Genes.* XLIX. 17, we read,—'An adder in the path, that biteth the horse heels.' And the *Hebr.* in the margin is "arrow-snake.")

7. *Cui.* Some take this interrogatively; some read *cur*, with the stop after *auspex. Ego cui timebo...suscitabo,* "I will for my friend invoke good omens from the east."

> 'And bid the chanting raven rise
> 'When Phœbus gilds his orient skies,
> 'Ere speeds the shower-boding crow
> 'To lakes..... *Francis' Transl.*

11. *Oscinem,* "giving augury by note," as the *præpetes aves* by flight: *Ov. Fast.* I. 448. In the battle of Valerius and the Gaul *(Liv.* VII. 26,) the raven is *præpes.*

12. *Solis ab ortu.* This is used not of the time of prayer, but of the position of the devotee, who would look to the East for a favourable omen. That was the propitious quarter, observed alike in offering prayer or in expecting auguries. See *Virg. Æn.* XII. 172,—'Ad surgentem conversi lumina solem.' Hence with Roman augurs, (who, in consulting the aspect of the heavens, turned their faces southward, and consequently had the East on their left) the signs on the left hand were lucky. So in *Virg. Æn.* II. 693,—'intonuit lævum.' *Ovid, Trist.* I. IX. 49,—'tonitrusve sinistri.' See Cicero upon this subject, *de Div.* II. 39. But this technicality became the cause of much confusion in Latin usage; since, owing perhaps to natural associations of ideas, but mainly, it is said, to imitation of the Greeks (who in taking omens looked northward, and so had the East to their right,) *dexter* came to be used in a good sense, (*Virg. Æn.* II. 388; VIII. 302) *sinister* in a bad one *(V. Ecl.* IX. 15;) so *lævus* here, in *v.* 15. See *note in* [D.] *and Plaut. Aulul.* IV. III. 1, coll. VI. 3, and *Asin.* II. I. 12.

13. *Sis licet,* i. e. *licet per me,* "I pray you may be."

15. *Picus,* "the green woodpecker." 'Pici (Fr. *pivert)* Martis cognomine (Comp. *Ov. F.* III. 37) insignes, et magni in auspiciis,' *Plin.* XVIII. 20.

17. *Sed vides,* "but see, a more real danger than omens."

18. *Ego.....novi.* This emphatic expression seems to convey the idea of "I know by experience." Cp. the probable allusions to a shipwreck in *C.* II. XVII. 20; and *C.* III. IV. 28.

21. Cp. *Virg. Georg.* III. 513.

22. *Austri.* The distinctive epithet of *Auster* is *fulmine pollens*, in *Lucr.* V. 744; and so *nigerrimus*, in *Virg. Georg.* III. 278.

23. *Æquoris nigri.* πορφυρῆς ἁλός, *Simonid. Am. Fr.* I. 16.

25. *Sic et Europe, i. e.* "let Europa's rashness be a warning to you." *Europe.* Cp. *Ov. Am.* I. III. 23.

31. *Sublustri,* "with faint light;" a compound of the same root as *illustris, prælustris.*

33. *Centum...potentem oppidis.* Gr. ἑκατόμπολις, *Hom. Il.* β. 649; ἐννήκοντα πόληες, *Odyss.* τ. 174.

34. *Creten.* 'Est Gortynæ in insula Creta juxta fontem platanus, insignis utrius-'que linguæ monumentis, et numquam folia dimittens: statimque ei Græciæ 'fabulositas adfuit, Jovem sub ea cum Europa consedisse.' *Plin.* XII. 1.

Compare *Mosch. Idyll.* II. 144,—

οἴμοι ἐγὼ μέγα δή τι δυσάμμορος ἤ ῥά τε δῶμα
πατρὸς ἀποπρολιποῦσα καὶ ἑσπομένη βοὶ τῷδε
ξείνην ναυτιλίην ἐφέπω.

35. *Filiæ. Quære*—Dative or genitive? It *may* be taken as the latter,—"the name of daughter which I have forfeited;" but it is better to construe it as a dative, and take *nomen* in apposition with *Pater*,—"a name abandoned by your daughter," *i. e.* "which I have lost the right to use." So *Ov. Epist.* X. 69 (quoted among other instances by Bentley,)—

'Nam pater, et tellus justo regnata parenti,
'Prodita sunt facto *nomina cara* meo.'

37. *Levis una mors.* Compare *Eur. Heracl.* 959,—χρὴν γὰρ οὐχ ἅπαξ θνήσκειν.

41. *Porta...eburna.* See *Hom. Odyss.* τ. 562,—

δοιαὶ γάρ τε πύλαι ἀμένηνῶν εἰσὶν ὀνείρων·
αἱ μὲν γὰρ κεράεσσι τετεύχαται αἱ δ' ἐλέφαντι·
τῶν οἳ μέν κ' ἔλθωσι διὰ πριστοῦ ἐλέφαντος,
ὅι ῥ' ἐλεφαίρονται ἔπε' ἀκράαντα φέροντες·
οἱ δὲ διὰ ξεστῶν κεράων ἔλθωσι θύραζε,
οἵ ῥ' ἔτυμα κραίνουσι βροτῶν ὅτε κέν τις ἴδηται.

And compare *Virg. Æn.* VI. 894,—'Sunt geminæ somni portæ,' *etc.*

46. *Dedat.....enitar.* See on *Carm.* III. III. 8.

50. *Orcum moror.* Cp. the opposite phrase, *vitam moror, Virg. Æn.* XI. 177.

54. *Sucus,* "sap," *i. e.* freshness of beauty. 55. *Speciosa,* "in my bloom."

59. *Bene...secuta, i. e.* when it might have been left behind. The zone was given up by maidens upon their marriage. With this mention of the zone, Comp. *Æsch. Suppl.* 457–465,—ἔχω στρόβους ζώνας τε συλλαβὰς πέπλων

* * * * * *

ἐκ τῶνδ' ὅπως τάχιστ' ἀπάγξασθαι θεῶν.

60. *Lædere. Lædo* is properly "to dash, or break," a sense seen in the compounds *allido, illido,* &c.

For the methods of suicide proposed, Cp. *Ov. Ep.* II. 133—142.

62. *Procellæ, i. e.* "the air." So, 'tenues ventos,' *Ov. Ar. Am.* II. 86.

69. *Abstineto .....irarum.* 'Homericum est λῆγε χόλοιο.' [G.]

73. *Uxor...esse nescis,* "you know not how to be (*i. e.* how to behave as) the wife of Jovè." But it as well (especially in Horace, as an imitator of the Greek) to take it for *te esse uxorem,* "you know not that you are".....which is the construction in *Epist.* I. VII. 22; and Virgil's *sensit delapsus, Æn.* II. 377. The two constructions answer nearly to the Gr. οὐκ ἐπίστασαι εἶναι, and οὐκ ἐπίστασαι οὖσα.

74. Compare *Eurip. Ion,* 650,—παῦσαι λόγων τῶνδ', εὐτυχεῖν δ' ἐπίστασο. (The meaning may be disputed. Some refer εὐτυχεῖν to Creusa; in which case the likeness of the passages is merely verbal. I understand it, "Learn to acquiesce in your good fortune.")

75. *Tua...nomina.* See *Herod.* IV. 45. *Sectus orbis,* "the divided world," *i. e.* half the world. *Sallust, Jug.* XVII, speaks of the globe as divided into Europe and Asia. Orelli comp. *Soph. Trach.* 101,—διισσαῖσιν ἀπείροις κλιθείς.

76. Compare the consolation of Palinurus, *Virg. Æn.* VI. 383,—'Gaudet cognomine terra.'

CARM. XXVIII.—AD LYDEN.

1. *Die Neptuni, i. e.* decimo Calendas Sextiles, *July* 23.

3. *Lyde.* The name occurs before, *Carm.* XI. 7. *Strenua, i. e.* "quickly, without delay." ὀτρηρὴ ταμίη. *Hom. Il.* VI. 381.

4. *Adhibe vim, i. e.* "lay siege to."

5. *Inclinare.* 'In prosa orat. *se inclinare*, ut *Liv.* IX. 32,—'sol meridie se inclinavit.'' [O.] Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 280,—'devexo...Olympo.'

6. *Stet.* Cp. *Tibull.* I. IV. 27, (Lachmann's reading, see his *note, Lucr.* III. 1042),—
'At si tardueris errabis: transiet ætas
'Quam cito! non segnis stat remeatque dies.'
Cp. *Claudian, Epith. Hon.* XIV,—'Longique videntur
'Stare dies.'

8. *Bibuli Consulis.* Bibulus was Consul B.C. 59, with Julius Cæsar, a consulate characterized by the epigram *(Suet. J. C.* 20),—
'Non Bibulo quicquam nuper sed Cæsare factum est;
'Nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.'
(A jest of the same kind was passed on his ædileship six years before, *Ib.* 10.)

16. *Nox.* Orelli refers to *Pausan.* I. XL. 6, for mention of a Νυκτὸς μαντεῖον at Megara; also to *Carm.* III. XIX. 10. 'Nox et Venus' are joined together in *Carm.* III. XI. 50. Cp. *Carm.* I. IV. 5; and *Eur. Hippol.* 106,—νυκτὶ θαυμαστός. *(Class. Journ.* XXI. *p.* 252.)

ib. Nenia. This word is said by Cicero to be of Greek origin,—'Honoratorum 'virorum laudes in contione memorent, easque etiam cantu, ad tibicinem pro-'sequatur, cui nomen *neniæ*, quo vocabulo etiam Græcis cantus lugubres 'nominantur.' *De Legg.* II. 24. It is conjectured by Pott to be akin to νηνέω; if correctly, we may infer that the proper radical notion of it was not "mourning," as is commonly represented, but "accumulation, or repetition." And this notion is common to all its meanings, however varied or disconnected they seem. For "repetition" forms the character and essence, whether of a eulogy (as in *Cicero, l. c*) or of a lament or dirge (as in *Carm.* II. XX. 21,) or of pathos in poetry (as in *Carm.* II. I. 38,) or of a soothing evening lullaby (as here, according to Orelli's explanation, ('cantilena...ad somnum invitante,') or of a proverbial saying or 'old song,' (as in *E.* I. I. 63.)

CARM. XXIX.—AD MÆCENATEM.

4. *Balanus*, the *myrobalanus*, an Arabian nut, yielding an ointment. 'Glans Latinis, βάλανος Græcis.' [D.] Persius has an adj. formed from it, 'balanatum gausape,' ("a well-oiled beard") *S.* IV. 37.

6. *Æsula*, between Præneste and Tibur.

8. *Telegoni juga*, Tusculum, built by Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe. Cp. *Ov. Fast.* III. 92,—'Factaque Telegoni mœnia celsa manu.'

ib. Parricidæ. The cyclic legend related, that Telegonus, having set out in search of his father, was thrown upon the coast of Ithaca by storms, and, upon being attacked by Ulysses, slew him without knowing who he was. His spear is said to have been pointed with a fish-spine or prickle (a kind of weapon common at this day in the South Seas.)

10. *Molem*, Mæcenas' house, which was on the Esquiline: it was remarkable for a tower of unusual height; its commanding view is implied *v.* 7. Nero is said by Suetonius (*c.* 38) to have looked on the burning Rome '*e turri Mæcenatiana*.'

15. *Aulæis. Virg. Æn.* I. 697. *Ostro. Ib.* 700,—

'Cum venit aulæis jam se regina superbis
'Aurea composuit sponda.....
.....'stratoque super discumbitur ostro.'

16. *Explicuere*, "can smooth." Gr. *ἐκτάνυσαι,—οὐτε παρειάων ἐκτανύσεις ῥυτίδας· Lucil. Epigr. in Anth.* Cp. 'Exporge frontem, *Ter. Ad.* V. III. 53.

17. This argument for *summer* recreation is in *Alcæus, Fr.* 39. Cp. *Theogn.* 1039.

ib. Andromedæ. 'Nec stellatus Cepheus cum uxore, genero, filio traderetur, nisi cælestium divina cognitio nomen eorum ad errorem fabulæ traduxisset.' *Cic. Tusc. Q.* V. 8. The rising of these stars is in July.

18. *Ostendit. Virg. Geor.* IV. 232.

ib. Procyon. 'Ante Canem Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur.' *Cic. Nat. D.* II. 87.

21. Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* II. 8–10; *Pers. S.* III. 6; and *Georg.* IV. 402,—'Cum sitiunt herbæ et pecori jam gratior umbra est.'

26. Compare Œdipus, saying

ἡ δ' ἐμὴ
ψυχὴ πόλιν τε κἀμὲ καί σ' ὁμοῦ στένει. Soph. Œd. T. 62.

27. The sense of the stanza is—"You, at this period of relaxation, are unceasing in "your care for the public peace, and the foreign relations of the state. But "look not too forward; make sure of (*quod adest*) the present."

32. *Quod adest...componere. Cratinus, Fr. ap. Suidam,—ἄνδρας σοφοὺς ἐχρῆν τὸ παρὸν πρᾶγμ' εἰς δύναμιν θέσθαι καλῶς.*

33. *Fluminis ritu, &c.* See *Gray, Progress of Poesy, st.* 1, an imitation of this passage, applied to Music.

34. *Medio alveo...delabentis.* For *alveo* Orelli reads *æquore*. It is very difficult to decide which word has the best claim to be admitted into the text. The best MSS. are quoted for *alveo;* several have *æquore*, with *alveo* written over as a V. L.; others, *alveo* with *æquore* as a V. L. Orelli prefers *æquore* as the more difficult reading, involving a rarer usage, and therefore the less likely to have been accidentally introduced, and the more likely to have been explained; and he conceives *alveo* to be a gloss. To this it may be objected, that *alveo* is not a natural gloss for *æquore;* it is not synonymous with it. '*Alveus*' is "*the channel or bed of the river*," not the river itself. I can find but one passage where *alveus* exchanges its proper sense of *channel* for that of *stream*, viz. in *Q. Curt.* V. III. 2,—*clementiore alveo:* though I allow that, in the one other passage where the word occurs in Horace, 'Tusco denatat alveo,' *C.* III. VII. 28, the two meanings are combined, and *alveo* becomes poetically a substitute for *flumine* or *æquore*. (We may even add *Virg. G.* I. 203.) But, considering the extreme rarity of this usage, it is as likely that *æquore* might be added as a gloss to *alveo* (however incorrectly) as the contrary. I say incorrectly, for I conclude that *medio alveo* here means simply "*down the mid channel*," and admits of no such poetic enallage as 'Tusco alveo' does. Another supposition is perhaps admissible, viz. that the poet himself hesitated between the two words (there are two instances of such *curæ secundæ* in *Eurip. Medea*, 300 and 1314), between *æquore* as the more poetical, and *alveo* as the more correct phrase. In *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 86 and 96, which Orelli quotes in support of his reading, the context supplies a special ground for the adoption of *æquor*, which would not apply here. Tiber is there represented as calming his swelling tide, for Æneas' sake, to the stillness of a lake,—'In morem stagni placidæque paludis Sterneret æquor aquis,' and the boat glides on 'placido æquore.' No other substantive would so fitly express the waveless level of the stream.

Æquor is doubtless a "surface or level," whether of land or water. So *æquora ponti* and *campi*. So *æquore aperto* (without the addition of *campi*), *Virg. Æn.* XII. 333; XI. 599; and *aperta æquora*, *Geor.* III. 195; *Æn.* VII. 738. So *scindimus æquor*, the "surface of arable land," *Geor.* I. 50. So *æquor savi*, *Lucr.* III. 905; *speculorum æquor* ("a mirror,") *Lucr.* IV. 107. But neither by the predecessors nor by the imitators of Horace is the word used of a river. (I infer that it seemed to them to express properly *breadth* and *expanse*.) Bentley reads *alveo*, and quotes in support of it *Q. Curt.* V. IV. 8,—'Amnis presso in solum delabitur alveo,' (*i.e.* "glides down a deep indented channel") ; and *Ov. Am.* II. XIII. 9,—'Nilus lato delapsus in alveo.' *Medio alveo* occurs in *Ov. F.* V. 637. *Alveus* is a word in constant use with Virgil, as *Æn.* VII. 33, 436; and *Ovid*, as *Met.* I. 343,—'Plenos capit alveus amnes.' Cp. *Ib.* VIII. 558; *Am.* III. VI. 86. Among later editors, Dillenburger adheres to the old reading; also Keller.

36. For descriptions of inundations, see *Lucr.* I. 283, *sqq.*; and *Virg. Æn.* II. 305. For more references, see *Heyne's note* there.

41. Cp. Cowley, in his *Essay* '*Of Myself*,'—'Boldly say each night—
'To-morrow let my sun his beams display,
'Or in clouds hide them; I have lived to-day.'

42. So *Eur. Bacch.* 910,—τὸ δὲ κατ' ἦμαρ ὅτῳ βίοτος εὐδαίμων μακαρίζω.

ib. In diem, "at the close of every day;" not *vixi in diem*.

43. *Vixi.* Cp. *Martial, Ep.* V. LVIII,—
'Cras te victurum, cras dicis, Postume, semper:
'Dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit?
* * * * *
'Cras vives: hodie jam vivere, Postume, serum est;
'Ille sapit quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.'

46. So *Homer, Il.* I. 249,—οὐδέ τι μῆχος
ῥεχθέντος κακοῦ ἐστ' ἄκος εὑρεῖν. Cp. *Pind. Ol.* II. 15; *Theogn.* 583. So *Cicero, de Orat.* III. 4,—'Hæc jam neque in integro nobis esse possunt.' Cp. *Plaut. Aulul.* IV. X. 11,—'Factumst illud: fieri infectum non potest.' We may observe here the difference of the secondary meaning in *retro*, and the Gr. ὀπίσω. ὀπίσω is used only of *future* time, not of *past* time.

48. *Vexit.* This is usually understood as=*avexit*. Mr. Conington compares *Virg. G.* I. 461, and translates thus,—"What once the flying hour has brought."

49. *Fortuna, etc.* "Such a man *(potens sui)* is superior to and undismayed by Fortune."

50. *Ludum.* 'Quoties voluit Fortuna jocari,' *Juv.* III. 40.

53. *Celeres...pennas.* Comp. τοῦ μὲν (*sc.* πλούτου) ὠκεῖα πτέρυξ, *Eurip. Fr. Meleag.* 12; and *Eur. Elect.* 944, ἐξέπτατ' οἴκων, where the comparison is between ὄλβος and φύσις in the sense of "virtue," or "force of moral character." φύσις βέβαιος οὐ τὰ χρήματα, ἢ μὲν γὰρ ἀεὶ παραμένουσ' αἴρει κάρα.

55. Mr. Pitt's quotation of this stanza is well known. See his *Life by Lord Stanhope, vol.* I. *p.* 101. We may compare too Wolsey's Speech, *K. Henr. VIII. Act* III. *Sc.* II. .....'My robe,
'And my integrity to heaven, is all
'I now dare call my own.'

58. *Ad miseras preces decurrere. Herod.* I. 116,—καταβαίνειν ἐς λιτάς. *Virg. Æn.* V. 782. So *Ov. F.* III. 593. *Miseras.* So, 'votum miserabile,' *Juv.* III 276.

59. *Votis pacisci*, "to make a bargain in prayer with the gods." Cp. 'prece poscis emaci,' *Pers. Sat.* II. 3.

62. *Biremis præsidio scaphæ. Biremis* is here used, not of a *bireme* (*i.e.* "a ship with two banks of oars"), but of a two-oared boat, in which, if the ship is wrecked, the passenger may escape. The sense is—"Even in the wreck of my fortunes I shall be unhurt."

CARM. XXX.

1. *Exegi.* Cp. the finish of *Ovid's Metam,* xv. 871,—

> 'Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes,
> 'Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.
> 'Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus
> 'Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi;
> 'Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis
> 'Astra ferar, nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.'

Other passages of general resemblance may be seen in *Prop.* III. 1; *Martial,* VIII. III; X. II; and *Ov. Am.* I. XV, *ad fin.*

ib. Monumentum. Pindar has the same metaphor for poetry, *Nem.* IV. 81,—*στάλαν θέμεν Παρίου λίθου λευκοτέραν.* Compare *inf. C.* IV. II. 19.

ib. Ære=æreis statuis.

3. Cp. *Pind. Pyth.* VI. 10. *Impotens,* as *Gr.* ἀκρατής, "ungovernable." So the subst. *impotentia, Epod.* XVI. 62.

7. *Libitina,* the goddess of funerals; here, "death."

8. *Recens,* "freshly remembered."

ib. Dum...scandet, i.e. as long as the Capitol, and the solemn rites offered in it, continue. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IX. 448,—

> 'Dum domus Æneæ Capitoli immobile saxum
> 'Accolet.'

9. *Tacita Virgine,* the Vestal virgins.

10. *Dicar, qua violens...deduxisse, i.e.* it will be the boast of my countrymen (the Apulians), that I first adapted the poetry of Æolia (see *Carm.* I. I. 34) to Italian measures. Not that Apulia would be the chief scene of Horace's glory, but that he would be the first of that race or country so distinguished. 'Ibi natus qua Aufidus obstrepit' [O.]; or the clause(*v.* 10.)might even depend on *ex humili potens,* "raised to eminence from that rude or narrow vale——?" Bentley would understand *potens* of Daunus, who obtained the kingdom 'ex homine privato princeps, ex exule tyrannus.' But a description of Daunus is inappropriate in a mere reference to the country; nor, in such Odes as this, should the separate clauses be allowed to diverge needlessly from the main subject. *Potens* is an epithet of poets, in *C.* IV. VIII. 26.

11. *Daunus,* the ancient legendary king of Apulia.

16. *Volens.* 'Ex formula publica volens propitius,' *Gesn.* (as in *Liv.* VII. 26.)

Q. HORATI FLACCI CARMINA.

LIBER QUARTUS.

CARM. I.—AD VENEREM.

Suetonius (*in Vita Horatii*) asserts that the composition of this Fourth Book of Odes was due to the request of Augustus, who desired a poetic celebration of the triumphant career of the young Neros. Odes IV. and XIV. (each, it may be observed, followed by one in praise of Augustus himself) form the answer to the request, and the nucleus of the *whole book*.

3 *Bonæ*. Explained by Orelli from *Tibull*. II. IV. 45,—'Bona quæ nec avara'...

4. *Cinaræ*, a real person apparently, mentioned again *Carm*. IV. XIII. 21.

6. *Circa lustra decem*, "at 50 years old." *Carm*. II. IV. 24.

8. *Revocant=alio vocant*.

9. *Tempestivius*. Cp. '*rectius*,' *Carm*. III. XV. 8.

10. *Paulli...Maximi*. Paul. Fabius Max. was consul B. C. 11. It is conjectured that this was his son, and the same to whom many of Ovid's Epistles *ex Ponto* are addressed.

ib. Purpureis ales oloribus, "borne on your swan-drawn car." Cp. *Carm*. III. XXVIII. 15. For the meaning of *purpureus*, see *Conington's note on Æn*. VI. 641, where *lumine purpureo* appears to express λευκὴ αἴγλη.

12. *Jecur*. Gr. ἦπαρ, used synonymously for *the heart*, but especially when violences of passion, jealousies, and the like are intended. So in *C*. 1. XIII. 4; I. XXV. 15; *Sat*. I. IX. 56. So in *Juv*. I. 45. On the other hand, it may be conjectured that the description of Ἔρως δραπέτης in *Moschus*, ἐπὶ σπλάγχνοισι κάθηται, refers to his power over the softer feelings, according to our saying, that 'Pity is akin to love.' In *Æsch. Eum*. 859, σπλάγχνων νέων means "young hearts;" and so, "tender, untouched as yet by fierce and evil passions."

15. *Centum puer artium, i.e.* most accomplished. *Orelli* cp. *Cic. pro Rosc. Am*. 41,—'omnium artium puerulos;' and *Catul*. XII. 9.

17. *Quandoque*, for *quandocumque;* as below, *Carm*. II. 34. The sense is,—"When "you have gained him success against his wealthy rival, he will raise you a "statue and shrine."

20. *Ponet marmoream*. Cp. 'marmoreum fecimus,' *Virg. Ecl*. VII. 35.

ib. Citrea, "of citrus wood." The citrus was a scented wood, highly valued at Rome, used for costly furniture, tables, etc. Gr. θυΐα, or θύον (*Odyss*. ε. 60, where it is one of the odorous woods burnt in Calypso's grotto). ("Thyine wood" is mentioned in the *N. T., Revelation*, XVIII. 12.) It is sometimes confounded with the citron (*malus medica*), and with the cedar.

30. *Credula.* So *Milton, P. Reg.* II. 166,—'Draw out with credulous desire.'

35. *Decoro.* The last syllable is elided, as in *C.* III. XXIX. 35. It has been noticed that in this and the 3rd Ode of this book there is a *συνάφεια*, not observed in, the earlier books; and that the last syllable of the short lines is not common but long. This theory makes the elision more natural. *Lachmann* (on *Lucr.* IV. 98) lays it down as a rule, 'in quarto Carminum libro vocales longas non elidi.'

36. *Inter verba cadit. Virg. Æn.* IV. 76. *Sappho, Hymn* II. ver. 9,—*καμμὲν γλῶσσα ἔαγε.*

CARM. II.—AD IULUM ANTONIUM.

Iulus Antonius, son of the Triumvir and Fulvia, favoured and distinguished by Augustus; but put to death by him, B. C. 3. See *Merivale, Rom. Hist. vol.* IV. *ch.* XXXVII.

Iulus, himself an author, is supposed to have called on Horace for a Pindaric Ode in praise of Augustus. The poet excuses himself (as in *C.* I. VI.); but after characterising the poetry of Pindar, covertly passes on to sketch the eulogy desired.

1. *Pindarum quisquis*, "to emulate Pindar is to attempt to fly like Icarus, a "difficult and dangerous flight."

3. *Nititur. Ov. Pont.* II. VII. 27,—'Aves motis nitantur in aera pennis.'

5. *Velut amnis.* This metaphor is in Pindar himself, *Ol.* XI. 9; and is fully drawn out by Gray, as referred to on *C.* III. XXIX. 33.

ib. Imbres, etc. Hom. Il. Λ. 492,—

πλήθων πόταμος πεδίονδε κάτεισι
χειμάῤῥους κατ' ὄρεσφιν, ὀπαζόμενος Διὸς ὄμβρῳ.

7. *Quintil.* X. I. 61,—'Novem Lyricorum longe Pindarus princeps, spiritus 'magnificentia, sententiis, figuris, beatissima rerum verborumque copia, et 'velut quodam Eloquentiæ flumine; propter quæ Horatius eum merito credidit 'nemini imitabilem.'

ib. Profundo...ore. A phrase used with propriety both of a river (as in the metaphor) and of poets, as in *Ars Poet.* 323; *Ov. A. Am.* I. 206.

10. *Dithyrambos.* The dithyramb was properly the old Bacchic song.

Διωνύσου ἄνακτος καλὸν ἐξάρξαι μέλος
οἶδα διθύραμβον. Archil. Frag. 72.

Pind. Ol. XIII. 18,—*βοηλάτᾳ.....διθυράμβῳ.*

12. *Lege solutis*, "irregular, rhythmical rather than metrical." In *Ov. Trist.* IV. X. 24,—'verba soluta modis' means "*prose-writing.*" Cicero describes the 'oratio philosophorum' as 'nec vincta numeris, sed soluta liberius.' *Orat.* 60.

13. *Seu deos, etc.* Allusion is here made to the different classes of Pindar's poems. The *διθύραμβοι* are mentioned *v.* 10.

ib. Deos...canit refers to the *ὕμνοι* and *παιᾶνες*; *reges* to the *ἐγκώμια*; *vv.* 17–20, to the *ἐπινίκια*—the only works of his of which we have more than fragments; *v.* 21, to the *θρῆνοι.*

19. *Centum potiore signis.* Cp. the opening of the fifth Nemean Ode,—

οὐκ ἀνδριαντοποιός εἰμ'
ὥστ' ἐλινύσοντά μ' ἐργάζεσθαι ἀγάλματ'
ἐπ' αὐτᾶς βαθμίδος ἑσταότα.

Probably Horace means by *potiore*, that which will outlast statues. Pindar's contrast *(l. c.)* is between poetry, actively spreading fame by recitals and publication, and statues which cannot leave *(αὐτᾶς βαθμίδος*, "their actual base") the place where they are set up.

23. *Aureos, i. e.* his noble character; like Shakespeare's 'golden opinions,' *Macbeth, Act* I. *Sc.* VII.

25. *Multa,* "full and strong." The stanza is expressed in *Gray's Progress of Poesy,* III. 3,—

'O! Lyre divine, what daring spirit
'Wakes thee now? Though he inherit
'Nor the pride nor ample pinion
'That the Theban eagle bear,
'Sailing with supreme dominion
'Through the azure deep of air.'

ib. Cycnum. Cp. *Pope's Temple of Fame,*—

'Four swans sustain a car of silver bright,
'With heads advanced and pinions stretched for flight;
'Here.....Pindar rode.'

27. *Ego, apis.* Horace compares himself to the swan, in *Carm.* II. XX. 1–16. This humbler comparison is after *Lucret.* III. 11.

35. *Sacrum clivum,* a part of the *Via Sacra,* along which triumphal processions passed to the Capitol. (See more on *Epod.* VII. 7.)

36. *Sygambros,* on the Lower Rhine, between the Luppia fl. and Segus fl. (just below Bonn.) The Romans had suffered defeats from the tribes in that quarter; and Augustus spent two years in Gaul to secure the frontier. See *Chronol. Table,* B.C. 16–13.

37. Cp. *Ov. ex Ponto,* I. II. 100.

44. *Forum litibus orbum*=a *justitium.* Cp. *Cic. Legg.* II. XII. 29.

49. *Teque. Triumphus* is here personified and addressed. *Dum procedit,* "while Cæsar moves on in procession." Cp. *Ov. Trist.* IV. II. 47, *sqq. Tuque dum procedis* is another reading. It suits the context well; and a change of persons is avoided, Antony, the favourite of Augustus, is supposed to lead, or take a prominent part in the procession; and he is again addressed (*te decem*) in the following stanza. On the other hand (in preferring the reading of the text, and best MSS.) it appears that the abruptness in changing the address is not too great for lyric poetry; and though *Io Triumphe* sounds more naturally as an exclamation (Cp. *Ov. Am.* I. II. 34), yet *Triumphus* is similarly personified in *Epod.* IX. 21, and the stanza may be taken as in parenthesis, the regular structure of the Ode, as addressed to Antony, being returned to in *v.* 53.

57. *Fronte curvatos, i. e.* with its horns (*cornibus primis, Carm.* III. XIII. 4,) sprouting like the partial crescent of the moon when three days old, and with a white star on the forehead. Comp. *Moschus, Id.* II. 84–88, (in the story of Jupiter and Europa) :—

τοῦ δ' ἤτοι τὸ μὲν ἄλλο δέμας ξανθόχροον ἔσκε,
Κύκλος δ' ἀργύφεος μέσσῳ μάρμαιρε μετώπῳ
* * * * * *
ἴσαδ' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι κέρα ἀνέτελλε καρήνου,
Ἄντυγος ἡμιτόμου κεραῆς ἅτε κύκλα σελήνης.

CARM. III.—AD MELPOMENEN.

2. *Hesiod, Theog.* 81,—

ὄντινα τιμήσωσι Διὸς κοῦραι μεγάλοιο,
γεινόμενόν τ' ἐσίδωσι διοτρεφέων βασιλήων,
τῷ μὲν ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ γλυκερὴν χείουσιν ἐέρσην,
τοῦ δ' ἔπε' ἐκ στόματος ῥεῖ μείλιχα.

With the poets, *the look* implied *the favour* of the divinities.

3–10. There is a contrast not unlike this in *Ov. Fast.* II. 11–16.

4. *Clarabit*, an old and rare word.

17. *Aureæ. Pind. Pyth.* I. 1,—χρυσέα φόρμιγξ.

19. *Mutis.* Cp. *Ov. Met.* IV. 50,—'Verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora pisces.' So ἀναύδων ἰχθύων, *Soph. Fragm.* 700. *Lucr.* II. 342,—

'Mutæque natantes
'Squamigerum pecudes.'

20. *Cycni...sonum. Ov. Ep.* VII. 1; *Virg. Ecl.* IX. 29,—'Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cycni.' *Ib.* 36,—'Argutos...olores.'

22. *Monstror digito.* Cp. *Pers. Sat.* I. 28,—'At pulchrum est digito monstrari et dicier Hic est.' *Ovid, Am.* III. I. 19,—'Sæpe aliquis digito vatem designat euntem.'

24. *Spiro*, "that I have the spirit of poetry."

CARM. IV.—DRUSI LAUDES.

Drusus. Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus (but to be distinguished from the great Germanicus Cæsar, his son.) He was son of Livia Drusilla, step-son of Augustus, brother of the emperor Tiberius, father of the emperor Claudius. Ovid says of him, *Fast.* I. 597,—'Et mortem et nomen Druso Germania fecit.'

2. *Regnum in aves.* Comp. *Pind. Pyth.* I. 7,—αἰετὸς.....ἀρχὸς οἰωνῶν; and *Olymp.* XIII. 21.

4. *Ganymede.* See *Virg. Æn.* V. 252–7.

11. *Rel. dracones.* Compare *Æsch. Choeph.* 247,—αἰετοῦ...θανόντος ἐν πλεκταῖσι καὶ σπειράμασι δεινῆς ἐχίδνης.

13. *Capreæ*, "the roe-deer."

17. *Rætis=Ræticis*, Bentley's correction for *Ræti. Rætia*, in its widest sense, comprised *Vindelicia: Ræ. Propria*, or *Prima*, contained the E. of Switzerland and the Tyrol. The war celebrated in this Ode is related in *Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch.* XXXV. *vol.* IV. *p.* 202. He adds,—'It is impossible not to marvel 'at the extraordinary power of the Roman arms, which could thus, in a single 'campaign, storm, rifle, and dismantle the great central fortress of modern 'freedom.'

20. *Securi.* Hence Ovid's epithet of the Amazons,—'securigeras,' *Epist.* IV. 117. Comp. *ex Ponto*, III. I. 95,—'Non tibi Amazonia est pro me sumenda securis.' This weapon is identified with the σάγαρις in the *Phil. Mus. vol.* I. *p.* 115.

21. *Quærere distuli*, "I will not stop to inquire into the origin of their adopting "the battle-axe as their weapon of war." The excuse made for this somewhat awkward parenthesis is, 'ut loco de Vindelicis aliquantum immoraretur' [O.]; or, that it is a sarcastic allusion to some rival poem. 'Quid si mordet D. 'Marsi poema Amazonida? in quo nimis operosum fuisse auctorem colligas 'ex *Mart.* IV. 29.' [G.]

22. *Nec scire fas est omnia.* 'Scaliger comparari jussit *Pind. Nem.* V. 16.' [O.]

24. *Revictæ*, "conquered in their turn."

29. Comp. *Eurip. Alcmæ. Frag.* 7; *Pind. Pyth.* VIII. 44; and *Plato, Menex. c.* 5,—ἀγαθοὶ ἐγένοντο διὰ τὸ φῦναι ἐξ ἀγαθῶν.

33–36. The sense is—"Virtues, though inherited, must be fostered by moral cul-"ture: where that fails, the natural excellence is blemished and lost."

33. *Eur. Hec.* 600; and *Cic, Tusc. Qu.* II. 4.

38. *Metaurum flumen.* *Obs.* Metaurus declined adjectively; so 'flumen Rhenum,' *Ars Poet.* 18. The battle was fought B. C. 207. (Its importance is not overrated in this ode. See the striking account of it in *Arnold's Hist. ch.* XLVI.)

40. Cp. *Æsch. Pers.* 301,—λευκὸν ἦμαρ νυκτὸς ἐκ μελαγχίμου.

41. *Adorea,* "glory, victory;" from *ador,* "corn," an allowance of it being anciently a frequent reward of public merit; as *e. g.* in the story of Manlius, *Liv.* V. 47.

42. *Ut=ex quo.* Gr. ἐπεί. 43. *Tædas,* 'silvam piniferam,' *Orelli.*

43. *Flamma.* Cp. *Hom. Il. o.* 605,—Μαίνετο δ' ὡς ὅτ' Ἄρης ἐγχέσπαλος ἢ ὀλοὸν πῦρ
οὔρεσι μαίνηται βαθέης ἐν τάρφεσιν ὕλης.
And again, *v.* 490. So κελαινῇ λαίλαπι ἶσος, λ. 747. In ξ. 396, the *shout* of battle is compared to the *roar* of a forest conflagration.

44. *Equitavit,* (an instance of the figure *zeugma;*) Angl. "careered." Comp. *Eur. Phœn.* 211,—Ζεφύρου πνοαῖς ἱππεύσαντος. So *Virg. Æn.* II. 418.

45. *Secundis...laboribus, i. e.* "with constant success."

47. *Tumultu.* For the distinction between *tumultus* and *bellum,* see *Cic. Philipp.* VIII. 1.

48. *Rectos,* "upright;" literally, of the statues which had been thrown down; but metaphorically, "restored to their honours:" ἀνωρθωμένους. In *Soph. Œd. T.* 50, στάντες ἐς ὀρθὸν καὶ πεσόντες is the term for "in prosperity and adversity."

49. *Dixitque tandem. Liv.* XXVII. 54,—'Hannibal tanto simul publico familiarique 'ictus luctu agnoscere se fortunam Carthaginis fertur dixisse.'

52. Cp. *Vell. Pat.* II. 82,—'Hanc tamen Antonius fugam quia vivus exierat, vic-'toriam vocabat.'

54. *Virg. Æn.* III. 12,— 'Feror exsul in altum
'Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis Dis.'

57. *Ut ilex.* Pindar, *Pyth.* IV. 264, speaks of the nobles of the state, under the metaphor of the branches of the oak. The whole passage was perhaps in Horace's thoughts. Cp. the Boat-song in *Scott's Lady of the Lake,* II. 19,—
'Ours is no sapling.....
'Moored in the rifted rock,
'Proof to the tempest's shock,
'Firmer he roots him the ruder it blow.'
Compare *Liv.* VI. 1,—'Velut *ab stirpibus* lætius feraciusque renatæ urbis;' and XXIX. 3,—'Majorem semper frequentioremque pro tot cæsis exercitibus 'subolescentem.' See especially XXVI. 41, *ad fin.*

61. *Hydra,* the Lernæan Hydra. *Ov. Met.* IX. 69. τὴν ἀμφίκρανον καὶ παλιμβλαστῆ κύνα, *Eur. Herc. F.* 1274.

63. *Monstrum,* the dragon's teeth sown by Jason. *Ov. Metam.* VII. 122. *Submisere. Lucret.* I. 8.

64. *Echioniæ.* Echion was one of the σπαρτοί, or race of dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. *Ov. Met.* III. 126.

65. *Evenit.* The reading in Orelli here is *exiet,* a conjecture adopted with no MS. authority. And in confirmation of his reading, he quotes *exies* from Tertullian —a strange author to refer to in such a question. Bentley reads *proruit* and *gerit.* But the change of tense is not harsher than in *E.* I. X. 40,—*vehit* followed by *serviet;* or in *Juv.* XIV. 296,—'cadit.....premetur;' and it may probably be accounted for by observing that *merses* expresses a single immediate action; *luctere,* a progressive continuous conflict: to the former a present answers, as a future to the latter. *(Transiet* appears to be used by *Tibull.* I. IV. 27.) To the objection that *evenit* is rarely used, or less properly than *exit,* in the sense required, it may be replied, first, that Horace is noted for recurring to the primary radical meaning of words; secondly, that in one sense at least of *exeo, evenio* is its exact synonym. Compare 'exit locus' in *Virg. Æn.* V. 492, or 'sors exitura' in *C.* II. III. 37, with the common phrase 'provincia evenit,' *Livy,* XXVII. 22, 36.

66. Compare *Livy*, XXVII. 14,—'Seu vicit, ferociter instat victis; seu victus est, 'instaurat cum victoribus certamen.' *(Hannibal loq. de Marcello et Romanis.)*

76. *Expediunt.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* II. 632,—'Ducente Deo flammam inter et hostes 'Expedior...'

ib. Acuta belli. ὀξὺν Ἄρηα, *Hom.* Orelli assigns this last stanza to Hannibal, comparing the conclusion of *Pind. Ol.* IV. and *Nem.* I. Ritter (with Mr. Conington's approval) takes it as a recurrence to the subject, making Hannibal's speech end at *interempto*. Surely the first and usual interpretation (Orelli's) is more natural and more true. The prophetic compliment sounds better when put thus historically, and the structure of Lyric Poetry and Horatian usage argue still more for it. The comparison of such elaborate Odes as the 5th and 27th of the Third Book seem to prove, that Horace would not return to his subject after going off upon an illustrative history or example.

CARM. V.—AD AUGUSTUM.

1. *Divis...bonis*, i. e. *Diis propitiis nate.*

ib. Romulæ, as again in *Carm. Sæc.* 47, and *Virg. Æn.* VI. 877, for *Romuleæ*. Cp. the double forms *cærulus* and *cæruleus*, *punicus* (as *Epod.* IX. 27,) and *puniceus*, *faginus* and *fagineus*: or as *Metaurum* above, *Carm.* IV. 38; and so *Dardana arma*, *Virg. Æn.* II. 618; and below, *Carm.* VI. 7, *Dardanas turres.*

5. *Lucem.* Cp. *Eur. Herc. F.* 531; *Orest.* 243.

6. *Instar veris.* So *Theocritus*, *Id.* XIII. 45, of a Nymph,—ἔαρ θ' ὁρόωσα Νυχεία, *i. e.* "cheerful as the spring." Compare Shakespeare, in the opening lines of *Richard III.*

14. Compare *Apoll. R.* III. 994,—

μητέρες αἵ νύ ποτ' ἦδη
Ἡμέας ἠιόνεσσιν ἐφεζόμεναι γοάουσι.

15. *Desideriis icta.* *Æsch. Ag.* 1204,—ἱμέρῳ πεπληγμένος.

17. The benefits of Augustus' government are similarly described in *Vell. Pat.* II. 89. Compare also *Ov. Nux*, 143. Compare the picture of good government, *Hom. Od.* τ. 109–14,—ἐξ εὐηγεσίης, ἀρετῶσι δὲ λαοὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ.

19. *Pacatum*, *i. e.* "cleared of pirates."

23. *Catull.* LXI. 221,—'Sit suo similis patri
'Manlio, et facile insciis
'Noscitetur ab omnibus,
'Et pudicitiam suæ
'Matris indicet ore.'

Cp. *Hesiod*, ἐργ. καὶ ἡμ.,—τίκτουσιν δὲ γυναῖκες ἐοικότα τέκνα γονεῦσιν.

24. Compare *Soph. Electr.* 1505.

29. *Condit.* Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* IX. 52,—'Longos Cantando puerum memini me condere 'soles.' *Callim. Ep.* 2,—ἥλιον ἐν λέσχῃ κατεδύσαμεν.

31. *Alteris.* See *Virg. Æn.* I. 723, and *Heyne's note* ('*libatio* ad finem cenæ fiebat.')

32. *Adhibet. Virg. Æn.* V. 62; *Ov. Fast.* IV. 829,—'Quosque pium est adhibere Deos, advertite cuncti.'

33. Compare *Ov. Fast.* II. 633–8.

37. *Ferias*, "a time of rejoicing and security, such as we derive from your power." Comp. 'diu lætus intersis,' *Carm.* I. II. 45.

CARM. VI.—AD APOLLINEM.

1. *Dive.* The address is carried on to *v.* 25.

ib. Proles Niobea. See *Hom. Il.* ω. 602; *Ovid, Met.* VI. 148, *sqq.*

ib. Magnæ...linguæ. Gr. μεγάλης γλώσσης, *Soph. Antig.* 127.

2. *Tityos. Call. H. Dian.* 110,—Ἄρτεμι παρθενίη Τιτυοκτόνε. Cp. *Pind. Pyth.* IV. 90.

3. *Prope victor. Virg. Æn.* XII. 545,—'Priami regnorum eversor Achilles.'

4. *Achilles.* Cp. *Hom. Il.* χ. 359; *Virg. Æn.* VI. 57,—
'Phœbe graves Trojæ semper miserate labores,
'Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
'Corpus in Æacidæ.' Cp. also *Soph. Philoct.* 334.

7. *Tremenda cuspide,* "the spear that none else could wield." *Hom. Il.* τ, 388.

9. *Velut...pinus.* Compare *Hom. Il.* ν. 389.

11. *Procidit late.* κεῖτο μέγας μεγαλωστί, *Hom. Il.* π. 776. *Late.* So *Virg. Æn.* XII. 543,—'Oppetere, et late terram consternere tergo.'

14. *Male feriatos.* See the choruses in *Euripides, Hecub.* 905; *Troades,* 511.

17. *Captis.* The readings here are various, *captis, victor, raptor.* In some of the best MSS. the word is omitted. 'Merito colligas cum Bentleio, antiquitus 'jam excidisse vocabulum.....varieque esse suppletum.' [O.]

19. *Etiam latentem. Hom. Il.* ζ. 58.

21. *Veneris...adnuisset.* Comp. *Virg. Æn.* I. 257.

23. *Potiore...alite.* ἀρείονος ὄρνιχος, *Pind. Pyth.* VIII. 49.

25. *Doctor.* 'Veluti χοροδιδάσκαλος Musarum,' [O.] *Eurip. Med.* 426,—ἀγήτωρ μελέων.

ib. Fidicen. .....'Fide conspicuus Trojæ munitor.' *Ov. Epist.* V. 139.

28. *Agyieu, i. e.* "worshipped in the streets" (ἀγυιαῖς.) *Aristoph. Vesp.* 875,—ἀγυιεῦ τοὐμοῦ προθύρου προπύλαιε. *Æsch. Agam.* 1081,—ἀγυιάτης. See the account of the title in *Müller's Dorians, vol.* I. *p.* 321.

33. *Tutela,* "under the protection of Diana." Compare *Catull.* XXXIV. 1,—'Dianæ sumus in fide.'

35. *Lesbium...pedem, i. e.* the Sapphic metre.

36. *Pollicis ictum,* "the beat of my finger" (with which I shall give you the time, as leader of the band.)

38. *Noctilucam. Varro de Ling. Lat.* 68,—'Luna.....dicta Noctiluca in Palatio; 'nam ibi noctu lucet templum.' [O.]

39. *Prosperam frugum.* Cp. in a general way, 'Saltus reficit jam roscida Luna,' *Virg. G.* III. 337. Cp. *Catull.* XXXIV. 17.

ib. Celerem...volvere menses. Virg. G. I. 6,—'Lumina labentem cælo quæ ducitis annum.'

41. *Jam,* Gr. ἤδη, *i. e.* after marriage.

43. *Docilis* governs a genitive in *Sat.* II. II. 52.

CARM. VII.—AD TORQUATUM.

Torquatus, addressed again in *Epist.* I. V, is supposed to have been son or nephew of the consul *(Carm.* III. XXI. 1;) or, according to a probable conjecture, Caius Nonius Asprenas, who received the agnomen *Torquatus* from Augustus, as related in *Suet. Vit. Oct.* 43.

1. *Gramina.* See *Conington on Virg. Geor.* II. 332.

2. *Meleager,* CX. 4,—καὶ φύτα θηλήσαντα νέοις ἐκόμησε πετήλοις.

3. *Mutat terra vices.* See *Lucret.* V. 737–747.

5. Cp. *Milton, P. L.* IV. 267,—

'Airs, vernal airs,
'Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune
'The trembling leaves, while universal Pan,
'Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
'Led on the eternal spring.'

9. *Soph. Aj.* 670,—νιφοστιβεῖς χείμῶνες ἐκχωροῦσιν εὐκάρπῳ θέρει.

ib. Proterit. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* XII. 330,—'Agmina curru Proterit' (*i.e.* "tramples down in advancing.)"

13. *Reparant. Ov. Met.* I. 11.

14. Compare *Catull.* V. 4,—

'Soles occidere et redire possunt:
'Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
'Nox est perpetua una dormienda.'

Cp. also the famous αἲ αἲ ταὶ μαλαχαί, *Mosch. Id. de Bione,* 103; and (in Scripture) *Job,* XIV. 7—12, where observe, that the last verse corrects and completes the idea.

So too Sir W. Scott's famous Lament over Pitt and Fox, in the Introduction to *Marmion,* beginning

'To mute and to material things
'New life revolving summer brings, &c.

But the closest comparison with this Ode of Horace will be found in *Young's Night Thoughts,* N. 6, (with this difference between the ancient and the Christian poet, that the latter finds in his subject the proof of man's immortality):

'Look nature through, 'tis revolution all;
'All change, no death; day follows night, and night
'The dying day; stars rise, and set, and rise.
'Earth takes the example. See the Summer, gay
'With her green chaplets and ambrosial flowers,
'Droops into pallid Autumn: Winter gray,
'Horrid with frost and turbulent with storm,
'Blows Autumn and his golden fruits away,
'Then melts into the Spring: soft Spring, with breath
'Favonian, from warm chambers of the South
'Recalls the first. All, to reflourish, fades;
'As in a wheel all sinks, to reascend:
'Emblems of man, who passes, not expires.'

16. *Pulvis et umbra. Soph. El.* 1159,—σποδόν τε καὶ σκιὰν ἀνωφελῆ. *Ib.* 244,—γᾶ τε καὶ οὐδὲν ὤν. Add *Ov. Am.* III. IX. 59,—'nomen et umbra.'

17. Cp. *Eurip. Alc.* 784.

19. *Amico...animo.* This may be taken as in the ablative case, thus—"Your heir will squander all you give him in your liberality." But it seems more Horatian if interpreted as φίλον ἦτορ, φίλον κῆρ, and in the dative (so *amica mater*=φίλη μήτηρ, *Sat.* II. III. 57.), "All you give to your own enjoyment, "is so much saved from your heir's cupidity." Cp. ψυχᾷ δοῦναι, *Theocr.* XVI. 24.

21. *Splendida.* An epithet more proper of the court and tribunal, than of the judgment (*arbitria*) given.

.....Μίνωα ἴδον Διὸς ἀγλαὸν υἱὸν
Χρύσεον σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα θεμιστεύοντα νεκύσσι. *Hom. Od.* Λ. 567.

The choice of poetic figure, by which to enlarge the simple notion *cum semel occideris*, was probably suggested by Torquatus' own profession as an advocate (alluded to in *Ep.* I. v. 8, 9). Then *splendida* will mark the contrast between "the grand last doom" (as Mr. Conington translates,) and the common earthly law-courts and trials.

26. *Liberat Hippolytum.* According to a later, and Latin legend, Hippolytus was restored. *Virg. Æn.* VII. 765.

27. *Theseus...Pirithoo. Hom. Od.* λ. 631; *Ov. Trist.* I. v. 19; and *Virg. Æn.* VI. 617,—
'Sedet æternumque sedebit
'Infelix Theseus.'

CARM. VIII.—AD CENSORINUM.

Caius Marcius Censorinus, Cons. B. C. 8. Paterculus says of him, that he was born to do good, and win men's hearts by it,—'demerendis hominibus genitus,' II. 102.

1. *Donarem, &c.* Cp. *Ovid, ex Pont.* IV. VIII. 31, *sqq.* Gifts on particular and marked days, on birthdays, New Year's Day, (hence the allusion in *Tibull.* III. I. 1, *sq.*), or the Saturnalia, were customary at Rome; and they are to be reckoned (see *Paley's Introduction to Ovid's Fasti*) among the influences exercised upon modern society by Roman usage. The French have even derived their term for New Year's gifts, '*étrennes*,' from the Latin '*strenæ*;' for an account of which see the *Dict. Antiq. in voce*, (and see *Walckn. Hist. Horace*, XIV. § 8).

3. *Tripodas præmia.* Cp. *Hom. Il.* ψ. 259; *Virg. Æn.* V. 110.

5. *Artium, i.e.* "works of art." So 'Didymaonis artes,' *Virg. Æn.* V. 359.

6. *Parrhasius*, "of Ephesus." 'Primus symmetriam picturæ dedit.' *Plin. H. N.* XXXV. 36. See *Biogr. Dict.*

ib. Protulit. 'Bene de re nova et admiranda,' [G.] 'Exquisitum verbum tanquam inventor artis fuerit quam perfecisset. Eodem s. *Tibull.* x. 1.' [M.]

ib. Scopas, of Paros, architect and sculptor. His statue of Apollo (placed eventually by Augustus in the temple on the Palatine) is described very happily by *Propertius*, II. XXXI. 5. He was the artist engaged on the decoration of the Mausoleum, *i.e.* about 350, B. C.

10. *Deliciarum.* Cicero uses this word in the same sense, *Verr.* IV. 23; and 'hinc Seneca, *Hipp.* 210,—'*domos delicatas* talibus refertas vocat.' [M.]

12. *Pretium dicere*, "to assign the true value to; to appraise the gift."

13. *Notis*, i.e. "inscriptions." For the sentiment, cp. *Epist.* II. I. 248. Orelli supposes a reference here to the statues set up by Augustus in his forum, as a gallery of great men. Steiner conjectures that the subsequent ideas (*vv.* 15—17) are founded on some groups in statuary or painting, representing Scipio's conquests.

17. *Non incendia.* This, in its most natural sense, signifies the destruction of the city in the 3rd Punic war. By some it is understood of the burning of the camp, *Liv.* XXX. 5, or the fleet, *Liv.* XXX. 43,—so as to refer the whole subject to the elder Africanus. It might perhaps, as [M.] suggests, be taken for a metaphor corresponding to Virgil's 'tanti incendia belli,' *Æn.* I. 556. Bentley and others condemn the verse as spurious, on account of the apparent confusion between the two Scipios, also on account of the defect in cæsura. For another (a metrical) question, see the *Table of Metres, p.* XVII. *Preface.*

18. See *Liv.* XXX. 45,—'Africanum cognomen militaris prius favor an popularis 'aura celebraverit, an, sicuti Felicis Sullæ Magnique Pompeii patrum memoria, 'cœptum ab assentatione familiari sit, parum compertum habeo. Primus certe 'hic imperator nomine victæ ab se gentis est nobilitatus. Exemplo deinde 'hujus, nequaquam victoria pares, insignes imaginum titulos claraque cog- 'nomina familiæ fecere.' Ovid's list of *agnomina* (*Fast.* I. 593) is worth remembering.

20. *Calabræ Pierides.* 'Ennius...Calabris in montibus ortus,' *Ov. A. A.* III. 409.

21. Cp. *Pind. Ol.* XI. 91—94. So *Theocr.* XVI. 42, *sq.*

22. *Mercedem.* Cp. ὕμνον ἄποιν' ἀρετᾶς, *Pind. Pyth.* II. 14; and *Nem.* VII. 16.

25. *Ereptum...Æacum.* Orelli cp. in particular *Pind. Isth.* VII. 23.

27. *Divitibus.* Cp. *Epod.* XVI. 42. The μακάρων νῆσοι.

29. *Interest...epulis.* Cp. *Hom. Odyss.* λ. 601. *Ov. ex Pont.* IV. VIII. 55,—'Di quoque carminibus, si fas est dicere, fiunt.'

32. *Theocr.* XXII. 17; *Eur. Elect.* 990.

34. *Vota...ducit, i.e.* "is honoured as a divinity." Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* V. 80, 'damnabis votis.'

CARM. IX.—AD LOLLIUM.

Marcus Lollius, Cons. B. C. 21; legate in Gaul B. C. 16; where he suffered a defeat, classed with that of Varus by Tacitus, *Annal.* I. 10. See above on *C.* II. 36. The character drawn by Horace is hard to reconcile with other notices of him.

5. *Non, si priores.* Comp. *Cicer. Orat.* c. 2,—'Nam in poetis non Homero soli locus est,' &c.

8. *Stesichori.* Reputed the inventor of choral poetry. His proper name is said to have been Tisias. He was of Himera, and his statue there is mentioned by *Cicero in Verr.* II. II. 35. His palinode is alluded to in *Ep.* XVII. 44. Pliny (X. 29) has a story, that 'in ore Stesichori infantis luscinia cecinit.' Quintilian (X. I. 62) says of him,—'Stesichorum quam sit ingenio validus materiæ 'quoque ostendunt, maxima bella et clarissimos canentem duces, atque Epici 'carminis onera lyra sustinentem. Reddit enim personis in agendo simul et 'loquendo debitam dignitatem (*quo refertur vox 'graves,'* O.): ac si tenuisset 'modum videtur æmulari proximus Homerum potuisse.' On the meaning of his name, and the phrase ἱστάναι χορόν, see *Donaldson in Gk. Theatre, p.* 37.

ib. Graves, i.e. "epic in subject and character."

14. *Aurum...regalisque cultus.* Cp. *Eurip. Iphig. in Aulid.* 73; *Ov. Ep.* XIII. 57.

ib. Illitum. χρυσεοπηνήτων φαρέων, *Eur. Orest.* 840.

17. *Teucer.* ὃς ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν τοξοσύνῃ. *Hom. Il.* ν. 313.

ib. Cydonio, "Cretan." *Virg. Ecl.* X. 59.

18. For *direxit*, we ought perhaps to substitute *derexit.* See *Munro on Lucr.* VI. 823. *Derectos* is read in *Cic. de Senectute*, 59. Cp. *Tac. Ann.* II. 45. It is a frequent error in MSS. to substitute *i* for *e*; possibly owing to the Italian pronunciation: *e* for *i* is rarely found.

19. *Ingens Idomeneus.* ἐνὶ Κρήτεσσι, θεὸς ὣς ἔστηκε. *Hom. Il.* γ. 230:

23. Cp. *Andromache's Lament over Hector, Il.* ω. 729,—

ἦ γὰρ ὄλωλας ἐπίσκοπος ὅστε μιν αὐτὴν
ῥύσκευ, ἔχες δ' ἀλόχους κεδνὰς καὶ νήπια τέκνα.

27. Cp. *Theocr.* XVI. 48.

28. *Sacro.* *Ov. Am.* III. IX. 17,—'Sacri vates et Divum cura vocamur.'

29. *Pind. Nem.* VII. 12,—αἱ μεγάλαι γὰρ ἀλκαὶ
σκότον πολὺν ὕμνων ἔχοντι δεόμεναι.

39. *Consul;* 41. *judex;* 44. *victor.* The subject of this noble passage is *animus* (compare the stanza, *Carm.* III. II. 17–20.) "The soul has an independent "dignity, so long as, true in principle and judgment, it rejects corruption, "and bursts in a moral victory through the host of vices," αἵτινες στρατεύονται κατὰ τῆς ψυχῆς. *N. T.* 1 *Pet.* II. 11.
This figure is borrowed by Lucian *Vit. Auc.* 8,—στρατεύομαι ἐπὶ τὰς ἡδονάς. *Consul.....judex.* Bentley has accumulated instances where *animus* is thus personified, *e.g.* 'contemptor animus,' *Sal. B. Jug.* 64. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IX. 205. 'Victorem omnium voluptatum animum,' *Senec. ad Marc.* 23. So 'animus liberator, æstimator,' *etc.*

41. *Honestum...utili.* Gr. δίκη, κέρδος. See *Elmsl. not. on Eur. Med.* 87; and cp. *Cic. de Offic.* II. 3.

42. *Rejecit alto.* Cp. *Cic. de Off.* II. 11,—'animi despicientia.'

47. *Beati.* Cp. *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* V. 28, (where indeed the personification of *vita beata* in some degree parallels that of *animus* here.)

CARM. X.—AD LIGURINUM.

1. 'Idem argumentum tractavit Theognis, 1299, *sqq.*' [O.]

ib. Veneris muneribus. *Hom. Il.* γ. 54,—
τά τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης,
ἥ τε κόμη, τό τε εἶδος.

2. *Mart.* I. XXXII. 5,—'Teneri sordent lanugine vultus.'

4. *Puniceæ.* See *Lachm. ad Lucr.* II. 829.

5. *Ligurinum, i.e.* 'Ligurini faciem.' Another instance of the idiom noted *C.* II. VI. 14.

6. *Alterum.* So in *Theocr.* XX. 20, ἄλλος is used for ἀλλοῖος. ἐξαπίνας με θεὸς βροτὸν ἄλλον ἔτευξεν.

8, 9. This is taken from Terence, *Hecyr.* I. I. 17, (as quoted by the Scholiast.)

CARM. XI.—AD PHYLLIDEM.

2. *Albani.* The wine of Alba was reckoned among the best of the Italian wines.

4. *Vis*="abundance." So 'vim lacrimarum,' *Cic. Somn. Sc.*; 'vis auri argentique,' *Tusc. Q.* V. 32.

5. *Fulges.* 'Enallage Temporis, pro *fulgebis*.' [G.]

6. *Ridet.* So in *Gr.* γελάω, *Hom. Il.* τ. 362,—
γέλασσε δὲ πᾶσα περὶ χθὼν
χαλκοῦ ὑπὸ στεροπῆς.

7. *Immolato spargier.* *Ov. F.* II. 655,—'Spargitur et cæso communis Terminus agro.' *Spargier*, an old form of the infinitive, mostly confined to hexameter verse. So *Sat.* II. VIII. 67, 'torquerier;' *Epist.* II. I. 94, 'labier,'

11. *Rotantes.* Cp. *Lucr.* VI. 202.

12. *Vertice.* Is this to be explained of the smoke "*curling in eddies?*" or as= *summo tecto*, like *Sat.* I. V. 74?

15. *Mensem Veneris. Ov. Fast.* I. 39; IV. 13; where he proceeds (in *v.* 61, and *v.* 89) to give the Greek and Latin derivations (*ἀφρός* and *aperio*) for Aprilis. The *Idus Apriles* were the 13th of the month.

16. *Findit.* This word seems to contain an allusion to the origin and meaning of *Idus*, which is derived from the old Etruscan verb *iduare=dividere.*

17. Cp. *Juv.* XII. 1,—'Natali, Corvine, die mihi dulcior hæc lux.'

21. *Occupavit.* '*Occupat* qui aliis præripit.' [G.]

22. *Non tuæ sortis*, "one above you, out of your sphere;" as in *v.* 31, *disparem*, the opposite of *te digna* (*v.* 29.) Cp. *τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν* (="to match according to his state") *ἀριστεύει, κ. τ. λ., Æsch. P. V.* 890.
Pindar draws this as the moral from the legend of Tityus,—*τᾶν ἐν δυνατῷ φιλοτάτων ἐπιψαύειν. Pyth.* IV. 92. To these quotations add *Eur. Fr. Antiopa*, 18; and *Call. Ep.* 1.

25. *Ambustus. Ap. Rhod.* IV. 599,—*ἡμιδαὴς φαέθων.*

32. *Finis. Propert.* I. XII. 20.

CARM. XII.—AD VIRGILIUM.

Ad Virgilium. The general authority of critics is against identifying this Virgil with the poet. Bentley, indeed, in spite of his own chronology for this Book of Odes (which he dates as B. C. 17—15, *i.e.* three or five years after Virgil's death), seems to take the identification for granted. Mitscherlich and Dillenburger affirm it, and so does the Baron Walckenaer (*livr.* III. 26), who argues that *v.* 25, *studium lucri*, accords with the character of Virgil, as indicated by the property and wealth he left behind him; and thât the title 'ad Virgilium negotiatorem,' found in some MSS., might have been a jest upon some speculations in which at the time the poet had engaged. This supposition, however, is open to the objection that a *negotiator* signifies more properly a "banker," or "man of business," than one '*interessé dans quelque entreprise maritime.*' And upon the whole, Gesner, as quoted approvingly by Orelli, is right in saying that there is nothing in the Ode 'quod magis ad poetam quam ad quemvis alium Horatii sodalem pertineat.'

1. *Quæ mare temperant.* In Horace's age, no winter voyages were attempted. See *C.* I. IV. 2, and III. VII. 2.

2. *Animæ...Thraciæ*, "north winds," (a Greek idea, *Hom. Il.* ι. 5,—*βορέης καὶ ζέφυρος τώτε θρήκηθεν ἄητον*); the *ὀρνιθίαι*, which brought the birds of passage. Columella (in *Orelli, not.*) says 'per dies triginta esse solent, tum et hirundo advenit.' Comp. *v.* 5.

5. *Ityn. Hom. Od.* τ. 522,—*παῖδ' ὀλοφυρομένη Ἴτυλον φίλον.*

7. *Quod male.* "Because she bitterly avenged the tyrant's (*i.e.* Tereus') crime." The story is given in *Ov. Met.* VI. 424, *sq. Virg. Ecl.* VI. 78.

9. [M.] on *v.* 1, compares Meleager, 110,—
ἤδη δὲ πλώουσιν ἐπ' εὐρέα κύματα ναῦται
πνοιῇ ἀπημάντῳ ζεφύρου λίνα κολπώσαντες.
So with this line, cp. *sq.*,—*χαίρει καὶ σύριγγι νομεὺς ἐν ὄρεσσι λιγαίνων.*

11. E contr. *Theocr. Id.* I. 15.

16. *Merebere*, "you shall earn," (so below, *v.* 22, 'merce,') *i.e.* "you must contribute the nard, I the wine." Compare the invitation to Fabullus, in *Catull.* XIII.

17. *Onyx*, "a box."

18. *Sulpiciis...horreis*, "public wine-stores, or cellars." *Sulpiciis* might be a name denoting either contemporary or former owners. *Horreum*, as in *Carm.* III. XXVIII. 7.

22. *Merce*, Gr. *ἐράνῳ*. 23. *Immunem=asymbolum. Terent. Phorm.* II. II. 25.

26. *Ignium*, sc. *rogi*. 'Sic *Virg. Æn.* XI. 186; *Ov. F.* II. 559.' [O.]

CARM. XIII.—AD LYCEN.

6. *Virentis*, "blooming." Cp. 'viridi ab ævo,' *Ov. Trist.* IV. X. 17.

8. *ὃς ἐν μαλακαῖς παρειαῖς νεάνιδος ἐννυχεύεις. Soph. Antig.* 783.

13. *Coæ*. The island of Cos was famous for the manufacture of rich silken or gauze dresses. 'Conchylia Coa,' *Juv.* VIII. 101. *Tibull.* II. IV. 29,—

'Et Coa puellis
'Vestis, et e rubro lucida concha mari.'

15. *Condita...inclusit*. "Which Time has set down (or recorded) as past."

17. *Decens...motus*. 'Corporis decens et aptus motus, qui dicitur *εὐρυθμία*. *Quintil. Inst.* I. 16. Cp. *Tibull.* IV. II. 8. Compare generally the elaborate description of *Gray, Progress of Poesy*, I. 3,—

'Where'er she turns, the Graces homage pay;
'With arms sublime, that float upon the air,
'In gliding state she wins her easy way:
'O'er her warm cheek and rising bosom move
'The bloom of young Desire and purple light of Love.'

(Which verses, however, are a more direct imitation of Barton Booth, as shown in Mitford's note.)

21. *Notaque et*, "and well known also for."...

25. *Cornicis vetulæ*. *Carm.* III. XVII. 13, 'annosa.' The age of the crow was proverbial. Cp. *Juven.* X. 247; *Mart.* X. LXVII. 5; *Ov. Am.* II. VI. 36.

28. *Dilapsam*. Some copies read 'delapsam' wrongly. '*Dilabitur* quod dissipatur; *delabitur* quod decidit.' [*Bentley*.]

ib. Facem. Meleag. Ep. 49,—

πυραυγὴς
πρίν ποτε, νῦν δ' ἤδη δαλὸς Ἀπολλόδοτος.

CARM. XIV.—AD AUGUSTUM.

This ode corresponds with the Fourth, entitled *Drusi laudes*, and celebrates in a similar strain his elder brother (*Major Neronum, v.* 14) Tiberius.

4. *Titulos*; as *notis, Carm.* IV. VIII. 13. Cp. *Sat.* I. VI. 17; *Ov. F.* II. 15,—

'At tua prosequimur studioso pectore, Cæsar,
'Nomina, per titulos ingredimurque tuos.'

5. *Æternet*, "perpetuate." Orelli instances, as other old words preserved by Horace, *claro, Carm.* IV. III. 4; *indecoro*, IV. 36; *inimico*, XV. 20; *intaminatus*, III. II. 18.

ib. Qua sol. Virg. Æn. VII. 100.

ib. Habitabiles...oras. Gr. *τὴν οἰκουμένην*.

7 *Quem...didicere...quid...posses.* Greek construction, illustrated by Elmsley, on *Medea*, 440. This Græcism is very rare in Latin: it is involved in the construction of *v.* 15, 'Spectandus...quantis:' it occurs in *Liv.* II. 12,—'Semet ipse aperiret quis esset;' and in *Ter. Eunuch.* V. VIII. 5. Compare *Ars P.* 435.

10. *Genaunos.* This tribe is placed by Orelli in the Tyrolese Val di Non (N. of Lago di Garda). They are commonly marked farther west.

11. *Breunos*, near Brunecken and the Breuner Mountain, which probably owes its name to them. In the epithet *veloces*, Donaldson *(Varron. ch.* II. *p.* 84, *note)* discovers a correspondence and possible allusion to the name *Ras.* (See *note on S.* I. VI. 1.) Cp. what Grimm says, as cited by *Orelli on C.* IV. II. 36, in reference to the meaning of the name *Sygambri.*

13. *Plus vice simplici*, "with more than a single or mere requital;" *i.e.* with an overwhelming slaughter. Comp. *Liv.* IX, 3,—'*Multiplices* pœnas expetitas'; and XXII. 54. Cp. the Æschylean line, *Agam.* 537,—διπλᾶ δ' ἔτισαν Πριαμίδαι θαμάρτια.

18. *Devota.* 'Significare videtur Gallorum Soldurios.' [G.] (On this subject see *Cæsar, B. G.* III. 22,—'Devotis quos illi Soldurios appellant,' and *Long's note.*)

21. *Pleïadum*, 'Atlantides,' *Virg. Georg.* I. 221, sisters of the Hyades, changed into stars on the neck of Taurus. 'Septem dici sex tamen esse solent.' *Ov. Fast.* IV. 170. Orelli quotes a fragment of Mæro (the Byzantine poetess, fl. 300 B.C.); αἳ (*sc.* "the Pleiads") δή τοι θέρεος καὶ χείματος ἄγγελοί εἰσι.

22. *Scindente nubes, i.e.* in storms, as

'Tantus se nubibus imber
'Ruperat.' *Virg. Æn.* XI. 548.

23. *Frementem...equum.* Campbell,—

'Furious every charger neighed,
'To join the dreadful revelry.'

24. *Medios per ignes.* Bentley quotes *Silius*, XIV. 175,—

'Si tibi per medios ignes mediosque per enses
'Non dederit mea dextra viam.'

And XV. 40,—

'Virtus te sæva jubebit
'Per medias volitare acies mediosque per ignes.'

Also *Virg. Æn.* VII. 296,—'Medias acies mediosque per ignes Invenere viam;'—where, however, he observes that there is no metaphor, but an allusion to the burning of Troy. Here he conjectures *enses*, but the verses he quotes in support of it have little in common with this passage, and seem to overlook its lyric character. The Gr. διὰ πυρὸς ἰέναι is proverbial, for any danger. *Ignes* and *gladios* are joined together in *Ov. Met.* VIII. 76. πῦρ and φάσγανα, *Eur. Phœn.* 521.

25. *Tauriformis.* Gr. ταυρόμορφος, *Eur. Ion*, 1261. From the Homeric description of Scamander,—μεμυκὼς, ἠύτε ταῦρος, *Il.* φ. 237. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 77, 'corniger;' and *Georg.* IV. 371. So Milton's 'horned flood,' *P. L.* XI. 831.

29. *Claudius.* The full name was Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar.

31. *Metendo.* Cp. the simile, *Hom. Il.* λ. 67,—οἱ δ' ὥστ ἀμητῆρες, κ. τ. λ.; and (for the exact word-parallel) *Virg. Æn.* X. 513,—'Proxima quæque metit gladio.'

32. *Sine clade victor, i.e.* without loss. Livy's 'incruentus devicit,' IX. 17. *Hom. Il.* ρ. 364, ἀναιμωτί. E contr. 'cum clade,' *Liv.* IX. 19.

34. *Divos.* This is equivalent to *auspicia.* Originally the Roman commander-in-chief received them with his *imperium*, and battles were said to be fought 'ejus ductu et auspicio' (see *Liv.* III. 1, and XXIV. 8); hence, even in victories gained by his lieutenants, as the achievement was ascribed to the *auspicia*, the honour belonged to him. Under Augustus and his successors, the auspices belonged to the emperor. *Ov. Trist.* II. 174,—'Auspicium cui (*sc.* duci) das grande deosque tuos.' Suetonius (*Octav.* 21), enumerating the conquered countries, says,—'Domuit partim *ductu*, partim *auspiciis suis.*'

40. *Arrogavit*, "and has added a fresh glory to your past commands." '*Arrogare* antiquo et docto vocabuli usu pro *addere*. Cp. *Liv.* VII. 25, and *Epist.* II. 1. 35.' [*Jani.*]

44. *Dominæ*. *Ov. Fast.* IV. 831,—'Dominæque potentia terræ.'

45. *Ov. Am.* III. VI. 40.

47. *Beluosus*. The Homeric μεγακήτης. Some take it as corresponding to Juvenal's allusion, *S.* X. 14,—'Quanto delphinis balæna Britannica major.' But compare also *Tac. Ann.* II. 24,—'Quidam in Britanniam rapti et remissi...miracula 'narrabant vim turbinum et inauditas volucres, monstra maris ambiguas 'hominum et beluarum formas.'

CARM. XV.—AUGUSTI LAUDES.

1. *Phœbus volentem*. Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* VI. 3,—'Cum canerem reges,' *etc.*

2. *Increpuit lyra*, "checked me with his lyre." The same phrase occurs in the last line of *Ovid's Fasti*, expressing assent or approval. It seems to be one naturally applicable to a χοροδιδάσκαλος, who would interrupt (for correction or guidance) the musician, by striking notes on his own instrument.

3. *Ne parva, sq.* Cp. Pope's adaptation of this metaphor to poetic fame, *Essay on Man*, IV. 385,—

'Say shall my little bark attendant sail,
'Pursue the triumph and partake the gale?'

4. *Vela darem*. Used by Virgil with the same metaphor,—'Pelagoque volans da vela patenti.' *Georg.* II. 41.

8. *Postibus*. For the custom of suspending conquered spoils thus, see *Virg. Æn.* III. 287,—'Postibus adversis figo;' and VII. 183.

9. *Janum Quirini, i. e.* "closed the war-gate of Quirinus," (the tutelar deity.) This has been altered by editors to *Janum Quirinum*, as the appellation more usual in invoking *Janus;* but there is no MS. authority for the change, nor was Horace tied to that form in mentioning, not the god, but his temple, especially if (as Bentley suggests) *Quirinus* in the common formula was used adjectively. *Quirinus* was the name under which Romulus was worshipped, (*Ov. Fast.* II. 475) and is a name assigned to Augustus in *Virg. Georg.* III. 27.

ib. Clausit. Compare *Ov. Fast.* I. 121.

10. *Evaganti*. Used actively, with acc. case. The same force of *ex* in compounds is seen in *exeo, evado, excedo, erepo*. Still these verbs, though transitive, are not used in the passive voice.

12. *Veteres...artes*. 'Vetuste pro *antiquos mores*, vel *virtutes*, Græcis ἀρετάς.' [G.] Compare *Virg. Æn.* VI. 852,—

'Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
'Hæ tibi erunt artes.'

Cp. too *Ov. Fast.* II. 508,—'Et patrias artes militiamque colant.'

14. *Imperi...majestas*. *Cic. pro Rab.* 7; *de Orat.* II. 39; *Quintil.* VII. III. 35.

15. *Ortus*. Many editions read *ortum* here, with some MS. authority, but entirely against the usage of the best Latin authors: for, with the exception of the phrase *ab ortu, (e. g.* in *Carm.* III. XXVII. 12) the plural is regularly used as a general term of description, where the meaning is not restricted. (We may observe a parallel in the Gr. ἀντολαί.) Thus *Virg. Æn.* VI. 255,—'Sub lumina solis et ortus.' *Georg.* III. 277,—'Non, Eure, tuos neque solis ad ortus.' *Æn.* IV. 118,—'Ubi primos crastinus ortus Extulerit Titan.' Comp. *Georg.* IV. 544. In *Ov. Met.* XIV. 386, the substitution of *ortum* for *ortus* seems due, as here, to

the desire for a supposed euphony. But where the meaning is not local nor general, but limited,—as in *Carm.* IV. II. 58,—'tertium Lunæ ortum' (=the third *phase*, or *quarter* of the moon), or *Virg. Georg.* I. 432,—'ortu quarto;' or *Georg.* I. 441,—'nascentem ortum,'—the singular is, and must be, used.

16. *Tibull.* II. V. 57,—

'Roma, tuum nomen terris fatale regendis,

. . . . .

'Quaque patent ortus (cp. *preceding note)* et qua fluitantibus undis
'Solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos.'

Add also, *Ov. F.* II. 136,—'Hoc duce Romanum est solis utrumque latus.'

18. *Exiget.* Used in the same sense as *exactos*, *Carm.* II. XIII. 31. '*Eximere* (which is the word read here in many MSS.) 'de re molesta plerumque dicitur 'ut *eximere curam, metum, spinas,* atque alia ejusmodi.' [*Bentley.*]

19. *Quæ procudit enses.* Gr. φασγανουργός, *Æsch. Cho.* 647.

22. *Edicta.* So, above, the unconquered were called *legis expertes Latinæ*, *Carm.* IV. XIV. 7.

23. *Seres.* 'Nota Serum legatio Augusti amicitiam petere jussa. Vide *Propert.* III. IV. 5.' [M.]

28. Cp. 'Ante Jovem supplex per vota precatus,' *Virg. Æn.* IX. 624.

29. *Virtute functos*, "who have done their duty," "our renowned chiefs." Commentators quote *Cic. Tusc.* I. XLV. 109,—'Nemo parum diu vixit qui virtutis 'perfectæ perfecto functus est munere;' *i. e.* "he liveth long, who liveth well."

ib. More patrum. Cp. *Cic. Tusc.* I. 2,—'Canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum 'virtutibus.'

30. *Lydis tibiis. Tibia* (αὐλός) generally translated "flute," but when enlarged and ornamented, ('orichalco vincta tubæque æmula,' *Ars P.* 202,) more like our flageolet, or even clarionet. For the *tibiæ*, or double flutes, see on *Epod.* IX. 5. *Lydis* is probably a mere poetical epithet, as *Berecyntiæ* in *Carm.* IV. I. 22; yet see what is said of the Lydian mode in the *Dictionary of Antiq.* (Art. '*Tibia,*') *p.* 969.

32. *Progeniem, i. e.* "Æneas, our great ancestor." Compare *inf.* the title given to Augustus in *Carm. Sæc.* 50.

CARMEN SÆCULARE,

PRO INCOLUMITATE IMPERI.

An Ode accompanying the performance of the *Ludi Sæculares.* (See an account of them in *Merivale, Hist. chap.* XXXV.) They were celebrated by Augustus B. C. 17. Jani (in his argument to *Carm.* IV. VI.) characterises that Ode as a first attempt or preface to this,—'Sæculari carmini privatim præludit poeta, et quasi præfatur.' The *sæculum* is marked in *v.* 21, as a period of 110 years. With this invocation may, in some measure, be compared the Odes addressed to the deities in *Æsch. Suppl.* 625, *sqq.* and *Soph. Œd. Tyr.* 151. Refer also to *Carm.* I. XXI., and *Catullus*, XXXIV.

2. Comp. 'Astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos,' *Virg. Æn.* IX. 405. So too 'Vos, O clarissima mundi Lumina,' *sq. Georg.* I. 5.

6. *Virgines.....puerosque.* Twenty-seven in number of each, according to *Livy*, XXVII. 37, and XXXI. 12. [O.]

8. *Dicere.* This rare construction (an infinitive after *moneo*, when meaning *to bid*, or *recommend)* is found in *Virg. Georg.* I. 457,—'Ire, neque ab terra 'moneat convellere funem.' Where, see *Forbiger.* It is observed that *moneo* is specially used of oracular or Divine commands, as in *Tib.* I. VI. 50, and III. IV. 5.

13. *Aperire,* "to aid the timely birth." Cp. ἃ μὲν *(sc.* Ἄρτεμις) ἔλυσεν ἐμῶν ὠδῖνα μολοῦσα. *Antip. Ep. in Gr. Anthology.*

15. *Sive tu, etc.* Compare Ζεὺς εἴτ' Ἀΐδης ὀνομαζόμενος στέργεις, *Eur. Fr. Inc.* 103. *Catull.* XXXIV. 21,—'Sis quocumque placet tibi
'Sancta nomine.'
Compare *Plato, Cratyl. p.* 400, § 38, *ad fin.* ὥσπερ ἐν ταῖς εὐχαῖς, κ. τ. λ. Cp. *Æsch. Agam.* 160,—Ζεύς, ὅστις ποτ' ἐστὶν, εἰ τόδ' αὐτῷ φίλον κεκλημένῳ.....

16. *Genitalis.* Ἄρτεμις Λοχεία.

17. *Producas, i. e.* "bring to maturity." Diana is called ἐξ ἀρχῆς κουροτρόφος in *Hes. Theog.* 452. The same office belonged equally to Phœbus : see *Hom. Od.* τ. 86, and the Scholiast there. So (in the epigram quoted on *v.* 13,) Φοῖβος δ' εἰς ἥβαν ἄρσενας ἠγάγετο.

18. *Decreta,* the Lex Julia, *de Maritandis Ordinibus,* a law for the regulation of marriages, and the promotion of them. Degrading marriages were made illegal, and the illegality was a bar to receiving legacies : penalties were imposed on celibacy. This law appears to have passed B. C. 18 : in A.D. 9 it was amended and added to, in the consulship of M. Papius Mutilus and L. Poppæus Secundus ; after which time the title of the law is given commonly as Lex Julia et Papia Poppæa.

22. *Orbis,* "cycle."

23. *Ter die, i.e.* "for three days and nights celebrated by multitudes."

25. *Veraces.* An allusion to the oracles of the Sibylline books. *Catull.* LXIV. 307,—'Veridicos Parcæ cœperunt edere cantus.'

26. *Quod semel dictum est.* The proper notion of *fatum, i.e.* "a thing decreed." 'Fata sunt quæ divi fantur.' *Serv. on Æn.* II. 777.

ib. *Stabilisque...terminus, i.e.* "which the determinate issue of events keeps up," (*i.e.* carries out to completion.) Cp. 'Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcæ,' *Virg. Ecl.* IV. 47.

ib. *Terminus,* "a bound, or limitation;" hence, "a final decision, not to be overstepped." So τέρμα, *Eur. Suppl.* 617,—ἁπάντων τέρμ' ἔχοντες αὐτοί (*sc.* θεοί). Cp. *Lucret.* I. 78; *Virg. Æn.* IV. 614,—'terminus hæret.'

29, *sq.* *Æsch. Suppl.* 689.

30. Imitated by *Tibull.* I. I. 15,—'Flava Ceres tibi sit nostro de rure corona Spicea.'

37. *Vestrum est opus, i.e.* founded under your auspices and your direction. Cp. *jussa, v.* 39; and, with that, *Virg. Æn.* IV. 345.

41. *Sine fraude.* So *Carm* II. XIX. 20.

46. *Senectuti placidæ.* 'Placida egregie dicitur senectus, quæ sibi *placet*, prorsus 'contenta est vita et ante acta et ea quæ etiamnunc ipsi concessa est.' [*Orelli.*] I transcribe the note, partly as indicating the emphatic force of the epithets here used, partly as coinciding remarkably with the well-known lines of *The Christian Year,*—

'Such calm old age as conscience pure
'And self-commanding hearts ensure.'

49—51. *Quique...imperet* is the reading of many MSS. and Editions; but it is, perhaps, only a mistaken correction of the more difficult reading of the text. It is certainly less suitable to the context. *Imperet,* however, need not have the emphatic meaning '*dominetur toti terrarum orbi*;' it will be simply poetical for 'sit,'—"Let him reign(=be) ever victorious." (See on *Sat.* II. II. 32.)

49. *Veneratur. Veneror* is here used with the sense and construction of *precor,* governing a double accusative. Cp. *Sat.* II. VI. 8; and *Cic. ad Fam.* VI. 7,—'Qui multa deos venerati sunt contra ejus salutem.' Cp. *Virg. Æn.* III. 34—36.

51. *Bellante prior. Virg. Æn.* VI. 854.

52. *Lenis.* Cp. *Ov. Trist.* V. II. 36,—'Sæpe suo victor lenis in hoste fuit.'

54. *Albanas,* "Roman," alluding to the colonisation from Alba.

ib. *Secures, i.e.* the civil administration, as distinct from the military power alluded to in the preceding verse.

55. Cp. *Suet. Aug.* 21—'Quæ virtutis moderationisque fama Indos etiam et Scythas, 'auditu modo cognitos, pellexit ad amicitiam suam populique R. ultro per 'legatos petendam.' To the same effect [O.] quotes the *Monumentum Ancyranum.*

61. *Fulgente decorus arcu.* Cp. ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, *Hom. Il.* β. 766. On *fulgente,* see *Paley's note on Eur. Ion,* 285,—Πύθιος ἀστραπαί τε Πύθιαι.

63. Cp. *Ov. Met.* I. 521, 'opifer.'

67. *Lustrum* may be an allusion to the recent extension of Augustus' προστασία. In the year preceding these Secular Games, he had received the empire for five years. See *Clinton, F. H.* (B.C. 18), and the historic passages quoted. Accordingly, the critics understand *lustrum* literally; *(proprie non, infinite,* O.) Fea agrees with Orelli, in making *felix* agree with *lustrum.* But the flow of verse and the position of the word attach it more naturally to *Latium,* and the combination of *felix* and *alterum,* in agreement with one noun, is unusual and harsh.

69. *Aventinum.* Diana had a temple there.

70. *Quindecim viri,* the custodiers of the Sibylline books. See *Dict. of Antiquities, p.* 316, Art. '*Decemviri Sacris Faciundis.*'

Q. HORATI FLACCI EPODON LIBER.

CARM. I.—AD MÆCENATEM.

It is commonly believed that this Epode was written at the time, and in anticipation, of the projected expedition and contest which culminated in the battle of Actium. But there is nothing to prove this. All that can be gathered from the Epode itself is, that an armament was preparing, that Mæcenas was to take part in it, and the poet to accompany him. Now the evidence is pretty clear that Mæcenas was not at Actium. On the other hand, it is equally clear that he did go on the Sicilian expedition against Sextus Pompeius in B. C. 36; and while one author (Appian, v. 99) speaks of the Liburnian galleys engaged in it, Dion speaks of the height and solidity of Octavian's ships (a description illustrating 'alta navium propugnacula.') Further, the phrase 'ibis inter' expresses much more naturally accompaniment than attack. Finally, it is at least probable that the verse, *C.* III. iv. 26, contains an allusion to the remarkable storm which overtook the fleet off Cape Palinurus. (See these arguments in detail in *Mr. Dyer's Essay in the Classical Museum, vol.* II. *p.* 199, *sqq.* See also *Merivale's note, vol.* III. *ch.* XXVII. *p.* 272.)

1. *Alta...propugnacula.* The ships in Antony's fleet were of unusual height and size, having as many as 10 banks of oars (δεκήρεις, *Plutarch's Life of Antony*). *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 692, compares them to floating islands: 'Cycladas aut montes,' &c.

5. *Vita si.* This seems to be a blending of the two constructions 'si superstes mihi eris,' and 'te superstite.' *Vita sit* is found in several good copies, and is not unlikely to be the true reading. Yet the context *si contra* favours the common one.

7. *Persequemur otium.* A phrase used by Cicero, *de Off.* III. 1.

13. *Sinum.* Cp. 'Extremi sinus orbis,' *Virg. Geor.* II. 123.

16. Gr. ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἄναλκις, *Hom. Il.* β. 201.

18. Cp. *Ovid, Ep.* XIX. 110,—'Cogit et absentes plura timere locus.'

19. *Ut...avis serpentium.* *Æsch. Sept. c. Th.* 291,—δράκοντας ὥς τις τέκνων ὑπερδέδοικεν...πελειάς.

21. *Non, ut adsit.* *Hom. Il.* λ. 116,—Ἡ δ' *(sc.* ἔλαφος*)* εἴπερ τε τύχῃσι μάλα σχεδὸν, οὐ δύναταί σφι χραισμεῖν.

23. *Militabitur bellum.* 'Eleganter et nove dictum,' *Schol.* With this construction may be compared that of 'res certabitur' in *Sat.* II. v. 27. *Milito* is properly an intransitive verb, as in *C.* III. xxvi. 2.

25. Propertius (IV. i. 129) expresses wealth in much the same way,—'Tua cum multi versarent rura juvenci.'

28. *Calabris...Lucana mutet, i.e.* go from Calabria into Lucania. 'Calabris saltibus adjecti Lucani' (*Ep.* II. ii. 177) were coveted by cattle-owners, as affording them alternations of summer and winter pasturage, the woods and hills of Lucania supplying the first, the mild soft climate of Calabria the second.

CARM. II.

A description of a country life, put into the mouth of an usurer, Alfius. See the concluding lines, which give the poem a satiric cast. 'Ejusdem Alfii ('fenerator Alfius,' *v.* 67) meminit Columella, I. vii. 2.....Cum vitæ rusticæ descriptione, comp. *Virg. Geor.* ii. 458, *sqq.*; *Mart.* i. 56; et e Græcis, *Aristoph. Fragm. apud Stob. Flor.* 213.' [M.] This last passage is numbered in Dindorf, 344 Νῆσοι. It affords a close parallel to the Epode:

ὦ μῶρε, μῶρε, ταῦτα πάντ' ἐν τῇδ' ἔνι,
οἰκεῖν μὲν ἐν ἀγρῷ τοῦτον ἐν τῷ γηδίῳ
ἀπαλλαγέντα τῶν κατ' ἀγορὰν πραγμάτων, (cp. *v.* 1)
κεκτημένον ζευγάριον οἰκεῖον βοοῖν, (*v.* 3, '*suis*')
ἔπειτ' ἀκούειν προβατίων βληχωμένων, (*v.* 11)
τρυγός τε φωνὴν εἰς λεκάνην ὠθουμένης,
ὄψῳ δὲ χρῆσθαι σπινιδίοις τε καὶ κίχλαις, (*v.* 34)
καὶ μὴ περιμένειν ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ἰχθύδια (*v.* 48)
τριταῖα πολυτίμητα βεβασανισμένα
ἐπ' ἰχθυοπώλου χειρὶ παρανομωτάτῃ.

5. Cp. *Bacchyl. Fr.* 9 (*P. Gr. p.* 153),—

χαλκεᾶν δ' οὐκ ἔστι σαλπίγγων κτύπος,
οὐδὲ συλᾶται μελίφρων ὕπνος ἀπὸ βλεφάρων. So *Tibull.* I. i. 4.

8. Cp. *Mart.* V. xx. 5. The irksome round of *officia* (*Sat.* II. vi. 24; *E.* I. vii. 8, 'officiosa sedulitas,' and v. 75, 'mane cliens,') is here intended.

9. *Adulta...propagine, i. e.* with the layers as they grow up. For this mode of planting, see *Virg. Georg.* ii. 26; and, for its application to vines, *v.* 63,—'Propagine vites respondent.'

13. *Amputans. Virg. Georg.* ii. 407,—'fingitque putando.'

14. *Inserit.* Cp. *v.* 19, *insitiva.* Grafting *(inserere)* is described *Virg. Georg.* ii. 73.

15. *Pressa...mella.* Comp. *Virg. Georg.* iv. 140,—
'Spumantia cogere pressis
'Mella favis.'

17. Cp. *Virg. Geor.* ii. 521,—
.....'Varios ponit fetus autumnus, et alte
'Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.'

19. *Ut,* used interjectionally, as in *C.* III. xxv. 12. So in *Cic. Att.* III. xi. 2,—'Ut...desidero.' *Sallust, Hist. Fr. Lib.* i,—'Ut te neque hominum neque deorum pudet.'

ib. Insitiva...pira. Cp. e contr. 'mutatamque insita mala Ferre pirum,' *Virg. Geo.* ii. 33. Cp. *Prop.* IV. ii. 18.

21. *Priape,* the god of gardens. *Virg. Georg.* iv. 111,—
.....'Custos furum atque avium cum falce saligna
'Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.'
Cp. *Sat.* I. viii. 3. For the offerings to him, cp. *Catull.* xix. 20.

22. *Silvane.* *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 601.

23, *sqq.* Cp. Milton, *Il Penseroso*,—

'And when the Sun begins to fling
'His flaring beams, me, Goddess, bring
'To archèd walks of twilight groves,
'And shadows brown, that Sylvan loves: (Cp. *v.* 22)
. . . . . .
'There in close covert, by some brook,
'Where no profaner eye may look,
'Hide me from day's garish eye;
'While the bee, with honied thigh,
'That at her flowery work doth sing,
'And the waters murmuring,
'With such consort as they keep,
'Entice the dewy feathered sleep.'

25. *Labuntur...ripis.* Cp. *Lucr.* II. 362,—'Summis labentia ripis.' (*Rivis* has fair MS. authority. This citation is against it.)

27. *Fontesque...obstrepunt*, scil. *jacenti.* There is an elegant (but needless) reading proposed instead of the existing one, viz. *frondes*, making *lymphis* the dative, not the abl. case. The verse would then correspond to *Prop.* IV. IV. 4,—'Nativis obstrepit arbor aquis.'

And *Theocr.* I. 1,—'Αδύ τι τὸ ψιθύρισμα καὶ ἃ πίτυς, αἴπολε, τήνα
'Α πόρτι ταῖς παγαῖσι μελίσδεται.

Cp. also *Ov. F.* III. 18,—

'Dum sedet, umbrosæ salices volucresque canoræ
'Fecerunt somnos, et leve murmur aquæ.'

28. *Quod invitet*="so as to invite sleep." The proper antecedent to *quod* is involved in, or understood with, the verbs preceding.

29. *Annus hibernus.* So *C.* III. XXIII. 8. So *Virg. Æn.* VI. 811,—'frigidus annus.' So *Tibull.* I. I. 13, 'novus annus' is synonymous with *ver.*

32—48. Compare the description of the Swiss in *Goldsmith's Traveller.*

39. *In partem juvet.* Cp. *Eur. Elect.* 71,—

δεῖ δή με κἀκέλευστον εἰς ὅσον σθένω
μόχθου 'πικουφίζουσαν ὡς ῥᾷον φέρῃς
συνεκκομίζειν σοι πόνους· ἄλις δ' ἔχεις
τἄξωθεν ἔργα, τἀν δόμοις δ' ἡμᾶς χρεὼν
ἐξευτρεπίζειν, εἰσιόντι δ' ἐργάτῃ
θύραθεν ἡδὺ τἄνδον εὑρίσκειν καλῶς.

40. *Virg. Geor.* II. 523,—

'Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati,
'Casta pudicitiam servat domus.'

41. *Sabina.* Cp. *Virg. Geor.* II. 532; *Ov. Medic. Fac.* 11, *sq.*; and *Carm.* III. VI. 38,—'Sabellis.....et severæ Matris.'

ib. Perusta, "sunburnt and hardy." Gr. ἡλιωμένος. Cp. *Carm.* I. VIII. 4.

43. Compare *Gray's Elegy*, st. 6:

'For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
'Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
'No children run to lisp their sire's return,
'Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.'

48. *Dapes inemptas.* So *Virg. Georg.* IV. 133. Compare the praises of Peace in Aristophanes,—

πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπάσχομεν πρίν ποτ' ἐπὶ σοῦ
γλύκεα κἀδάπανα καὶ φίλα. *Pac.* 593;

and the complaints in *Arist. Acharn.* 34—36. The phrase is copied by Claudian, *in Ruf.* I. 206.

49. *Lucrina*, from the *Lucrinus Lacus*, near Baiæ. Juvenal, *Sat.* IV. 141, mentions the *Lucrinum Saxum* as famous for its oysters. Nearly all these delicacies are enumerated again in *Sat.* II. II.

51. *Intonata.* A word of rare form and usage.

53. *Afra avis*, the Guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris.* (See the legend of the name in *Ov. Met.* VIII. 541, *sq.*) Martial calls them *Numidicæ guttatæ* (*i. e.* "spotted or speckled)," III. LVIII. 15.

54. *Attagen Ionicus.* Cp. *Mart.* XIII. 61. Probably the woodcock, which abounds in Greece and its coasts.

57. *Gravi.* Compare the epithet for *malvæ*, in *Carm.* I. XXXI. 16, *leves*, *i. e.* "light of digestion."

58. *Malvæ.* These are mentioned as humble or labourer's fare in *Ov. Fast.* IV. 697.

59. *Terminalibus.* For the honours of Terminus, see *Ov. Fast.* II. 640, *sqq.*

63. Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* II. 66; *Ov. F.* V. 497.

65. *Ditis examen domus.* Orelli cp. *Tibull.* II. I. 23,—'Turbaque vernarum saturi bona signa coloni.'

70. *i. e.* When he had called in all his money, being on the point of turning farmer and applying it accordingly, he could not resist the effect of habit, and the temptation of the kalends: he returned to his *negotia.*

The interest on loans was calculated at Rome by the month, and notices or claims of payment would be made accordingly. The Ides are mentioned as "a pay day," *Sat.* I. VI. 75.

CARM. III.—AD MÆCENATEM.

An invective against garlic, as worse than hemlock (*v.* 3) or poison (*v.* 5), or the drugs of Medea or Nessus. Mæcenas, apparently, in jest (*jocosus*, *v.* 20) had had the vegetables seasoned with it.

3. *Edit.* An old form, *edim,-is,-it*, for *edam.* It occurs again in *S.* II. VIII. 90. Cicero has the archaisms *perduint* (for *perdant*), *duint* (for *dent*), in *Or. pro Deiot.* VII. 21; *Catil.* I. IX. 22.

The actual punishment of parricide is alluded to by Juvenal, *Sat.* VIII. 214.

4. *Messorum. Virg. Ecl.* II. 10,—

'Fessis messoribus æstu
'Alia serpullumque herbas contundit olentes.'

7. *Me fefellit.* This is to be construed with *incoctus*, as the Gr. ἔλαθεν.

9. *Præter omnes candidum. Apollo. Rh.* III. 443, 918.

13. *Hoc delibutis.* From *delibuo*, a verb of the same root as the Gr. ἀλείφω. *Obs.* that the principal idea is here expressed by the participle; the subordinate one, by the verb.

ib. Pellicem, "her rival." Cp. *inf. Epod.* V. 63, where the story is given more fully.

15. *Vapor*, "heat," *Lucret.* I. 491; *Virg. Æn.* V. 683.

16. *Siticulosæ.* Cp. *Virg. Geor.* II. 353,—'Hiulca siti findit Canis æstifer arva' So 'sitiunt herbæ,' and 'sitientes Indos,' *Geor.* IV. 402, 425. 'Homerice πολυδιψίου' (*sc. Il.* Δ. 171.) [M.]

21. *Savio*, properly "the lip," as *osculum*, *Carm.* I. XIII. 15. Catullus, XCIX. 2, uses the diminutive *saviolum*,—'Saviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia.'

CARM. IV.

An invective against some unknown person, raised unworthily to office. (Compare *Catull.* LII.) This person has been commonly identified with Pomp. Menas (mentioned in the note on *Carm.* III. XVI. 16), who was, however, an officer of the navy, not of the army, as is implied in *v.* 20: others give him the name of Vedius Rufus. Orelli quotes two inscriptions from the copies:—

(1.) 'Ad Sextum Menam Pompeii libertum.'

(2.) 'Vedium Rufum ex servitute miratur usurpasse equestrem dignitatem usque ad tribunatum militarem.'

(On this subject see *Class. Museum, vol.* II. *p.* 208. Mr. Dyer holds that Menas is the person attacked, and argues from Dio, XLVIII. 25, that he did hold military as well as naval commands.)

1. *Lupis et agnis.* *Hom. Il.* χ. 293; *Aristoph. Pax,* 1075; *Ov. Ibis,* 43.

ib. Sortito obtigit. This phrase is from Plautus, *Merc.* I. II. 25.

3. *Ibericis...funibus,* "made of the *spartum,* or Spanish broom." (Comp. *Quintil. Inst. O.* VIII. II.)

8. *Bis trium ulnarum toga, i. e.* a showy sumptuous dress, as 'amplissima veste' (worn by the matrons in their rejoicing), *Liv.* XXVII. 52. E contra. 'arta toga,' *Epist.* I. XVIII. 30.

The Scholiast quotes Cicero's sarcastic description, 'velis amictos non togis,' *Catil.* II. 10, which corresponds to Juvenal's (X. 39) 'aulæa togæ.' *Bis ter* is found in several MSS. but it is bad Latin, and seems but a copyist's explanation of the figure III. or the abbreviated form *bis* $\bar{t}$. *Trium* is a correction generally adopted.

9. This may, perhaps, be properly translated thus,—"See how a free (*i. e.* unreserved, undisguised) scorn alters the countenance of all who pass along." All commentators, however, appear to construe *ora* as *oculos; vertat* as synonymous with either *convertat* or *avertat,* (*i. e.* scorn draws all eyes on you, *or* turns them away). But no one has adduced any instance of *verto,* when uncompounded and without a preposition, bearing this meaning.

11. Cp. *Anacreon, Fr.* 19,—

πολλὰ μὲν ἐν δουρὶ τιθεὶς αὐχένα πολλὰ δ' ἐν τροχῷ,
πολλὰ δὲ νῶτον σκυτίνῃ μάστιγι θωμιχθεὶς,
. . . . . .
νῦν δ' ἐπιβαίνει σατινέων (Cp. *v.* 14.)

ib. Triumviralibus. The *Triumviri Capitales* ('vindices rerum capitalium,' *Sall. Cat.* 55) were charged with the execution of the penal sentences of the law. This invective may in a general way be compared with that of Juvenal against the elevation and insolence of the slave,—

'Verna Canopi...
'Nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis.' *Sat.* I. XXVI. 111.

12. *Præconis.* It seems to have been the office of the *præco* to proclaim the grounds of the punishment during its infliction. Juvenal's expression (though not to be confounded in meaning) may be compared,—'Hebetes lasso lictore secures.' *Sat.* VIII. 136.

15. *Sedilibusque*, etc. *i. e.* "and he is made an Eques." The *sedilia prima* were the fourteen rows of seats behind the senators in the orchestra, assigned by L. Rosc. Otho (*Lex Roscia Theatralis*, 67 B. C.) to the Equestrian order. Hence, 'sedere in quatuordecim' is a phrase to express taking rank as an eques. See *Cic. ad Fam.* x. 32,—'In quatuordecim sessum deduxit.' So *Sueton. J. Cæsar*, 39. Compare the opposite phrase,—

'De pulvino surgat equestri,
'Cujus res legi non sufficit.' *Juv. Sat.* III. 154.

Equites could not take advantage of this law without possessing the *census equestris* of 400,000 HS.

16. *Othone contempto*. There is some difficulty here. Why is Otho said *contemni*, unless (which no one supposes) this intruder broke the law? Gesner and Bentley ingeniously explain it 'that he was independent of the law, having 'complied with its requirements.' But if we suppose (and it is a probable supposition) that Otho intended to admit none but *ingenui et cives* into the order, and that the property qualification was proposed with this view, it will be clear that this elevation of wealthy base-born adventurers defeated his purpose, and that they took their seats "in despite of, or against the spirit of, his law."

17. *Ora navium...rostrata* 'Sine exemplo dictum videtur.' [O.] Bentley ingeniously conjectured *æra*, but unnecessarily.

19. *Latrones...servilem manum*. This is understood of the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, of whom similarly *Florus*, IV. VIII. 2, says,—'Quam diversus a patre! Ille 'Cilicas exstinxerat, hic secum piratas navales agitabat.' Comp. *inf. Epod.* IX. 10,—'Servis amicus perfidis.'

CARM. V.

In this Epode is described an assembly of Neapolitan witches, meeting for their magical rites: Canidia is the chief, assisted by Sagana, Veia, and Folia. (They are similarly described, *Sat.* I. VIII. 19—36.) Their purpose is to compose a charm (*amoris poculum*, φίλτρον) for Varus. (Horace represents himself in Epode XVII. as spell-bound by such a charm.) The principal act is the burial of a child alive, up to the chin. (The Ode opens with an appeal to them as they strip him, and closes with his curse.) The atrocity of offering *puerorum exta* is charged by Cicero upon Vatinius, (*In Vat.* 6.)

Orelli quotes, from the Latin Anthology, an epitaph upon a child supposed to have been so sacrificed. It may be remembered that charges of the kind were not unfrequently brought, by the malignant, against the early Christians. The minor ceremonies (*vv.* 17—24.) may be compared with the witch-scenes in *Macbeth*.

1. *At, o deorum*. A resemblance has been traced between this passage and the speech of P. Calavius in *Livy*, XXIII. 9.

5. *Partubus...veris*, "if you have really borne children." Cp. *Epod.* XVII. 50.

7. Commentators illustrate this from *Quintil. Decl.* 340,—'Illud sacrum prætex-'tarum, quo sacerdotes velantur, quo magistratus: quo infirmitatem pueritiæ 'sacram facimus ac venerabilem.' So [D.] cites 'custos purpura' from *Pers. Sat.* V. 30.

9. *Noverca*. Cp. *C.* III. XXIV. 18; and *Eur. Ion*, 1025,—
φθονεῖν γάρ φασι μητρυιὰς τέκνοις.

12. *Insignibus, i. e.* the *toga prætexta* (or *purpura*, *v.* 7) and the *bulla*, worn by children of high rank.

13. Comp. *Shakesp. Henry VI. Pt.* III. *Act* I. *Sc.* IV,—
'That face of his, the hungry cannibals
'Would not have touched,' &c.

15. *Implicata viperis, i. e.* like a Fury or Gorgon. Cp. 'Crinita draconibus ora,' *Ov. Met.* IV. 770; *Virg. Æn.* VI. 281; VII. 329—447.

17. *Caprificos.* Cp. *Juv.* X. 145; *Mart.* X. II. 9.

20. *Nocturnæ strigis*, a bird of ill omen. See Ovid's description, *Fast.* VI. 131, *sq.*; and compare 'strigis infames alas,' in *Met.* VII. 269.

21. *Iolcos*, in Thessaly, famous as the port from which the Argonauts sailed.

ib. Hiberia, in Pontus, between Armenia and Colchis. Virgil speaks of 'Ponto lecta venena,' adding 'nascuntur plurima Ponto,' *Ecl.* VIII. 95.

26. *Avernales.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 512.

28. *Currens*, "a rushing boar." 'Furens,' *Schol.* There is no objection to this, but that a mere epithet is out of place here, unless it were such an one as *silvestris* or *Laurens* (Bentley's conjecture,) which might correspond to *marinus*. It is easy to see that, though joined with *aper*, it has reference to *Sagana*.

31. *Ingemens*, "panting, sobbing," with her exertion. *Lucret.* V. 210; *Virgil, Georg.* I. 46.

34. *Inemori*, an unusual compound. Chishull (in *Mus. Crit.*) compares ἐναποθνήσκειν.

37. *Exsucta*, "drained out," *i. e.* by hunger, and the torturing expectation of food.

39. *Interminato, i. e. interdicto*, from *inter* and *minor*; a rare compound, and used in a passive, not (as usually) in a deponent sense.

41. *Non defuisse*, i. e. *adfuisse*. *Masculæ*, "unfeminine, unnatural."

43. *Otiosa...Neapolis.* 'In otia natam
'Parthenopen.' *Ov. Met.* XV. 711.

47. *Irresectum..... pollicem.* Furies and hags seem to have been represented with long claw-like nails. So the ghost in *v.* 93. Cp. *Sat.* I. VIII. 26, where the witches are said 'scalpere terram unguibus.'

50. *Arbitræ.* Milton has adopted this word,—'Overhead the moon sits arbitress.' *Par. L.* I. 785.

50–52. Cp. Medea's invocation, *Ov. Met.* VII. 192,—
'Nox, ait, arcanis fidissima.....
'Tuque, triceps Hecate, quæ cœptis conscia nostris
'Adjutrixque venis.'

51, 52. Comp. *Shakesp. Henry VI. Pt.* II. *Act* IV. *Sc.* IV,—
'Deep night, dark night, the silent of the night,
'The time when screech-owls cry and ban-dogs howl,
'And spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves;
'That time best fits the work we have in hand.'

55. *Formidolosis.* Cp. *Virg. Georg.* IV. 468,—'Caligantem nigra formidine lucum.'

58. *Suburanæ*, "in the Subura," a suburb in Rome of ill-repute.

61. Compare *Theocr.* II. 15,—
φάρμακα ταῦτ' ἔρδοισα χερείονα μήτε τι Κίρκας,
μήτε τι Μηδείας.

69. *Indormit.* The sense seems to be—"his couch is anointed with charms, that "should make him forget all but me;"—*cubilibus unctis oblivione pellicum.* Others take it thus,—*cubilibus pellicum omnium* (i. e. *nescio cujus) unctis oblivione* (scil. *mei.)*

71. *Ah! Ah!* An exclamation implying discovery of the truth, *viz.* that he is freed from her spell by some skilful enchantress.

76. *Marsis.* The Marsi were famous for magic arts. Compare 'Marsis quæsitæ 'montibus herbæ' (and the context), *Virg. Æn.* VII. 758.

81. *Flagres uti, etc. Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 81, 83.

82. *Atris* is understood to denote the thick smoky flame thrown out by bitumen. [M.] cites *Ov. Met.* XIV. 792,—'fumante bitumine;' and *Virg. Æn.* VII. 457,—'atro lumine fumantes tædas.'

85. Compare *Eur. Hel.* 630,—

πολλοὺς δ' ἐν μέσῳ λόγους ἔχων
οὐκ οἶδ' ὁποίου πρῶτον ἄρξομαι τὰ νῦν.

86. *Thyesteas,* "such as Thyestes might have uttered." Comp. *Cic. Tusc.* I. 44,—'Exsecratur luculentis sane versibus apud Ennium Thyestes,' *sqq.*

87. *Venena magnum, etc.* "The great law of Divine justice cannot influence sor-"ceries (*i. e.* sorcerers) as they can men. Therefore I will entreat no more, "but exsecrate. I will not appeal to you as if you had natural feeling, and "could be softened." So *Orelli.* But, in this construction, would not *valet* be more Horatian than *valent?* Will it not be better (while following Orelli in the main points) to reverse the order, and take *venena* for the nom. case? Thus—'Sorceries (and those who use them) cannot change (*i. e.* turn aside or 'defeat) the Divine laws, as they can men and men's law. Therefore I appeal 'to them: such an appeal will draw down a wrath implacable.'

88. *Humanam vicem,* "in human fashion—after the manner of men." Cp. 'tuam vicem doleo' (*Cic. Fam.* XII. 23), "I grieve as if I were in your place;" 'Sardanapali vicem mori,' *Cic. Att.* X. 8, "*like* Sardanapalus." 'Res familiaris 'obsidis *vicem* esse apud rempublicam videbatur.' *Gell.* XVI. 10.

89. *Agam.* So Gr. κακοῖς ἐλαύνομαι ("I am persecuted,") *Eur. Andr.* 31.

92–96. Comp. *Ov. Ibis,* 145—158.

93. *Umbra.* 'Omnibus umbra locis adero.' *Virg. Æn.* IV. 386.

99. *Different,* "shall tear apart." So Gr. διαφέρω, and διαφορέω.

100. *Esquilinæ alites, i. e.* "carrion birds of prey." There was a 'miseræ plebi commune sepulcrum,' (*Sat.* I. VIII. 10) on the Esquiline, whence it is called 'atras Esquilias,' *Sat.* II. VI. 33. (See the description in *Cookesley's Map of Rome, and Index, p.* 84.)

102. *Effugerit.* This future here may be taken as a quasi-optative.

CARM. VI.

An invective, directed, according to an old inscription, *In Cassium Severum* (of whom see *Tacit. Ann.* IV. 21); but this is by no means certain. Some contend that Mævius is meant (comp. *Epod.* X.) or his fellow-poet Bavius (of whom see *Virg. Ecl.* III. 90.) Compare *Ben Jonson,* '*Every Man out of his* '*Humour,*' where Macilente is described as 'a lean mongrel.....chop-fallen 'with barking at other men's good fortunes.'

3. *Quin...vertis? Quin,* "why not?" used interrogatively with indicative mood. See similar instances in *Liv.* I. 57,—'Quin.....conscendimus?' *Virg. Æn.* IV. 99,—'Quin.....exercemus?'

5. *Molossus,* a breed of dogs in Epirus (see *Conington on Geo.* III. 405.) Compare *Lucret.* V. 1062.

ib. Lacon. So *Shakesp. Mids. N. Dream, Act* IV. *Sc.* I,—

'I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
'When in a wood of Crete they bayed the boar
'With hounds of Sparta.....'
'My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind.'

6. *Vis.* *Lucret.* VI. 1221,—'Fida canum vis.' Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 132.

9. *Voce complesti.* *Lucr. l. c.*,—'Latrant et vocibus omnia complent.'

10. *Projectum odoraris,* "you sniff at, and are ready to take the food thrown to you." Cp. Cerberus in *Virg. Æn.* VI. 422,—'Corripit objectam *(sc.* offam) atque immania terga resolvit,' *sq.* Without metaphor, the meaning is,—"Your "show of fierceness is soon quieted by any bribe."

13. Cp. *Ov. Ibis,* 53,—'In te mihi liber iambus
'Tincta Lycambeo sanguine tela dabit.'

ib. *Gener,* Archilochus—of whom see *Theocr. Epig.* 19,—
Ἀρχίλοχον καὶ στῆθι καὶ εἴσιδε τὸν πάλαι ποιητάν,
τὸν τῶν ἰάμβων, οὗ τὸ μύριον κλέος
διῆλθε κἠπὶ νύκτα καί ποτ' ἀῶ·
ἦ ῥά μιν αἱ Μοῦσαι καὶ ὁ Δάλιος ἠγάπευν Ἀπόλλων
ὡς ἐμμελὴς τ' ἔγεντο κἀπιδέξιος
ἔπεά τε ποιεῖν πρὸς λύραν τ' ἀείδειν.

14. *Hostis.* Hipponax of Ephesus. *Theocr. Ep.* 21,—
ὁ μουσοποιὸς ἐνθάδ' Ἱππώναξ κεῖται·
εἰ μὲν πονηρὸς μὴ ποτέρχευ τῷ τύμβῳ·
εἰ δ' ἐσσὶ κρήγυός τε καὶ παρά χρηστῶν,
θαρσέων καθίζευ, κἂν θέλῃς, ἀπόβριξον.

CARM. VII.—AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

This and the 16th Epode, appealing against the madness and misery of civil war, were probably written on the occasion of the first discords between Antony and Octavianus and the war of Perusia, in 41 B. C.

3. *Carm.* II. I. 33.

5. *Invidæ.* Orelli cp. *Sall. Cat.* 10,—'Carthago æmula imperi Romani.'

6. *Romanus.* The singular number is poetically used in a plural or collective sense, as in *Sat.* II. I. 37; *Virg. Æn.* VI. 851.

7. *Descenderet, i. e.* be led in triumph down the Sacred Way. The captives in a triumph passed along the slope to the Forum, at which point the conqueror began 'in Capitolium currum flectere,' and they 'in carcerem duci.' *Cic. Verr.* V. 30. (Cp. 'sacer clivus' in *Carm.* IV. II. 35, and Cookesley's explanation in the *Map and Index of Rome, p.* 24.)

9. Comp. *Hom. Il.* α. 255,—
ἦ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος.....
εἰ σφῶιν τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο μαρναμένοιϊν.

11. Cp. *Juv.* XV. 159—65; *Plin. H. N.* 7, *Præf.*

13. *Furor...an...vis acrior,* nearly=ἀτασθαλίη, *an* ἄτη. *Vis acrior* seems to be ἃ μοιριδία δύνασις, *Soph. Ant.* 951; as, *v.* 17,—'acerba fata;' *i. e.* "What is it "hurries us thus to destruction? Is it a frantic infatuation of our own, or a "greater force, the force of Destiny? or the effects of guilt?" The answer is given in *v.* 17,—"It is our bitter destiny; but that is the consequence of guilt."

18. *Scelus,* πρώταρχος ἄτη, *Æsch. Ag.* 1192; 'an ἄγος, or cause of guilt,' inducing successive calamities:
πήματα...ἐπὶ πήμασι
οὐδ' ἀπαλλάσσει γενεὰν γένος.
See the chorus, *Soph. Antig,* 585—598. So *sacer* (*v.* 20) is ἐναγής, *i. e.* "entailing a curse, and requiring expiation."

19. *Remi.* See the story of his death in *Ov. F.* IV. 837—52; *Liv.* I. 7. It is made an instance for argument in *Cic. Off.* III. 10.

CARM. IX.—AD MÆCENATEM.

A triumphant celebration of the victory of Actium.

5. *Tibiis...lyra.* The lyre and flutes were commonly used in mutual accompaniment. They are mentioned together in *Hom. Il.* σ. 495; *Theocr. Epigr.* 5; *Pindar, Ol.* III. 8; XI. 93. There is in the British Museum a set of *tibiæ* with a lyre, which were found together in a tomb at Athens. Pairs of *tibiæ* were more frequently used than the single instrument. They were distinct, not united in one, but the mouth-pieces were sometimes passed through a band (*capistrum.*) Herodotus (I. 17), in speaking of the martial music of the Lydians, makes mention of *συρίγγων, πηκτίδων,* and *αὐλοῦ γυναικηΐου καὶ ἀνδρηΐου, i. e.* (probably) *tibiæ sinistræ et dextræ,* our "treble" and "tenor." The two *tibiæ* may have resembled our hautboy and bassoon. (The first is the natural treble of the latter.)

6. *Dorium...barbarum,* The ancient music had three principal modes (*i. e.* scales of different pitch),—the Dorian, Phrygian, and Lydian. Each was one tone higher than the other. The Dorian was the lowest. The Phrygian (here called *barbarum*) the next.

7. See *Merivale, Hist. Rome, vol.* III. *ch.* 27, *(p.* 246.)

ib. Neptunius. S. Pompey assumed the title of 'Son of Neptune.' *Dio,* XLVIII. 19.

8. *Ustis navibus.* Sc. by Octavian. *Dio,* XLIX. 10.

12. *Emancipatus,* "made over," as slave, or subject to. From *manus, capio,* as expressing the legal symbol for transfer of land or any property, are derived *manceps,* "a purchaser, or owner," *mancipium,* "a sale, contract, or ownership," or "a slave," as in *E.* I. VI. 39. So, *res mancipi: mancipo,* "I transfer or make over to," as in *E.* II. II. 159. Hence, *emancipo* is properly "to give up out of one's own power, to release, or free;" and with a dative, as here, "to sell or surrender." So it is used by *Plaut. Bacchid.* I. I. 59,—'Tibi me emancupo: tuus sum.' So by *Cic. Phil.* II. 21,—'Venditum atque emancipatum tribunatum.'

ib. Feminæ, i. e. Cleopatra.

16. *Conopium,* "a gnat or mosquito net." *κωνώπειον,* fr. *κώνωψ,* "a gnat." Cp. *Propert.* III. XI. 45,—'Fœdaque Tarpeio conopia tendere saxo.'

17. *At hoc frementes.* The readings of the MSS. are very various,—*ad huc, ad hunc, at huc;* the last having most authority. *Ad hoc,* "hereupon" (*πρὸς ταῦτα*), is one of the simplest corrections. *At hoc* is preferred by Orelli; and he takes *hoc* as the acc. after *frementes,* quoting *Tacit. Ann.* XIII. 13. The sense will be—"Crying out indignantly upon this, indignant at it." Cp. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 132,—'Unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant;' and *Livy,* IX. 3,—'Cum pro ingenio quisque fremerent;' and IX. 5,—'Hæc frementibus hora fatalis ignominiæ advenit.'

18. *Galli, i. e.* the Galatian troops of Deiotarus and Amyntas, who went over from Antony to Octavian. (See *Plutarch's Life of Antony.*)

ib. Canentes. Compare *Virg. Æn.* VII. 698,—'Ibant æquati numero regemque canebant.' (Where see *Forbiger.*)

20. *Puppes sinistrorsum citæ,* "backed towards the left," *i. e.* eastward. *Puppem ciere* seems=*πρύμναν ἀνακρούεσθαι,* "to back water."

21. *Tu moraris? i.e.* "Why do you delay? when shall Cæsar celebrate his triumph?"

22. *Intactas. Virg. Georg.* IV. 540,—'Intacta totidem cervice juvencas.' Victims were not to have been used for any meaner purpose, that were consecrated to the gods. So *Hom. Il.* κ. 293,—*βέξω βοῦν...ἀδμήτην.* So *Odyss.* γ. 383. Compare the story in *Southey's Kehama, C.* VIII.

25. *Africanum.* The reading *Africano* is evidently a corruption.

26. This is a poetical figure, to express that the ruins of Carthage are the monument of its conqueror. Cp. Μνῆμα μὲν Ἑλλὰς ἁπᾶσ' Εὐριπίδου, ὀστέα δ' ἴσχει γῆ Μακέδων, *Gr. Anth.* III. 25; and ἀντὶ τάφου λιτοῖο θὲς Ἑλλάδα, *Ib.* III. 5.

27. *Punico=puniceo* (older form *pæniceo*,) "scarlet." So called from the *Pæni*, the dye being derived from them. (See *Lachmann* and *Munro on Lucr.* II. 829.) The sense is,—"He laid aside his scarlet imperatorial mantle *(paludamentum,)* "for the dark common military cloak *(sagum.")*

Martial opposes the one to the other, VI. XI. 7,—

'Te Cadmea Tyros, me pinguis Gallia vestit;
'Vis te purpureum, Marce, sagatus amem?'

The *purpureus color* however was different from *puniceus*, or its synonym *coccineus*, though it might in a general way be used for it; as in *S.* II. VI. 102—106.

28. *Mutavit. Lachm. l. c.* 'scribendum est *mutabit.*'

30. *Ventis...non suis, i. e.* with ill luck to him, misfortune attending him. *Non suis,* "not propitious." So, 'non meus,' *Tibull.* III. III. 28. Forbiger, on *Virg. Æn.* II. 396,—'haud numine nostro,' has many quotations to illustrate this use of *suus, e.g. Æn.* V. 832,—'Ferunt *sua* flamina classem.' So *Ov. Trist.* V. V. 60,—'Implessent venti si mea vela *sui.*' Cp. *meus* in *Ov. Ep.* XII. 84, 'Sed mihi tam faciles unde *meo*sque Deos?' And *noster* in *Liv.* IX. 19,—'Numquam *nostris* locis laboravimus.' Cp. *Virg. Æn.* XII. 187. *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 1, has '*alienissimo* reip. tempore,' closely followed by and contrasted with '*suo* magis quam suorum civium tempore.'

32. *Incerto mari, i. e.* "with roving, uncertain course." The epithet may be taken properly of the trackless, unconfined waters; but is probably a poetic hypallage for *incertus.* (This interpretation, *ipse incertus,* is written above the verse in *Hl. A.*) The two ideas are joined in the well-known opening of Byron's *Corsair.* These surmises as to Antony's fate show how recent and incomplete was the news of the event.

34. *Chia.* Chian wines are intended by Virgil's 'vina Ariusia,' *Ecl.* V. 71; and 'rex ipse Phanæus,' *Geo.* II. 98.

CARM. X.—IN MÆVIUM POETAM.

An invective against Mævius, of whom see *Virg. Ecl.* III. 90.

4. *Memento.* Is there any other instance of this verb being followed by *ut,* instead of an infinitive?

5. *Inverso.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* I. 43,—'Evertitque æquora ventis.' [M.]explains this from *Virg. Æn.* I. 125,—'Imis stagna refusa vadis;' and *Æn.* II. 419,—'Imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo.'

13. *Cum Pallas. Hom. Od.* δ. 499; *Eurip. Troad.* 65, *sqq.*; *Virg. Æn.* I. 39,—

'Pallasne exurere classem
'Argivum atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
'Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei?'

22. *Porrecta.* Bentley conj. *projecta:* Fea fairly objects that it is a less significant word, being used of those who escape from, as well as those who die by, wreck; quoting *Lucr.* V. 223; *Ov. Pont.* II. III. 30.

24. *Agna Tempestatibus.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* v. 772,—'Tres Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam,' (cp. *Ib.* III. 120;) in *v.* 776 occurs the sacrificial word *porricit*, making a singular correspondence with this passage. Compare further *Ov. Fast.* VI. 193,—

'Te quoque, Tempestas, meritam delubra fatemur,
'Cum pæne est Corsis obruta classis aquis.'

(This refers to the dedication of a temple to Tempestas by Scipio after his conquest of Corsica in B. C. 259.)

CARM. XI.—AD PETTIUM.

1. *Pettius.* Nothing is known of this friend of Horace.

4. *In pueris.* Cp. phrase and construction in *Ov. Met.* VII. 21,—'Quid in hospite, regia virgo, ureris?' Cp. *Carm.* I. XVII. 19, 'in uno;' *Virg. Æn.* II. 541, 'in hoste.'

6. *Honorem decutit. Virg. Georg.* II. 404.

8. *Fabula.* 'Fabula, nec sentis, tota jactaris in urbe.' *Ov. Am.* III. I. 21. 'Fabula fias,' *Epist.* I. XIII. 9. E contrar. *Ov. Trist.* IV. X. 68,—'Nomine sub nostro fabula nulla fuit.'

10. *Latere, etc. i.e.* "sighs." Cp. *Shakesp. As You Like It, Act* II. *Sc.* VII,—'The lover sighing like furnace.' And again, *Ib. Act* V. *Sc.* II,

'To love!
'It is to be all made of sighs and tears.'

ib. Petitus.. Plaut. Cistell. I. I. 57,—'Hoc sis vide: ut petivit suspirium alte!' *Call. Ep.* XLV. 1,—

ὡς ἀνιηρὸν
πνεῦμα διὰ στηθέων, εἶδες, ἀνηγάγετο.

11. *Nil valere.* The infinitive by itself, generally, as here with the interrogative *ne*, expresses emotions of surprise or indignation. So *Virg. Æn.* I. 37.

12. *Querebar.* The complaint is that of *Tibullus*, II. III. 49; and Anacreon *(Anacreontea*, 31),—

σοφίη, τρόπος, πατεῖται,
μόνον ἄργυρον βλέπουσιν.

13. *Inverecundus deus*, scil. 'aperit præcordia Liber.' *Sat.* I. IV. 89. Cp. *Carm.* III. XXI. 16. Contr. 'verecundum Bacchum,' *Carm.* I. XXVII. 3.

15. *Inæstuet.* This is the reading of some editions, with little MS. authority. It would mean,—"But if this is a free and high-spirited resentment that is boiling in my breast," &c. But *v.* 11 implies, not that he feels anger, but only threatens it in idle despair.

16. *Libera bilis.* Nearly *K. Lear's* phrase, *Act* II. *Sc.* IV:

'Touch me with noble anger,
'And let not women's weapons, water-drops,
'Stain my man's cheeks.'

17. *Fomenta, i.e.* my sighs and complaints. Like its verb *foveo*, it corresponds properly to the metaphor *volnus*.

18. *Imparibus*, "unequal to me," *viz.* in character and talents ('candido ingenio,' *v.* 12). Some construe it, "My more successful rivals, with whom I contend on unequal terms:" but *impar*, when used of persons, denotes inferiority.

ib. Summotus pudor, i. e. *desinam summoto pudore.*

19. *Ubi hæc...laudaveram*, "when I had manfully expressed this determination, I "could not maintain it." 'Cum bene juravi pes tamen ipse redit.' *Tibull.* II. VI. 14.

ib. Te palam. Used like *coram te*, "openly in your presence." Orelli cites *Ov. Trist.* V. X. 39,—'Meque palam.'

CARM. XII.

4. *Sagacius unus*, This usage of *unus* with a comparative, not a superlative, is very rare. Orelli quotes Wagner on *Virg. Æn.* I. 15.

7. *Vietis.* The *e* is long: but see *Munro on Lucr.* I. 360.

CARM. XIII.—AD AMICOS.

2. *Jovem.* Cp. *Carm.* I. I. 25; XVI. 12; III. X. 8. Juppiter is identified with *pater Æther, Lucret.* I. 251; and so *Virg. Georg.* II. 325. See *Eur. Frag. Inc.* 1,—

> ὁρᾷς τὸν ὑψοῦ τόνδ' ἄπειρον αἰθέρα.
> καὶ γῆν πέριξ ἔχονθ' ὑγραῖς ἐν ἀγκάλαις
> τοῦτον νόμιζε Ζῆνα, τόνδ' ἡγοῦ θεόν.

Cicero, in *N. D.* I. 15, after declaring the Stoic doctrine, 'ipsum mundum Deum esse,' goes on thus,—'Idem (*sc.* Chrysippus) disputat, æthera esse eum 'quem homines Jovem appellarent,' *etc.* Comp. *Acad.* II. 41. He gives a section to the subject, *N. D.* II. 25.

4. *Virent*, "are fresh," *i. e.* in their health and strength. So 'viridis senectus,' *Virg. Æn.* VI. 304. ποιῆν τι δεῖ ἂς *(i. e.* ἕως) γόνυ χλωρόν, *Theocr.* XIV. 70. For the general sentiment, comp. *Theogn.* 977,—

> ταῦτ' ἐσορῶν κραδίῃ εὖ πείσομαι ὄφρα τ' ἐλαφρὰ
> γούνατα, κ. τ. λ.

5. *Obducta...fronte*, "the clouded brow." Cp. *Eur. Hipp.* 173,—στυγνὸν ὀφρύων νέφος.

11. *Centaurus, i. e.* 'Chiron, δικαιότατος Κενταύρων,' *Hom. Il.* λ. 832. [O.]

ib. Alumno. Cp. *Eurip. Iph. Aul.* 926,—

> ἐγὼ δ' *(Achilles loq.)* ἐν ἀνδρὸς ἐνσεβεστάτου τραφεὶς
> Χείρωνος ἔμαθον τοὺς τρόπους ἁπλοῦς ἔχειν.

13. *Assaraci. Hom. Il.* ν. 232, 239. 'Domus Assaraci,' *Virg. Æn.* I. 284.

ib. Frigida. For the propriety of this epithet, Homer (*Il.* χ. 151) is quoted.

ib. Parvi. This adjective is at variance with *Hom. Il.* γ. 73, μέγας πόταμος βαθυδίνης. But [O.] shows that the conjectures proposed instead of it are worth little. And see the dissertation in *Gladstone's Homer, vol.* III. *p.* 514, on the difference between the Virgilian and Homeric descriptions of these two rivers.

14. *Lubricus*, "gliding, rapid." Cp. *Ov. Fast.* IV. 337.

15. *Certo subtemine. Subtemen* (in form corr. to *examen* for *exagmen*) is for *subtegmen* or *subteximen*, from *texo*,—the "woof or main texture and body of the web woven." Cp. the description in *Ov. Met.* VI. 56,—'Inseritur medium radiis subtemen.' Here it may be construed simply "the thread of fate." Cp. *Catull.* LXIV. 328,—'Currite ducentes subtemina, currite fusi.' The original of Gray's (*The Bard, ver.* 49)—'Weave the warp, and weave the woof.'

18. *Dulcibus alloquiis*, "the sweet solace." Cp. *Liv.* IX. 6,—'Vultusque benigni et alloquia.'

CARM. XIV.—AD MÆCENATEM.

1. *Imis...sensibus.* The same phrase is found in *Virg. Ecl.* III. 54.

4. *Traxerim,* "quaffed;" an uncommon signification of *traho.* Doering quotes one instance of it from *Valer. Flacc.* III. 609. No doubt Horace substituted the word for the more usual *duxerim,* on account of the preceding *ducentia.* It is found in a kindred phrase, *viz.* '*auras ore trahit,*' *Ov. Met.* II. 230; and corresponds to the Gr. ἕλκω, ἑλκύω, as in *Eur. Cycl.* 417; *Ion,* 1200.

7. *Olim promissum.* 'De hoc toto libro accipe qui nunc Epodon inscribitur..... 'significat magnam fuisse hominum de his Epodis expectationem.' *Bentl.* See the inference, a cumulative argument against part of Bentley's Chronology, drawn from this verse, in *Class. Museum, vol.* II. *p.* 209.

8. *Ad umbilicum adducere, i. e.* "to complete." The *umbilici* or *cornua* (*Ov. Trist.* I. 1. 8) were bosses upon the end of the rollers on which the sheet of the *volumen* was rolled. Therefore, as *evolvere librum* is "to open or begin," *ad umbilicum venire,* or *ducere,* is "to come or bring to a close." *Mart.* IV. XCIV. 2.

11. *Cava testudine...amorem.* Cp. *Virg. Georg.* IV. 464.

13. *Ureris,* "you are in love," *sc.* with Terentia. Cp. the complimentary mention in *C.* II. XII. 13, *sqq.* We have no clear information as to the time of Mæcenas' marriage. If the dates of the various odes could be established, they might afford a clue. *C.* II. XII. implies a recent marriage; this Epode a courtship, and a successful one.

ib. Quod si, etc. "But think yourself a fortunate man, since Helen was not more beautiful."

CARM. XV.—AD NEÆRAM.

3. *Numen læsura, i. e.* by faithlessness, perjury. (Compare the Ode to Barine, *Carm.* II. VIII.) Cp. *Ov. Her.* II. 43. *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 19,—'Divos, quamquam nil testibus illis Profeci.'

4. *In verba jurabas.* This phrase seems properly used of repeating the military oath. 'Citati milites apud trib. mil. in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt.' *Liv.* XXVIII. 29. So, conversely, *præire verba,* "to prescribe the form of oath," or *præcipere,* as in *Liv.* I. 59,—'Ut præceptum erat jurant.' Cp. *Ov. A. A.* I. 687, —'Jurabant omnes in læsi verba mariti.' *Jurare in verba (Epist.* I. 1. 14) is used of adopting a particular teacher's rules.

5. *Artius atque,* "clinging closer than the ivy to the oak." Cp. *Shakespeare, Mids. Night, Act* IV. *Sc.* I:

'The female ivy so
'Enrings the barky fingers of the elm.'

15. *Nec semel offensæ,* "nor will my resolution yield to your charms, when once I "have taken offence at, or dislike to, them." *Offensus* is used together and synonymously with *invisus* by Cicero, *pro Sest.* 58.

16. *Certus...dolor,* "a settled resentment." *Intrarit,* sc. *me:* others have understood *te,* and interpreted the line as=*si te pœnituerit.* This would give a less proper sense to *dolor.*

17. *Tibull.* I. V. 69,—'At tu, qui potior nunc es, mea fata timeto.'

19—22. Cp. (on a different subject) *Tyrtæus, Eleg.*—

οὐδ' εἰ Τιθωνοῖο φυὴν χαριέστερος εἴη
Πλουτοίη δὲ Μίδεω καὶ Κινύρεω βάθιον.

20. *Pactolus.* 'Vicinus Sardibus amnis,' "impregnated with gold by Midas," *Ov. Met.* XI. 137.

CARM. XVI.—AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

This is one of the most remarkable of all Horace's poems, both in its political and its poetic character. Politically considered, the sentiments of despair and the proposal of abandoning Italy are foreign (as Walckenaer remarks, *vol.* I. *p.* 82, *livr.* II. 16) to the true Roman temper, and imply an extinction of the old republican spirit. A proposal, indeed, of the kind had found supporters after the defeat at Cannæ; but it was checked at once (*Liv.* XXII. 53), and punished afterwards by the Censor (*Liv.* XXIV. 18.) These sentiments contrast strongly with those of other odes; *e. g. C.* III. III. in which, after eulogies on an undaunted and constant mind, the poet is thought to be protesting against any translation of the imperial power of Rome; or those in which one ruler and one restorer of law and order is recognised, honoured, and trusted; as in *C.* I. II. 25, *sqq.*; *C.* III. IV. 37, *sqq.*; III. XXIV. 27. In this Epode the appeal lies to the community and the general opinion (*vv.* 15, 39.) And this view of the poem falls in with the very early date assigned to it,—a date when the poet was at the lowest ebb of his fortunes, and saw nothing but despair; or, if he had just begun to recover himself, and congratulate himself on his personal escape and his return to Rome, he might shudder at a fresh outbreak of war, and the possible reversal of all hopes of public or private welfare. Walckenaer infers an early date for the poem, from the character of the poetry. He finds indications of a youthful unpractised author in the extent of details, the length and luxuriance of description. He allows, however, that '*le grand poëte s'y montre tout entier.*' The metre chosen, a combination of hexameter and pure senarian iambic, has a stately harmony, suited to grave, earnest thoughts, and passing no less easily into a flow of happy aspirations. 'Cette ode dut plaire à ces âmes généreuses et douces qui, 'dans les maux de leur patrie, ne trouvent de distractions à leur tristesse que 'dans les rêves de la poésie et dans les fantaisies de l'imagination.' There is a fine paraphrase and application of the latter part of this Epode in the Rev. Isaac Williams' *Christian Scholar.*

1. *Altera...ætas,* "a second generation." Altera jam ætas inde a Sulla.' [O.]

2. *Suis...viribus.* 'Hoc est quod Titus Livius ait (in his Preface), 'ut magnitudine laboret sua.' *V. Schol.* This phrase means more than *sua magnitudine*, especially if compared with *v.* 9: it is equivalent to the line, *C.* III. VIII. 19,— 'Infestus sibi luctuosis dissidet armis.' [O.] quotes *Manil.* I. 910; IV. 43. [M.] quotes *Lucan,* I. 3,—

'Populumque potentem
'In sua victrici conversum viscera dextra.

And *Liv.* XXX. 44,—'Magna civitas.....si foris hostem non habet, domi invenit: 'ut prævalida corpora...suis ipsa viribus onerantur.'

3. *Quam neque, etc.* Comp. *Tacitus* (*Hist.* III. 72) on the burning of the Capitol,— 'Nullo externo hoste.....quam non Porsena dedita urbe, neque Galli capta, 'temerare potuissent, furore Principum exscindi.'

5. *Æmula.....Capuæ, i. e.* Capua which aspired to rivalry with Rome. *Liv.* XXIII. 1, *sqq.* (*Arnold's Hist. ch.* XLIV. *p.* 156.) It is called *altera Roma* in *Cic. Phil.* XII. 3. The name *Capua* is derived by Virgil from *Capys, Æn.*

x. 145. Livy (IV. 37) gives *Vulturnum* as the original name; deriving *Capua* '*vel ab duce eorum Capye, vel...a campestri agro.*' Twiss' note makes *Vulturnum* the Latin equivalent of *Capua, Capys* being Tuscan for *vultur*, and the name being derived from some augury. If so, there is a resemblance to the legend of Rome.

6. "Faithless in times of revolution." The allusion is to the conduct of the Allobroges in and after the Catilinarian conspiracy.

7. *Cærulea...pube. Tacit. Germ.* 4,—'Omnibus (*sc.* Germanis) truces et cærulei 'oculi, rutilæ comæ, magna corpora.' Cp. *Juv.* XIII. 164. The allusion is to the Cimbric war of Marius.

8. *Parentibus abominatus. Carm.* I. I. 24. *Hom. Il. ρ.* 37,—*ἀρητὸν δὲ τοκεῦσι γόον καὶ πένθος ἔθηκας.* Comp. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 217.

10. Comp. *Shakesp. Henry IV. Pt.* 2, *Act* IV. *Sc.* IV,—'Thou wilt be a wilderness again, peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants.'

12. *Eques...ungula.* See *Heyne's note on Virg. Geor.* III. 116,—'Equitem docuere 'sub armis Insultare solo.'

13. *Carent, i. e.* "are protected from," (in their tomb.)

15. This sentence is equivocal in construction. Orelli paraphrases thus,—'Quid 'adjumento sit ad carendum laboribus.' There is, perhaps, no other instance of *expedio* taking this usage and syntax; though, if we compare *impedio*, its exact opposite (which admits an infinitive and accusative, as in *Ov. ex Pon.* I. I. 21; and *Cic. de Orat.* I. 163,) there seems some analogy for it. [G.] explains *carere* as an infinitive, used, as in Greek, substantively; quoting 'adimam cantare,' *E.* II. v. 68. Bentley approves a conjectural reading,—'quod expediat,' taken parenthetically. Others have understood it thus,—'*Quæritis c. quid expediat, aut m. p. quæritis carere.* If this were admitted, it would be better to join the adverb with *expediat*;="if you are seeking what may tend "to the general welfare, or, hopeless of that, are seeking for the better part a "refuge from calamity," etc. But the first explanation seems the most approved.

ib. Forte...quæritis, i. e. *si forte*, answered by *sit.* "If you ask...no resolve can be "better=let us resolve...to go."

ib. Quid expediat...carere, "what may help you to get free from."

ib. Communiter aut melior pars, as below, *v.* 36,—'omnis civitas aut pars.' "All, or the worthier part."

18. *Exsecrata*, "under a vow or curse." The history is given in *Herod.* I. 165.

24. *Ratem occupare, i. e.* "to embark at once."

27. *Quando=siquando*, implying no time. *Cum*, if used here, would imply a time when the thing would come to pass.

31. *Subsidere*, "to pair with." Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 27,—'Jungentur jam gryphes 'equis.' And with *v.* 34 compare *Archil. Fragm.* 69, ('On the Eclipse.')

33. *Ravos.* 'Videtur expressisse Homericum. *Od.* λ. 611,—*χαροποί τε λέοντες*'. [O.] Cp. *Liddell and Scott in voce. Ravus* is specially applied to the eyes. Donaldson disputes this sense of *χαροπός*, in *N. Cratylus*, 282.

34. *Levis.* 'Factus instar piscis cum natura villosus sit.' [O.]

35. *Hæc*, cognate accus. after *exsecrata.* Cp. 'hæc ubi deflevit' ("when he had thus vented his grief,") *Virg. Æn.* XI. 59.

38. *Perprimat=perpetuo premat.*

41. *Beata...arva. Virg. Æn.* VI. 638,—

'Locos lætos, et amœna virecta,
'Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.'

Compare the conclusion of *Milton's Comus*,—

'To the Ocean now I fly,
'And those happy climes, that lie
'Where Day never shuts his eye.'

[O.] supposes this mention of the *arva beata* and this sentiment to be, as it were, taken from what Plutarch relates of Sertorius, § IX,—*ἔρωτα θαυμαστὸν ἔσχεν οἰκῆσαι τὰς* (Μακάρων) *νήσους, κ. τ. λ.*

44. *Imputata*, as *inarata*, "needing no cultivation." (Compare with this description generally, *Virg. Ecl.* IV.)

45. *Numquam fallentis.* Cp. *Virg. Geo.* II. 467,—'Nescia fallere vita' (which probably means *not disappointing.)*

ib. Termes. 'Dicitur extremus ramus olivæ, sicut vitium palmes.' *V. Sch. ap. Gesn.*

46. *Suam*, emphatic. Cp. 'non sua poma' (said of the grafted tree,) *Virgil, Geo.* II. 82.

48. *Pede.* Used of water, in *Lucret.* V. 273,—'Qua via secta semel liquido pede 'detulit undas;' a line imitated by *Virg. Cul.* 17,—'Liquido pede labitur unda.'

51. Cp. *Virg. Geo.* III. 537,—

'Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum,
'Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat.'

ib. Vespertinus, i. e. *vespere*, as *nocturnus* in this quotation. There is the same usage in *Sat.* II. IV. 17. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 465,—'Æneas se matutinus agebat.'

ib. Ursus. Cp. *Ov. Met.* VII. 546,—'Armentis incurrere fortibus ursi.'

54. *Radat.* The same verb is used of the dry cold north wind in *Sat.* II. VI. 25. The general description is modelled on *Hom. Od.* δ. 566,—

οὐ νιφετὸς οὔτ' ἂρ χειμὼν πολὺς οὔτε ποτ' ὄμβρος,
ἀλλ' αἰεὶ Ζεφύροιο λιγὺ πνείοντας ἀήτας
ὠκεανὸς ἀνίησιν ἀναψύχειν ἀνθρώπους.

59. *Huc...torserunt cornua*, "have turned their sails hitherward." Cp. *Virg. Æn.* III. 549,—'Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum;' *i. e.* "we turn our sails seaward; we set sail." *Cornua*, "the tips of the sail-yards."

ib. Sidonii, i. e. "Phœnician mariners." Orelli compares the Homeric epithet *Φοίνικες πολυπαίπαλοι* ("crafty,") *Odyss. o.* 419. The sense is (*vv.* 57–60,) "no vice nor toil reaches those happy shores."

CARM. XVII.—IN CANIDIAM.

A fresh satire upon Canidia, under the form of a submission and recantation.

1. *Do manus*, "I surrender." Orelli quotes *Lucr.* II. 1042,—'Dede manus, aut si falsum est accingere contra.' Cp. *Ov. Trist.* I. III. 8,—'Dedit victas utilitate manus,' *(i. e.* "she yielded to expediency.") This phrase is used in prose also, *Cæsar, B. G.* V. 31. "To give the hand" is a phrase found in the Old Test. E. V., as in *Jer.* I. 15.

5. *Refixa cælo.* A phrase applied to shooting stars or meteors in *Virg. Æn.* V. 527.

7. *Retro solve. Retro*, if joined with *solve*, may be understood of the reverse action of the wheel, when the pulleys that whirl it are detached, or (which indeed is much the same thing) the undoing the charm. But it seems better to join it with *citum*, taken as a participle, not as an adjective. Then the construction will be='cie retro, ac solve,' *i. e.* "whirl it back, and let it rest." *Citus* is a participle in *Ep.* IX. 20; *Lucret.* I. 997; II. 85. Lambinus, to avoid joining *retro*, which implies motion, with *solvo*, a verb of rest, conjectured *volve.*

7. *Turbinem,* "the magic wheel," the ἴυγξ of *Theocr.* II. 17; also described th in *v.* 30, as ῥόμβος χάλκεος.

8. *Telephus,* son of Hercules. See *Ov. Rem. Am.* 46,—
'Vulnus in Herculeo quæ quondam fecerat hoste,
'Vulneris auxilium Pelias hasta tulit.'

11. *Unxere, i. e.* they recovered his corpse. The ἀλείφειν λίπ' ἐλαίῳ, (*Hom. Il. σ.* 350) was one of the principal funeral ceremonies. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 219; *Ov. F.* IV. 853.

ib. Addictum, "given over; abandoned (in intention) to."

12. *Homicidam.* ἀνδροφόνοιο, *Hom. Il. α.* 242.

15. *Exuere pellibus.* See *Hom. Odyss. κ.* 393,—
τῶν δ' ἐκ μὲν μελέων τρίχες ἔῤῥεον, κ.τ.λ.

ib. Pellibus. Pellis is the hide of animals, not the human skin, though satirically used for it in *v.* 22; as in Juvenal's description of old age (x. 192),—'deformem pro cute pellem.'

22. *Ossa.* Bentley reads *ora,* which would suit well with *verecundus color,* but not with *pelle amicta.* The sense is identical with that of *Plautus, Capt.* I. II. 25,—
'Macesco, consenesco, et tabesco miser,
'Ossa atque pellis sum miser macritudine.'
And so *Theocr.* II. 88,—
καί μευ χρὼς μὲν ὅμοιος ἐγίνετο πόλλακι θάψω,
ἔῤῥευν δ' ἐκ κεφαλᾶς πᾶσαι τρίχες, αὐτὰ δὲ λοιπὰ
ὀστέ' ἔτ' ἦς καὶ δέρμα.

27. *Negatum...credam,* "I am forced to believe what I have always denied." The syntax accords with the rule, that *credo* and the like verbs have a dative of the person, an accusative of the thing, (*e. g.* in *Ter. Ad. Act* III. *Sc.* II. 330,—'Quid jam credas, aut cui credas?'). But it will be hard to find an instance parallel to this one. (The case of pronouns is different.)

28. *Sabella.* 'Sabella carmina pro Marsis posuit:' *Schol.*

ib. Increpare, "to sound or strike against:" here, "to touch (and overpower) the mind."

29. *Marsa...nenia. Ov. A. A.* II. 102,—'Mixtaque cum magicis nenia Marsa sonis.'

ib. Dissilire, i. e. "be racked to bursting."

30. *Ter. Ad.* 790,—'O cælum, O terra, O maria Neptuni!' The reading *et terra* is that of all the good MSS. Orelli's objection 'misere languet' does not, I think, apply to the double phrase, as it would to the Terentian line.

31. *Quantum...Hercules.* Cp. *Soph. Trach.* 840,—
Νέσσου θ' ὕπο φόνια
δολόμυθα κέντρ' ἐπιζέσαντα.
Cp. too the descriptive speech, *vv.* 1046—1106.

33. *Virens.* Explained by some as *inextincta,* and compared with *Lucret.* I. 899, '*flammai flore;*' but by Orelli as expressing the colour of the sulphurous flame of the volcano,—'colore inter gilvum viridem et cæruleum medio.' Some MSS. have *urens,* and a few *furens,* which is adopted and illustrated by Bentley.

36. *Quod...stipendium,* "what further fine or penalty will you impose?"

40. Here the poet proposes to deify the sorceress (*stellis inserere, C.* III. XXV. 6.) Then he appeals to her by the example of the Dioscuri: then, by ironical recantations, he charges her with low birth (*v.* 46), witchcraft (47), foul cruelty (49), and suppositious births.

ib. Voles sonari. Cp. (without the sarcasm) *Ov. Am.* I. X. 60,—
.....'Celebrare puellas
'Dos mea; quam volui nota fit arte mea.'

42. *Infamis Helenæ...vicem*, "on account of the defamation of Helen." *Vice* is the general MS. reading. Orelli (after Bentley) adopts *vicem*, and confirms it, as the Latin usage, by a series of quotations. Bentley quotes *Liv.* VIII. 35,—'Tribunos suam jam vicem magis anxios.' Cp. 'An illius vicem doles?' (in Sulpicius' letter,) *Cic. Fam.* IV. 5.

44. *Vati, i. e.* Stesichorus. (The story is given in Plato, *Phædrus*, XLIV. *p.* 243, with a quotation from the παλινῳδία.) He was said to have satirised Helen; to have been struck blind by the Dioscuri; then, upon his recantation, to have been healed by them. In recanting, he is said to have invented or adopted the tale, that Helen was never carried to Troy, but only her εἴδωλον, according to the Egyptian legend of *Herod.* II. 118, and the *Helena of Euripides.*

Cp. *Ov. A. A.* III. 49,—'Probra Therapnææ qui dixerat ante maritæ,
'Mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyra.'

47. So Ovid *(Ep.* VI. 89) describes Medea's sorceries,—
'Per tumulos errat.....
'Certaque de trepidis colligit ossa rogis.'

48. *Novendialis, i. e.* "recently buried." Servius, on *Virg. Æn.* V. 64, notes that anciently a dead man 'ad domum suam referebatur, et illic septem erat diebus, 'octavo incendebatur, nono sepeliebatur.' The number of nine days was held sacred with regard to the rites of sepulture. So in *Virgil, l. c.;* and *Æn.* V. 762. So in *Ovid, Fast.* V. 413,—
'Nona dies aderat, cum tu, justissime Chiron,
'Bis septem stellis corpora cinctus eras.'

Cp. *vv.* 439, 443, *novies.* So probably in *Virg. Geor.* IV. 544. Cicero mentions *(ad Qu. Fr.* III. 5) 'Novendialibus feriis.' The same number is found in other solemn ceremonies, as the expiatory 'Novendiale sacrum' in *Liv.* I. 31. So with the Greeks, τὰ ἔννατα; and, perhaps, the *nine* days of the Eleusinian mysteries has a connection with the same idea.

50. *Tuusque venter, &c.* "And Pactumeius is really your son; and the midwife "has true, not deceptive proofs of the birth, whenever you have become a "mother."

56. *Ut,* "What? Are you to deride with impunity," &c.? This elliptical use of *ut* occurs again, *Sat.* II. V. 18. So in *Liv.* IV. 2,—'Illine ut impune.....con-'citent.'

ib. Cotyttia, a Thracian festival, notorious for its licentiousness, in honour of a goddess Cotys or Cotytto.

58. "The priest or president of the witch rites on the Esquiline." An invidious term, substituted for "a witness of them," as he implies himself to have been in *Sat.* I. VIII. and for which he is reproached again, *v.* 77, by the epithet *curiosus.*

60. "What use would it be to me, to have feed the witches of the North (comp. *v.* 29,) and to have learnt their arts?"

62. Cp. *Eur. Hipp.* 1047,—ταχὺς γὰρ ᾅδης ῥᾷστος ἀνδρὶ δυστυχεῖ. Comp. *Southey's Kehama, C.* 2,—'And thou shalt seek Death
'To relieve thee in vain,' &c.

65. *Infidi.* This is explained of Pelops' treachery to his charioteer Myrtilus *(Eur. Or.* 984.) Others read *infidus, i. e.* 'qui prodiderit commissa fide,' who had divulged the secrets of Jupiter. *Eur. Or.* 9,—ἀκόλαστον ἔσχε γλῶσσαν.

71. *Pectus...recludere, Virg. Æn.* X. 601.

76. *Cereas imagines. Theocr.* II. 28; *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 80; *Ov. Ep.* VI. 91,—
'Devovet absentes simulacraque cerea figit,
'Et miserum tenues in jecur urget acus.'

This process of witchcraft was imputed to the Duchess of Gloucester in Henry VIth's reign, as used against him. *(Hume's England, ch.* XX.)

79. *Excitare, i.e.* "reanimate." 'Tumulo prodire jubebitur umbra.' *Ov. Rem. Am.* 253.

81. *Plorem...exitus, i. e.* "shall my acts have no results or power upon you?"

Q. HORATI FLACCI SATIRAE.

LIBER PRIMUS.

SATIRE I.

The general subject is Covetousness, which (it is implied) originates in Discontent, and issues commonly in Avarice. These two principles or passions are treated of in order.

The question is proposed, and examples given, with a test *(vv.* 15–19) of the sincerity of grumblers. Then *(vv.* 28, 29), as to the hardships which are endured, they are so (at least professedly) in the hope of an eventual provision and repose. Not so with the miser. His toil has no end in prospect, and no present fruit *(vv.* 38—91.) The necessity for a truer principle of life is inferred *(v.* 92); its foundation in right reason asserted *(vv.* 106—7.) But the majority of men push on with the restless competition of a race *(vv.* 113–116.) Therefore it is that they cannot look back to life with satisfaction, nor to death with equanimity *(vv.* 117—119.)

1—3. *Ut nemo...vivat, laudet...? i. e.* 'ut nemo vivat (quisque) laudet.' Though the first clause contains the negative form of expression, the affirmative notion only is to be supplied to the second. So below, *v.* 109,—'*Nemo* se probet *ac* potius laudet.' The construction may be found sometimes in English; but it is due rather to accident than idiom, where it occurs. Sydney Smith *(Moral Phil. Lect.* XI.) says,—'No one would laugh to see a little child fall, and would 'be shocked to see such an accident happen to an old man, or his father.' Elmsley has a note on it; see *Soph. Œd. Tyr.* 241, where the sentence begins with ἀπαυδῶ, and is continued with κελεύω understood. Cicero has a noted instance of this usage, *de Orat.* III. 14,—'*Nemo extulit*.....("no one extols a speaker for speaking intelligibly to his audience,") *sed contempsit*,' *etc.* ("but *all* despise one who cannot do so.") Also, *pro Rosc. Com.* 2,—'Adversaria in judicium protulit nemo; codicem protulit.' Cp. *Liv.* XXVI. 2,—'Ut nemo..... essent.' So *Virg. Æn.* I. 674,—

'Ne quo se numine mutet,
'Sed magno Æneæ mecum teneatur amore,' *(i. e.* 'ut teneatur.')

2. *Ratio dederit ..fors objecerit.* The correspondence of *dederit* with *ratio (i. e.* "Providence, or design,") and of *objecerit* with *fors (i. e.* "accident, or chance,") is to be marked: the first phrase may be held to represent the Stoic theory, and the second the Epicurean theory of the government of the world.

4. *Mercatores,* "traders, ship-owners." ἀνέρες ἀλφησταί. *Hom.*

4. *Gravis annis.* Cp. σὺν γήρᾳ βαρύς, *Soph. Ed. T.* 17; and *Virg. Æn.* IX. 246. *Annis*, it should be observed, is "years of *service*."

8. The idea is perhaps taken from the sentiment of Ajax, in *Hom. Il.* o. 511.

9. *Juris legumque.* A natural double phrase, used again in *E.* I. XVI. 41, to signify all law, abstract or general, and specific: *jus* expresses "common law, national law, natural rights;" *lex* is "a law, a statute." Cicero *(de Legg.* I. 6) defines *lex* as that which 'scripto sancit quod vult aut jubendo aut vetando.' Their various and distinctive meanings are given fully, and with instances, in *Adam's Roman Antiquities, p.* 181, *sqq.*

10. *Galli cantum.* τὸν ὄρθριον νόμον, *Arist. Eccl.* 741; *Av.* 489. ὄρνιχες τρίτον ἄρτι τὸν ἔσχατον ὄρθρον ἄειδον, *Theocr. Id.* XXIV. 63.

ib. Consultor...pulsat. Cp. *Cic. pro Murena*, 9,—'Vigilas tu de nocte, ut tuis consultoribus respondeas: ille ut eo, quo intendit, mature cum exercitu perveniat; te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat.'

11. *Vadibus*, from *vas*, "a surety;" one 'qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat,' *Varro. Vadimonium*, "a promise (in law,) or recognizance." *Vadimonium sistit*, "he keeps his recognizance," *i. e.* appears in court, *Cic. pro P. Quint.* 8. *Vadm. mihi deserit*, "he forfeits it," *i. e.* by not appearing, *Ibid.* 23. *Vadari*, "to hold (a person) to bail." See *Sat.* I. IX. 36.

13. *Cetera de genere hoc.* 'Transitus est Lucretianus IV. 590.' [O.]

14. *Fabium*, 'Eques Rom. Narbonensis,' a Stoic, fond of, and tiresome in, argument,—if we may trust the allusion here, and *Sat.* I. II. 134.

20. *Quid causæ est...quin?* ("What is there to prevent his being," *i. e.)* "must he not be provoked?" *Quin, i. e.* "to prevent," as in *Sat.* II. III. 42; *A. P.* 444; *Ter. Andr.* III. IV. 21.

21. *Buccas inflet.* A gesture indicative sometimes of pride and affectation, sometimes of anger. In the first sense compare τὰς γνάθους φυσῶν from *Demosth. Fals. Leg.* I. 314, and, in the second, 'tumido delitigat ore,' *A. P.* 94. [O.] cp. 'sufflatus' in *Plaut. Bacch.* IV. II. 21, and *Casin.* III. III. 19. So *Persius*, IV. 20,—'Suffla; sum candidus' *(i. e.* "boast.") So 'buccæ' is used of vehement declaimers, *Juv.* XI. 34; *Pers.* V. 13.

23. *Præterea.* Here a fresh argument is beginning; checked, however, by a parenthesis, to excuse diversion to a more serious vein and particular application.

ib. Jocularia, "farces"=*exodia.* See *Liv.* VII. 2, where the rise of farce and comedy at Rome is described; its first step, the addition of *jocularia* to the Tuscan dance; its transition to *saturæ*, with musical accompaniment; then a plot, dialogue, and scenic representation; while, as it assumed its most artificial shape, the young Romans, leaving the play to trained actors, claimed a place for, and performed, *as amateurs*, the old *jocularia*, then called *exodia*, (whether these were "interludes," as in *Smith's Dict.* and *Sigonius' note*, or "after-pieces.)"

29. *Hic.* Not as if the "publican" had been already mentioned, but in opposition to *ille, v.* 28. The *caupo* is more fittingly introduced among the examples here than the *consultus*, whose profession would not have been adopted merely for a livelihood.

ib. Nautæ, i. e. *mercatores*, as in *v.* 6.

32. Compare *Juvenal*, XIV. 272,—

'Hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta,
'Victum illa mercede parat, brumamque famemque
'Illa reste cavet; tu propter mille talenta
'Et centum villas temerarius.'

33. *Formica. Virg. Geor.* I. 186; *Æn.* IV. 402,—
'Ingentem formicæ farris acervum
'Cum populant hiemis memores,' etc.
So in Scripture, *Proverbs*, VI. 6. It has been denied that ants are granivorous: proof of their being so may be seen in *Kirby and Spence*, or *Thomson's Land and the Book*. Probably a difference is to be made between the species in cold and in warm climates.

36. *Inversum.* A favourite compound with Horace; perhaps here, as some suggest, borrowing its meaning from the 'inversa Aquarii urna.'

ib. Cantristat. Virg. Geor. III. 279,—'Pluvio contristat frigore cælum.'

ib. Aquarius. Ibid. 304,—'Extremoque irrorat Aquarius anno.' The sun is reckoned to enter Aquarius on the 16th of January.

37. *Illis...quæsitis.* It is not usual to find *ille* joined thus with a participle, like the article in Greek; but compare *v.* 115.

38. *Cum te*, the apodosis to *quæ*. "*But she* uses her store like a wise creature, *whereas you.....*" *Te, i. e.* "the miser;" on whom the Satire is suddenly turned.

42. *Defossa.* Cp. *Virg. Geor.* II. 507,—'Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro.'

45. *Frumenti, i. e.* "measures of corn." The *modius*, or "peck," a sixth of the Gr. μέδιμνος, was the common dry measure of the Romans.

ib. Triverit area. Tibul. I. v. 22; *Virg. Geor.* I. 192,—'Medio tostas æstu terit 'area fruges.'

46. *Hoc...plus.* 'Idem fere atque *eo plus*.' [O.]

50. *Seneca, Ep.* 16,—'Si ad naturam vives, numquam eris pauper; si ad opiniones, 'numquam eris dives.' It was an Epicurean maxim, τὸ μὲν φυσικὸν πᾶν εὐπόρ-ιστόν ἐστι, *Diog. Laert.* X. 130. Comp. the Stoic rule, '*Vivere naturæ con-*'*venienter*,' *E.* I. IX. 12.

53. *Cumera* (or *cumerum*) was "a bin," sometimes of earthenware, oftener of wicker-work, for grain. Also it was a measure of five or six *modii*. Gesner calls it 'Punica et Syra vox a Gr. κάμπτρα.'

55. Comp. *Spenser's F. Qu.* II. VII. 15,—
'Thro' foul intemperance
'Frail men are oft captived to covetise:
'But would they think with how small allowance
'Untroubled nature doth herself suffice,
'Such superfluities they would despise,
'Which with sad cares impeach our native joys:
'At the well-head the purest streams arise,
'But mucky filth his branching arms annoys.'

58-60. See (for illustration of this) the Eastern story in the *Rambler*, No. 38; and *Gray's Ode to Vicissitude, Stanz.* 8.

61. *Bona pars.* Cp. 'bona magnaque pars,' *Lucret.* V. 1025. A phrase found in Terence also.

62. *Tanti, quantum habeas, sis.* Juvenal's lines, III. 140, with a different application, are parallel to this,—
'Protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet
'Quæstio.....
'Quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
'Tantum habet et fidei.'

66. *Sibilat. Cic. in Pison.* 65,—'Da te populo, committe ludis; sibilum metuis?' Compare *Ben Jonson*, '*Every Man out of his Humour*,' *Act* I,—
'Poor worms, they hiss at me, whilst I at home
'Can be contented to applaud myself.....with joy
'To see how plump my bags are and my barns.'

Juvenal expresses this in his own way, *Sat.* XIV. 152,—

'Sed qui sermones! quam fœdæ buccina famæ!
'Quid nocet hæc? inquit: Tunicam mihi malo lupini
'Quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago
'Exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem!'

Euripides has the contrary sentiment, *Ion*, 630,—

οὐ φιλῶ ψόγους κλύειν
ἐν χερσὶ σώζων ὄλβον.

67. Cp. *Eur. Fr. Bell.* XX. 7,—

ὁ μὲν ζάπλουτος εἰς γένος δ' οὐκ εὐτυχής
ἀλγεῖ μέν, ἀλγεῖ, παγκάλως δ' ἀλγύνεται
ὄλβου διοίγων θάλαμον ἥδιστον χερί.

68—71. *Tantalus...inhians.* ὥσπερ ὁ Τάνταλος...ἐπικεχηνότες μόνον τῷ χρυσίῳ. *Lucian, Timon*, 17.

71. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 610,—'Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis,' (and cp. the citation on *v.* 42.)

73. Compare *Pope, Mor. Essays*, III. 79,—

'What Riches give us, let us then enquire?
'Meat, Fire, and Clothes. What more? Meat, Clothes, and Fire.
'Is this too little?'

ib. Quo, "to what end." Not often joined with such a verb as *valeat*. But cp. 'quo vellet aurum' (equivalent to 'quam ad rem sumeret,' *C.* 52) in *Cic. pro Cæl.* XXI. 53. Cp. also 'Si quo usus operæ sit,' *Liv.* XXVI. 9.

75. *Quis...negatis.* Cp. *Cic. de Fin.* II. 20,—'Cetera illa...quibus demptis negat 'se Epicurus intelligere quid sit bonum.'

76. *Vigilare metu...juvat. Eur. Ion*, 623,—

τίς γὰρ μακάριος, τίς εὐτυχὴς,
ὅστις δεδοικὼς καὶ παραβλέπων βίαν
αἰῶνα τείνει;

On the difference of *metus*, etc. see *Donaldson's Lat. Gr. App.* IV. 109. *Metus* is a fear of what is future or distant; *timor* of what is near and immediate; *formido* a constant haunting dread; *pavor* agitation, whether excited by fear or hope; as in *E.* I. VI. 10.

77. *Malos fures.* This is thought to be a translation of κλῶπες κακοῦργοι, *Herod.* I. 41.

79. Cp. *Goldsmith's Deserted Village*,—'The heart distrusting, asks—if this be joy?' And *Spenser's Faery Qu.* II. VII. 12,—

'Far otherwise (said he) I riches read,
'And deem them root of all disquietness;
'First got with guile, and then preserved with dread.'

And see the allegorical description of Avarice in the same, *B.* I. IV. 27—29.

80. Cp. *Eurip. Elect.* 427,—

σκοπῶ τὰ χρήμαθ' ὡς ἔχει μέγα σθένος
ξένοις τε δοῦναι σῶμά τ' ἐς νόσον πεσὸν
δαπάναισι σῶσαι.

82. *Assideat.* Cp. *Liv.* XXV. 24,—'assidentes curantesque.' So προσεδρία, *Eur. Orest.* 304.

88. *At si...perdas*, "but you must fail if you think to attach your relatives to you, "though naturally your friends; and to retain them in their attachment, with-"out labouring to deserve it." Compare *Xen. Memor.* I. II. 55,—ἐάν τε ὑπὸ πατρὸς, ἐάν τε ὑπὸ ἀδελφοῦ, ἐάν τε ὑπ' ἄλλου τινὸς βούληται τιμᾶσθαι, μὴ τῷ οἰκεῖος εἶναι πιστεύων, ἀμελῇ, ἀλλὰ πειρᾶται, ὑφ' ὧν ἂν βούληται, τιμᾶσθαι, τούτοις ὠφέλιμος εἶναι.

There is good authority for the reading adopted by Gesner, *An si...?* "Would you be losing your labour, if you endeavoured to retain (by meriting "it) the love of your kindred? Is that a hopeless task?"

91. *In Campo, sc. Martio, i. e.* as a racer. Cp. *C.* I. VIII. 8. Keightley suggests a possible allusion to the Equiria, instituted by Romulus, and mentioned in Ovid, *Fast.* II. 859; III. 519.

92. *Denique sit finis,* "in fine, let a definite limit be set to your pursuit of wealth." Observe how this verse connects itself with *vv.* 106–7: "Such a limit is a "principle in nature, and the neglect of it is inconsistent with rectitude."

ib. Cumque habeas plus, "since you have more than before;" as *parto quod avebas,* "having obtained your original desire," *i. e.* a competency.

96. *Ut metiretur.* This phrase was proverbial, to signify "great riches" (or, according to Suidas, *v. μέδιμνος,* "great expectations.") So Xenophon, *Hell.* III. II. 27, expresses the wealth of Xenias of Elis, *τὸν λεγόμενον μεδίμνῳ ἀπομετρήσασθαι τὸ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀργύριον.* Pliny, *N. H.* XXXV. 36, relates that Apelles was paid for his Alexander 20 talents, *mensura non numero.*

100. *Fortissima Tyndaridarum, i. e.* "like a Clytemnestra."

102. *L. Cassius Nomentanus,* proverbial with Horace for his extravagance. *Sat.* I. VIII. 11; II. I. 22.

ib. Pergis, etc. The sense is,—"That is quite another point: you argue as if the "alternative lay between extremes; you bring contraries together front to "front." *Componere* is a metaphor from the gladiatorial school; see *Sat.* I. VII. 20. [O.] *Frontibus adversis* might be a metaphor from a bull fight, as. *Virg. Æn.* XII. 717,—

'Cum duo conversis inimica in prœlia tauri
'Frontibus incurrunt;'

but simply expresses direct opposition, as in *Lucret.* VI. 117,—'Concurrere nubes frontibus adversis possint.'

104. *Vappam...ac nebulonem. Vappa* was properly "wine," or rather "vinegar," which had lost all its acid and taste. *Nebulo* is from *nebula,* "mist, cloud." They describe, therefore, a wasteful and worthless character.

105. This is said by the Scholiast to be a Greek proverb.

108. "I come back to my first point, *viz.* that men in their covetousness are never contented." *Illuc unde abii redeo* is a phrase of Plautus, *Menæch. Prol.* 56.

ib. Nemo ut, i. e. *ut nemo.* 'Pro accus. cum infinitivo, ut *Sat.* I. III. 115,' *Orelli.* The construction is apparently repeated from his first sentence (*v.* 1),—'*Fit.... ut nemo* contentus vivat.' *Nemon' ut...?* is the reading of many MSS. and Editions, but has all the appearance of being a mere correction, and the interrogative construction is out of place in a summary of reasonings.

110. Cp. *Ov. A. A.* I. 350,—'Vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet.'

114. *Ut cum carceribus.* Cp. *Virg. Geor.* I. 512; *Ov. A. Am.* III. 595,—

'Tum bene fortis equus reserato carcere currit,
'Cum quos prætereat, quosque sequatur habet.'

The *carceres* were the inclosed vaults or stalls, in which chariots and horses were ranged, for starting in the race. They (or their doors) are called 'spatiis obstantia claustra' in *Epist.* I. XIV. 9.

119. *Lucret.* III. 951,—'Cur non, ut plenus vitæ conviva, recedis?' and 970–973. Cp. the use of this figure in *Sir W. Scott's Anne of Geierstein, ch.* XV,—'*Death* 'is dreadful...but in the first spring-tide of youth...to be snatched forcibly from 'the banquet to which the individual has but just sat down, is peculiarly 'appalling.'

120. *Crispini,* a butt for Horace's satire, apparently a Stoic. *Sat.* I. III. 138.

ib. Scrinia, "writing desk or case." Spenser has the word 'scryne,' derived from it.

SATIRE II.

A satire upon those who run into one extreme to avoid another, as expressed in *v.* 24,—'Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.' There is the indiscriminate liberality, out of which strollers and quacks make their harvest (*vv.* 1—4): opposed to this is the parsimony that will refuse help even to a starving friend (*vv.* 4—6): a third (*hunc, v.* 7) lavishes his fortune upon luxurious entertainments. Fufidius (*vv.* 12—22) is an usurer, extreme in his exactions and his wealth, and no less so in the penury of his living. So, in matters of dress or foppery, *nil medium est, v.* 28. The rest of the Satire is taken up with scandalous anecdote; so as to involve the moral, however, that lawless habits *omni parte laborent* (*v.* 39.)

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1. *Ambubaiarum*, "Syrian musicians" (cp. *Juv.* III. 62), named from their musical instrument, *ambuba*.
2. *Balatrones*. *Lucret.* III. 954. See *Bentley on S.* II. III. 166.
3. *Tigelli*. To be distinguished from Hermogenes Tigellius, who is mentioned, *Sat.* I. III. 129, as then alive.
7. Compare *Pope, Moral Essays*, III. 197, *sq.*
8. *Ingrata*, "insatiable." Cp. *Lucr.* III. 1016. *Stringat, i. e.* "strips bare."

ib. *Ingluvie*, "gluttony;" properly, "a bird's *crop*," as in *Virg. G.* III. 431.

9. *Conductis*, "borrowed." Cp. *Juv.* XI. 46, 'conducta pecunia.'
14. *Quinas...capiti mercedes exsecat*. A description of excessive usury. *Caput*, "the principal;" *merces*, "the interest." The old rate of interest established by the XII. Tables was a yearly one, *unciarium fenus*=one-twelfth of the sum borrowed, or 8½ per cent. But, in later times, interest was paid every month, and, in calculating it, the rate was expressed by the *as* and its divisions. Thus, *asses usuræ* signified 12 per cent., being 1 *as* per month: *deunces usuræ*=11 per cent.: *unciæ usuræ* (*uncia* being the 12th of an *as*) signified 1 per cent. Instead of *asses usuræ*, the phrase *centesimæ usuræ* was often used, because, at this rate, in 100 months a sum equal to the principal was paid up. And thus *binæ centesimæ usuræ* was 24 per cent.; and in this passage *quinas* is equivalent to *quinas centesimas*, or 60 per cent.
16. *Nomina, i. e.* "bonds, or bills."
18. *At in se...*"but of course he spends liberally in proportion...Not so," *etc.*
20. *Terenti fabula*. The *Heautontimorumenos*. Cp. *Act* III. *Sc.* I. 31, with *v.* 24, '*dum vitant*,' *etc.*
25. *Maltinus*. This is a name derived from *malta*, a Lucilian term for an effeminate person. The Scholiasts affirm that under this name Mæcenas is intended, and that these *tunicæ demissiciæ*, which were generally a sign of a foppish and luxurious habit, were adopted by him to hide varicose veins. Kirchner (*Quæst. Hor.* III.) adopts this statement of the Scholiasts, and infers from it that this Satire must have been composed some time before the poet had become known to his patron. Orelli quotes Madvig as decisive against it; but Franke and Weber as, amongst others, supporting it. (See the *Philological Museum, vol.* I. *pp.* 474–9.)
36. *Albi, i. e.* 'matronæ veste alba indutæ,' [O.]
59. *Trahit*=his reputation suffers more than his estate.
62. *Oblimare*. Prop. *limo obruere*, as in *Virg. Geor.* III. 136, 'sulcos oblimet inertes.'
63. *Togata*, a term of reproach. The *toga* was worn by low characters: the proper dress of a lady was *stola*.

76. *Tuo vitio, i. e.* it is an additional pang to have yourself to blame.

89. See *Virg. Geor.* III. 79.

98. *Ciniflones=cinerarii* (*Catull.* LXI. 138), or, *a calamistro*, "hair-curlers."

105. Taken from Callimachus, *Epigram* 32.

108. *Theocr. Idyll.* XI. 108,—*τὰν παρεοῖσαν ἄμελγε, τί τὸν φεύγοντα διώκεις.* Cp. *Eur. Hipp.* 185.

123. *Ut neque, etc.* In the allegory of Prodicus, *Xen. Mem.* II. I. 22, this is the description of Vice,—*κεκαλλωπισμένην τὸ μὲν χρῶμα ὥστε λευκοτέραν τε καὶ ἐρυθροτέραν τοῦ ὄντος δοκεῖν φαίνεσθαι, τὸ δὲ σχῆμα ὥστε δοκεῖν ὀρθοτέραν τῆς φύσεως εἶναι.*

131. *Hæc*, sc. *conscia*, "the confidante," as in *S.* II. VII. 60. *Deprensa*, sc. *mulier*.

SATIRE III.

The subject here seems to be the rule *vitiis nemo sine* (as in *v.* 68.), and the deductions from it; *e. g.* that the observation of faults in others should remind us of our own; that the best construction should be put upon each other's actions; and that censures, where there is call for them, should be modified and discriminating.

The method pursued is a notice of the levities and inconsistencies of Tigellius—a confession of the satirist's own defects,—for which he claims a fair and kind consideration, and then argues against the unfriendly and censorious habit prevalent in society, and finally against the arbitrary Stoic rule, which classed all offences as equal,—a rule in its practical application unnatural and inequitable.

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3. *Sardus...ille Tigellius.* The Scholiast quotes a satiric verse (a scazon Iambic) upon him,—'Sardi Tigelli putidum caput venit.' See *Cic. ad Fam.* VII. 24. (The proverb *Sardi venales* dates from B. C. 176, when Sardinia was subdued by T. S. Gracchus.) He is spoken of in the last *Sat. v.* 3, as recently dead. Observe the imperf. *habebat* in this sense.

ib. *Ille*, 'quasi de noto,' *Schol.*

4. *Qui...posset*, "who might have," not "who might."

5. *Patris, i. e.* "his *adopted* father," Julius Cæsar.

6. *Collibuisset*, compound of *libet*, used by *Cic. N. D.* I. 38; *ad Fam.* XV. 16; with a nom. case, by *Sallust, Cat.* 51.

ib. *Ab ovo...ad mala*, "from the beginning to the end of dinner. "Integram famem ad ovum affero,' *Cic. ad Fam.* IX. 20. *Mala* and *bellaria* ("fruits and confectionery") were brought in at dessert. (See *Becker's Gallus, Exc.* I.)

7. *Citaret*, "run over rapidly or repeatedly." Lachmann explains it by *compellare*, as in *Cic. Fin.* II. 18; or *celeri ἀγωγῇ peragere*. Cp. *Cic. de Orat.* I. LIX. 251,—'Pæanem aut Nomionem citarimus.'

ib. *Io Bacche.* The beginning or burden of a song. *Ἰόβακχοι* is a Greek compound for "drinking songs." Cp. *Βακχέβακχον ᾆσαι, Arist. Equit.* We may compare too *Io Pæan* in *Ov. A. A.* II. 1, and *Io Triumphe, C.* IV. II. 50. But there is great doubt whether this reading is genuine. Lachmann (on *Lucr.* II. 27) utterly condemns it, on the score of prosody: he decides for *Io Bacchæ*. Cp. *Eur. Bacch.* 577,—*ὦ βάκχαι, ἰὼ βάκχαι.* No doubt the chief MSS. have *Bacche*; but their testimony is not decisive; it is so common with them to put *e* for *æ*: rather, as some good copies certainly write *Bacchæ*, their authority seems greater than the negative testimony of the majority.

7. *Modo summa...modo...ima, i. e.* "running from the lowest to the highest key of the gamut." 'Voce modo (hac quæ resonat) summa, modo hac quæ resonat ima chord. quat.' *Summa chorda* (ὑπάτη), "the uppermost string" (the *bass*) of the tetrachord. *Ima*, "the lowermost (νεάτη or νήτη) string" (the *treble*, or highest note). Gesner says,—'Trajectio locum aliquantum 'obscurat, ut in *C.* II. XIII. 1. Non jungendum summa voce, sed summa 'chorda.'

8. *Resonat...chordis*='e chordis prodit, per chordas sonat, ablativus causalis vel instrumentalis.' [O.]

9. *Velut qui...fugiens*, i. e. *currebat velut qui fugeret.* Cp. the construction in *S.* I. VIII. 32,—'Stabat ut quæ peritura'=peritura esset.

10. *Qui...sacra ferret*, like the κανήφοροι, "solemn and slow." Cp. *Sat.* II. VIII. 13, and *Cic. de Off.* I. XXXVI. 7,—'pomparum ferculis similes,' (resembling puppets in a procession.) So *S.* II. VIII. 14.

12. *Reges...loquens.* So *Cic. ad Att.* IX. 2, 3,—'Nihil nisi classes loquens et exercitus.' So *Plato Gorg.* V. 101,—λέγειν σκυτέας καὶ κναφέας.

15. *Decies centena*, "a million of sesterces."

17. *Noctes vigilabat, etc.* Cp. *Xen. Mem.* II. I. 30, (in *Prodicus' Allegory of Vice*),—τῆς μὲν νυκτὸς ὑβρίζουσα, τῆς δὲ ἡμέρας τὸ χρησιμώτατον κατακοιμίζουσα.

20. *Immo alia et...*"yes I have, but they are different, and perhaps (I may say, or "hope) less. I am not, like M., censorious to others, ignorant or careless of "my own faults."

21. *Absentem, i. e.* "behind his back."

22. *Dare....verba*, ("to give words and nothing else;" then) "to impose upon."

25. *Pervideas.* Bentley reads *prævideas*, as=*prætervideas*, but adduces no instance of the word bearing that sense: it means "to foresee." *Pervideas lippus* is like *S.* I. II. 91,—'Hypsæa cæcior.....spectes.'

ib. Oculis...lippus inunctis. Cp. *Ep.* I. I. 29. "When you look blindly into (*i. e.* "overlook) your own faults, why, in the case of your friends, are you so "sharp-sighted?"

τί τἀλλότριον...
κακὸν ὀξυδερκεῖς, τὸ δ' ἴδιον παραβλέπεις;

Quoted by Orelli as a Fragment of *Menander.* Printed in *Meineke's edit. as Fr.* 291, *Comicorum Anonymorum, p.* 671.

26. Cp. *Cic. de Off.* I. XLI. 4,—'Fit enim nescio quo modo ut magis in aliis 'cernamus, in quam nobismetipsis siquid delinquitur.'

27. *Quam...aquila. Hom. Il. ρ.* 674,—

αἰετὸς ὅν ῥά τέ φασιν,
ὀξύτατον δέρκεσθαι ὑπουρανίων πετεηνῶν.

ib. Serpens Epidaurius. Epidaurus was famous for the worship of Æsculapius, and for its sacred serpents. The worship was introduced at Rome B. C. 293, on occasion of a pestilence, when, as the legend ran, a serpent, indicating the presence or favour of the divinity, appeared to the commissioners, and was conveyed by them to Rome. (See the full relation in *Arnold's Hist. R. vol.* II. *ch.* XXXIV. *p.* 396); and *Ov. Met.* XV. 624, *sqq.*

29. *Iracundior*, "rather quick-tempered." It has been said that the poet Virgil was aimed at in these remarks; but, if they have any particular reference, it is more likely that Horace thought of himself.

ib. Minus aptus, "not polished enough to please the nice (and exact) taste of men now-a-days." So *Orelli.* Some join the two clauses: "He is touchy, and "cannot stand their keen wit."

30. *Rideri possit*, etc. *Juv.* III. 147, *sqq.*

31. *Rusticius*, "because his hair is trimmed awkwardly, and his dress slovenly." Cp., in the opposite sense, *facetus, Sat.* I. II. 26.

ib. Male laxus...calceus. Aristoph. Equit. 320.

37. "For faults spring up like weeds in a neglected soil." (Wagner reads *felicem*, not *filicem*, in *Virg. Geor.* II. 189.)

40. *Polypus*, from the Æolic form πώλυπος. 41. *Plato, Rep.* V. *p.* 11, 474.

42, *sq.* Cp. *Ov. A. A.* II. 657,—

'Nominibus mollire licet mala; fusca vocetur,
'Nigrior Illyrica cui pice sanguis erit.
'Si pæta est, Veneri similis; si flava, Minervæ.'

For other flattering inversions, cp. *Juv.* VIII. 32, *sq.*; *Lucret.* IV. 1156, *sq.*

44. *Strabonem.* Gr. στράβων, στράβος. 47. *Sisyphus*, a dwarf of M. Antony.

ib. Varum=introrsum retortis pedibus. 'Simulant qui cornua lunæ,' *Mart.* II. XXXV. Cp. *Ovid, Am.* I. III. 24,—'Virginea tenuit cornua *vara* manu.'

49. *Ineptus.* This character is described at length by Cicero, *de Orat.* II. IV. 17.

51. *Truculentior*, "unsparing in his language."

52. *Plus æquo liber. Æsch. Pr. V.* 180,—ἄγαν ἐλευθεροστομεῖς.

ib. Simplex fortisque, nearly="a plain blunt man," *Shaksp. Jul. C. Act* III. *Sc.* II.

55. "So turns she every man the wrong side out." *Shaksp. Much Ado, Act* III. *Sc.* I. Cp. *Liv.* XXII. 12,—'Pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum, affingens vicina virtutibus vitia, compellabat.' So again, *c.* 39.

58. *Tardo.* So *Cicero, Acad.* IV. 97,—'Vide quam sit cautus is quem isti tardum vocant.'

59. "Another guards against any imputations, since he is aware of his liability to "unfair aspersions on his character."

63. *Simplicior quis et est*, i.e. *et talis est qualem.* (Some construe *et* as=*etiam* with *simplicior.*)

66. *Communi sensu*, "a perception of the wants and wishes of others," nearly ="tact." Seneca, *de Benef.* I. 12, defines it thus: 'Sit in beneficio *sensus* '*communis; tempus locum personas observet.*' *Cic de Orat.* II. XVI. (68), has '*sensu hominum communi.*' [G.] quotes *Juv.* VIII. 73,—

'Rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa
'Fortuna;'

(where see Mayor's note.) *Communis* is used of persons, as by *Cicero (de Senect.* 17) of Cyrus,—'Communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse,' *i. e.* "condescending and kind;" κοινὸν καὶ φιλάνθρωπον, *Demosth. de Cor. p.* 315, *ult.* So *Suetonius, Claud.* 21, *communior* (="more familiar;") and *Vespas.* 22,—'super cenam.....*communissimus.*'

68. Compare the analogous argument relating to men's wants and the provision of nature, in *Herod* I. 32,—ἄλλο μὲν ἔχει ἑτέρου δὲ ἐπιδέεται· ἡ δὲ (*sc.* χώρα) ἂν τὰ πλεῖστα ἔχῃ, ἀρίστη αὕτη.

70. *Cum* is taken by all Comm. (following the Scholiast) as a preposition, governing *vitiis.* "Let him weigh my good against my bad qualities, and let him "give the preponderance to the former. I will do the same by him." Singular as this construction is, the general argument seems clearly to confirm it. The preceding context has been a continuous reproach against the uncharitable temper of society; it has nowhere been supposed that men form dispassionate, impartial judgments of each other. But now it is urged that a real friend, a friend deserving of the name, would do so. "Let my friend (says the moralist) "weigh my good against my evil qualities; if the good out-"number the other, let him give them the preponderance." [O.] properly insists on the true usage of *compenso. Compensare rem cum re* is, "to compare by weighing together," *(pensando comparare); compensare rem re*, "to make up for, to compensate, by weighing," (*adpensando repararе*).

71. *Inclinet*, "lean to," depress the balance in favour of. 'Mire pro propensior sit.' [G.] The meaning belongs naturally enough to the verb (cp. *Cic. de Or.* XLIV. 187,—'Si se dant et...sua sponte, quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendent,') the dative following it is, to say the least, very rare. *Inclinare* is used both as a transitive and a neuter verb: there would be no difficulty here in understanding an ellipse of *animum* or *se*, as in the above quotation of Cicero. We might even supply *lancem*, considering how fully the metaphor is kept up: in that case, *pluribus* would be ablative,—*inclinet lancem pluribus*= "press down the scale with these as more numerous."

72. *Si volet...ponetur.* The correspondence of tenses is not a grammatical necessity, but it furnishes some argument at least for connecting these two verbs as antithetical. Orelli has a comma after *inclinet*, and a colon after *volet*.

ib. Trutina, the cavity, in which the tongue *(examen)* of the balance plays. See *Persius*, v. 5.

73. See the *New Test. S. Matt.* VII.

76. *Iræ.* This is a genitive of apposition. In this usage the leading noun expresses a general idea; the genitive a special one, to denote or define it. (See *Madv. Gr.* § 286.) There is a parallel instance in *Cic. pro Muren.* x. 23,—'Aliis 'ego te virtutibus, continentiæ, gravitatis, justitiæ, fidei, ceteris omnibus, 'consulatu et omni honore semper dignissimum judicavi.' This genitive is used poetically in local or geographical terms, *e. g. urbem Putavi, Myceuæ, Butheoti*, in *Æn.* I. 247; V. 52; III. 293; *tellus Ausoniæ*, III. 477: and in descriptive terms, as in *Liv.* XXIV. 3,—'Lucus...proceris abietis arboribus septus.' (*Arborem fici*, in *Cic. pro Flacc.* 17—41, is probably an interpolation). So in *Suet. Aug.* 94, *arborem palmæ*.

82. *Labeone*, M. Antistius Labeo, afterwards a distinguished jurist. At this time he was very young: he gave offence to Augustus; and Walckenaer suggests that this satiric mention might have been intended to shield him from a real hostility.

83. *Dicatur.* The Delphin Ed. points this clause interrogatively.

85. Observe the variation from *cui concedere*, in *S.* I. IV. 140.

88. *Mercedem.* See note on *Sat.* I. II. 14. Cp. 'Debitor usuram ("interest") pariter sortemque ("principal") negabit.' *Mart.* V. XLII.

91. *Evandri manibus tritum, i. e.* "a curiosity as old as the time of Evander." This must be the Arcadian Evander of *Æneid*, VIII. 52, *sqq.* The Scholiast supposes the sculptor to be meant, Aulanius Evander (*Plin. N. H.* XXXVI. V. 32), who was brought by Antony from Athens to Alexandria, and thence (in 29 B. C., and therefore subsequently to the date of this Book of Satires) to Rome. *Tritum.* [O.] quotes Martial, VIII. VI. 9 (upon the passion for antiques),—

'Hi duo longævo censentur Nestore fundi;
'Pollice de Pylio trita columba nitet.'

92. Cp. *Lucian, Timon*, 54.

96. This was the Stoic doctrine. Cp. *Cic. de Fin.* IV. XIX. 55,—'Recte facta 'omnia æqualia, *omnia peccata paria*; quæ cum magnifice primo dici viderentur 'considerata minus probantur: *sensus enim cujusque et natura rerum atque ipsa* 'veritas clamabat quodammodo, non posse adduci ut inter eas res, quas Zeno 'exæquaret, nihil interesset.'

ib. Quis...fere placuit, "who lay down as a general rule."

ib. Laborant, "they are in a difficulty; their maxim fails when applied to actual life."

99. Cp. *Virg. Georg.* II. 340,—

'Cum primæ lucem pecudes hausere virumque
'Ferrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis.'

100. Cp. *Cic. de Invent.* I. 2,—'Fuit quoddam tempus cum in agris passim homines 'bestiarum modo vagabantur, et sibi victu ferino vitam propagabant.' *Lucret.* V. 788; 923, *sqq.*; *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 316,—

'Gens...truncis et duro robore nata:
'Quis neque mos, neque cultus erat...
...rami atque asper victu venatus alebat.'

101. *Lucret.* V. 1282, *sqq.*

103. καὶ φθέγμα, καὶ ἀνεμόεν
φρόνημα, καὶ ἀστυνόμους
ὀργὰς ἐδιάξατο. *Soph. Antig.* 354.

So *C.* 1. X. 3 represents speech and language as the beginning of civilisation. Cp. again *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* V. II. 5,—'O vitæ Philosophia dux...tu urbes 'peperisti, tu dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ convocasti, tu eos inter se 'primo domiciliis, deinde conjugiis, cum litterarum et vocum communione 'junxisti, tu inventrix legum, *etc.*'

105. So *Juven.* XV. 148—154.

115. *Ut peccet. Peccare* would be equally good Latin. After words expressing a consequence (*in argument*), a deduction, or a proof, either mood (infin. or subj.) is admissible. 'Concedis ut virtus...efficiat,' *Cic. de Fin.* V. 26. The two forms of phrase might be thus construed: "Reason can never prove that "he is guilty" (*peccare*): or, "Reason can never so far carry its point, that he "will be (found) guilty" (*ut peccet.*)

117. *Sacra...legerit.* Hence the Engl. "*sacrilege.*"

120. *Ut ferula cædas*, "for, as to your punishing lightly what deserves severity, this "I do not fear." Ordinarily, *vereor ut cædas* is "I fear you will punish" (the sense required); *vereor ne cædas*, "I fear you will not...;" but here *non vereor* is, in a manner, disconnected from the first clause, which thus becomes purely explanatory, not dependent: '*Ut cædas, id equidem non vereor*,' instead of '*id ne facias non vereor.*' A parallel anacoluthon is quoted by Orelli and by Madvig, *Opusc.* V. I. *p.* 491, *note*, from *Liv.* XXVIII. XXII. 12,—'Nihil minus quam 'ut egredi mœnibus auderent timeri poterat.' Madv. says,—'Debebat scribi '*ne*, rectum esset *ut*, si subjecisset *futurum credebatur.*'

125. Cp. *Cic. Acad.* II. XLIV. 136; and *Lucilius* (quoted by the Scholiast),—

'In mundo sapiens hæc omnia habebit;
'Formosus, dives, liber, rex, solus vocetur.'

127. *Chrysippus*, born at Soli in Cilicia, 280 B.C. He succeeded Cleanthes, the successor of Zeno, in the Stoic school. He appears to have based their system on more plausible arguments, and to have made it more known and popular, than his predecessors. Cicero calls him 'homo sine dubio versutus et callidus' (*N. D.* III. 10.), and 'in omni historia curiosus,' (*Tusc. D.* I. 45.) A Greek saying is preserved,—εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρύσιππος οὐκ ἂν ἦν Στοά.

129. Cp. *Xen Mem.* III. I. 4, ὥσπερ ὁ κιθαρίζειν μαθὼν, κἂν μὴ κιθαρίζῃ κιθαριστής ἐστι, κ. τ. λ.

ib. Hermogenes, called in *Sat.* IV. 72, and elsewhere, *Hermogenes Tigellius.* The first name implies a Greek parentage (perhaps he was a first instalment of the supple set, 'portio fæcis Achææ,' satirised by *Juvenal*, III. 61, *sqq.*) The second is made the ground for a conjecture that he was adopted by L. Tigellius. See *sup. v.* 3.

130. *Alfenius*, a shoemaker of Cremona, who rose to eminence as a lawyer, attained the consulship, and was buried with public honours. The word is read here as a trisyllable, the *e* being long.

133. *Vellunt tibi barbam, i. e.* "mock you." Cp. 'Cynico barbam petulans Nonaria vellat,' *Pers.* I. 133; and 'Idcirco stolidam præbet tibi vellere barbam Juppiter,' (*i. e.* "Do you therefore think that Jupiter is regardless of your insults?" *Ib.* II. 28.

136. *Rumperis.* Comp. *Juv. S.* VII. 117.

137. *Quadrans*=¼ of the *as*=*teruncius.*

ib. Quadrante lavari (as in *Juv.* VI. 447), "to bathe at the lowest price, and among the lowest class of bathers."

139. *Et mihi,* answering to *neque te.*

140. *Stultus.* Above, *v.* 77,—"I in my simplicity shall have more friends, and be "on better terms with them, than you in your philosophy."

SATIRE IV.

THIS contains the poet's defence of himself and his poetry against detraction.

In the opening he describes the rise of Roman satire (*vv.* 1—14), ridicules Crispinus and the reciters of the day, and claims not to be confounded with them (*vv.* 14—24.)

He rates his own pretensions modestly, and glances at the character of a true poet (*v.* 39, *sqq.*)

He justifies candid and friendly raillery (*vv.* 68—91,) as contrasted with selfish and ill-natured wit (*v.* 81, *sqq.*; *v.* 100.)

Then, paying a tribute to his father's excellence (*v.* 105,) who ever deterred him from vice and folly by example (the true purpose, with regard to the public, of legitimate satire), and inculcating by his own practice a habit of reflectiveness and self-correction, he skilfully recurs (*v.* 140) to his original subject, and winds up with the assertion and maintenance of poets' rights.

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1. Cp. *Quintil.* X. I. 65. *Eupolis,* mentioned again with distinction in *Sat.* II. III. 12. Cp. *Pers.* I. 123-4.

2. *Comœdia prisca.* Cp. *Ars Poet.* 281. The rise of Comedy was later, by a generation, than that of Tragedy. There were three divisions of it, marked by the refinements successively introduced by taste or by public opinion: The Old Comedy, which, in its unrestricted license, dealt with real persons and facts: 2. The Middle Comedy, in which the facts were real, but the names fictitious: 3. The New Comedy, in which both facts and names were fictitious. The distinction of Old and New is marked by *Aristotle, Eth. N.* IV. 14,—*ἴδοι δ' ἄν τις καὶ ἐκ τῶν κωμωδιῶν τῶν παλαιῶν καὶ τῶν καινῶν· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἦν γελοῖον ἡ αἰσχρολογία* ("personal abuse,") *τοῖς δὲ μᾶλλον ἡ ὑπόνοια* ("witty idea.") On the character, *libertas,* of the Old Comedy, see *Cic. de Rep.* IV. 10.

ib. Virorum, '*πλεονάζει.* Sic *Lucr.* V. 621.'—*Gesn.* Some explain (with less likelihood) "masculine, racy writers."

4. *Sicarius. σικάριος,* N. T.

5. *Cum libertate. Cum* is apparently pleonastic, but it gives the sense of *notabant idque liberrime.* (On the apparent ellipse of *cum,* see *Wagner's note on Virg. Æn.* IV. 517: on the addition of *cum,* see *Madv. Gr.* § 257.) With the idea and the phrase, compare *Cic. ad Fam.* XII. XVI. 3. Juvenal asks (*S.* I. 151),—

'Unde illa priorum
'Scribendi quodcumque animo flagrante liberet
'Simplicitas?'

6. *Lucilius.* 'Magnus...Auruncæ alumnus.' *Juv.* I. 20. For the severity of his satire, cp. *Ibid.* V. 165, and *Pers.* I. 114. 'C Lucilius...et doctus et perurbanus,' *Cic. de Or.* I. 16, (72). Quintilian (X, I. 94) objects to Horace's epithet for him, *lutulentus.*

8. *Emunctæ naris,* "of nice (*i. e.* keen) judgment." Comp. *Sat.* I. III. 30, where *acutis naribus* implies "a quick sense of the ridiculous." It may mean the same here, or, more generally, "a ready perception of character." *Emunctæ.* This curious metaphor has its parallel in the Gr. ἀπομύσσω and κορυζῶ. Compare, as an analogous figure of speech, *purgatam aurem,* in *E.* I. I. 7.

9. *In hora.* *In,* "within the space of." On the insertion of the preposition, see *Madvig, Gr.* 276; 3, 4.

11. *Cum,* "since." *Lutulentus.* So *Call. H. Apoll.* 108, comparing a poem to a river,—

τὰ πολλὰ
λύματα γῆς καὶ πολλὸν ἐφ' ὕδατι συρφετὸν ἕλκει.

Quintilian, X. I. 94, quotes and disputes this judgment of Horace. So in *Ov. Am.* I. XII. 23,—'Vadimonia garrula.'

13. *Nil moror,* "I think nothing of that." Cp. *E.* I. XV. 16; II. I. 264. So *Virg. Æn.* II. 287,—'Nec me quærentem vana moratur;' and XI. 365. *Moror,* "I delay; dwell on; regard." Cp. *mora* in *Ov. Am.* II. XI. 14.

ib. *Ecce Crispinus, i. e.* this is just what Crispinus does. Here there is a digression to the pretenders to poetry, and the dislike which they provoke.

14. *Minimo me provocat,* "challenges me at odds," offering me every advantage, in his conceit of superiority.

17. *Bene fecerunt, i. e.* "I thank them." So *Arist. Ach.* 1050,—καλῶς γε ποιῶν ὅστις ἦν. And compare the ungracious acknowledgement, *Eur. Med.* 533,—ὅπη γὰρ οὖν ὤνησας οὐ κακῶς ἔχει. Cp. *Lucian, Charon, ad fin.* εὖ γε ἐποίησας. *Timon,* 29. (Cp. *S. S. Acts,* X. 33,—καλῶς ἐποίησας.)

19. See the same metaphor in *Pers.* V. 11,—
'Tu neque anhelanti, coquitur dum massa camino,
'Folle premis ventos;'
i. e. you are no spouter: and in *Juv.* VII. 111, (of a vehement advocate.)

21. *Fannius,* like Crispinus, one of Horace's 'Dunciad.'

ib. *Ultro delatis,* "happy in the desks and bust presented to him by his admirers; "or, happy in his vanity; delighted at having sent his works, with his bust, "to the public library."

22. *Imagine.* *Juven.* VII. 29,—'Ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.'

25. *Erue.* 'Turba *obruit* singulos, ex hac igitur *erue* quemvis.' Cp. *Cic. Fam.* V. IX. 2. [O.]

26. *Ob...ambitione.* This change of construction is illustrated from *Sallust, Jug.* 22; *Liv.* XXXVIII. 39. It is especially common in Tacitus.

28. *Argenti, sc.* "plate." *Ære,* "bronzes," as in *Car.* IV. VIII. 2.

29. *Mutat merces.* *Virg. Ecl.* IV. 39.

ib. *Surgente a sole, etc. i. e.* from east to west. Cp. *Pers.* V. 54,—
'Mercibus hic Italis mutat sub sole recenti
'Rugosum piper et pallentis grana cumini.'

34. *Fœnum habet,* "he is dangerous," (they cry.) (The horns of vicious cattle were bound with hay. See the anecdote in Plutarch's Life of M. Crassus, *ch.* VII.) Some have supposed an allusion to bulls tearing up the soil.

37. *A furno...lacuque, i. e.* "the lowest;" *pueros et anus,* "and the silliest people." *Lacus,* "the reservoirs." 'Agrippa in ædilitate sua (B. C. 33)...lacus septingentos fecit.'—*Plin. N. H.* XXXVI. 15. (24.)

39. *Poëtis.* See *Madvig, Gr.* 393, *c.* and *obs.* 1; also his *Opusc. A. Altera, p.* 29.

40. *Concludere.* So *claudere* in *Ov. Pont.* IV. XVI. 36; *Pers.* I. 93.

43. *Mens divinior.* Gesn. compares 'afflatu divino,' from *Cic. N. D.* II. 66.

ib. *Os magna sonaturum, i. e.* "a lofty style." Cp. 'ore rotundo,' *Ars Poet.* 323; 'magno nunc ore sonandum,' *Virg. Geor.* III. 294.

45. *Necne poëma*, etc. Cp. *Cic. Orat.* 20, (67.)

48. *At*, "*but* (you will say)," *etc. Pater, sc.* "in the play" (*personatus*, v. 56.) See *Terent. Heaut.* V. I. 47, *sqq.*

54. *Puris, κυρίοις ὀνόμασι*, "unadorned, unmetaphorical." *Ars Poet.* 234.

60. *Non.* Connect with *invenias*, (*v.* 62.)

60, 61. Verses taken from Ennius, imitated *Virg. Æn.* VII. 622.

64. *Illud*, used of what follows, as in *v.* 77. Cp. *Liv.* XXVI. 13,—'*Illud* iræ... indicium est.' *Madv. Gr.* 485, quotes *Cic. Divin.* I. 10, 'tum *illud* imprimis'= "the following circumstance particularly." So in Greek, *ἐκεῖνος*, as in *Soph. Aj.* 94; and by itself elliptically, as in *Eur. Phœn.* 519,—*ἐκεῖνο δ', οὐχ ἑκὼν μεθήσομαι*, where, from its being supposed to depend on *μεθήσομαι*, *ἐκείνου* was read by Porson: but the old reading is attested by *Bacchæ*, 771,—*τά τ' ἄλλ' ἐστὶν μέγας, κἀκεῖνο, φασὶν αὐτον...ἄμπελον δοῦναι βροτοῖς*: and by *Erectheus*, *Frag.* XVII. 43,—

ἐκεῖνο δ,' οὗ τὸ πλεῖστον ἐν κοινῷ μέρος,
οὐκ ἔσθ' ἑκούσης τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς ἄτερ
προγόνων παλαιὰ θέσμι' ὅστις ἐκβαλεῖ.

In all these instances *ἐκεῖνο* is put absolutely, "and this too," or "but this I say." The same construction may hold good for *Soph. Philoct.* 310; but it is pointed in the editions as if *ἐκεῖνο* was an accusative after *θέλει*.

65. *Sulcius....Caprius*, 'delatores et causidici;' *v. Schol.*

66. *Libellis*, "writs of indictment."

67. *Bene.* Observe this as an exception to the rule stated on *v.* 109.

73. *Ov. Trist.* V. VII. 27,—

'Nil equidem feci, tu scis hoc ipse, theatris:
'Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est.'

77. *Sine sensu.* Cp. *Sat.* I. III. 66, *i. e.* "without observing whether the audience like or listen to them."

78. *Tempore...alieno. Martial*, III. XLIV.

81. *Absentem, etc.* This passage is translated in *B. Jonson's Poetaster, Act* V. Cp. *Eurip. Hippol.* 1000,—

οὐκ ἐγγελάστης τῶν ὁμιλούντων, πάτερ,
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς οὐ παροῦσι κἀγγὺς ὢν φίλοις.

And *Cicero, Epist. Fam.* III. 8,—'Si ista quæ alios loqui dicis, ipse sentis, tua 'summa culpa est; sin autem alii tecum hæc loquuntur, tua tamen, quod audis, 'culpa nonnulla est.'

83. *Dicacis.* See *Donaldson, L. Gr. App.* IV. 110.

86—100. The sense is,—"You often see at a party one invited whose whole "occupation (or profession) is to banter the rest. You call him a free-spoken "agreeable man. Yet you call me *niger, lividus*, etc. Now I will give you an "instance which really deserves those epithets."……

86. *Quaternos.* The distributive numeral, "four on each couch, *i. e.* twelve in all." A somewhat crowded party therefore (Compare *Cic. in Pis.* 27,—'Nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans,...Græci stipati, quini in lectulis, sæpe plures,') and crowded for the sake of some *umbra* or *scurra*, who would afford amusement.

87. Cp. *Eur. Melamp. Fr.* 29,—

ἀνδρῶν δὲ πολλοὶ τοῦ γέλωτος οἵνεκα
ἀσκοῦσι χάριτας κερτόμους· ἐγὼ δέ πως
μισῶ γελοίους οἵτινες μὲν ἐπὶ σοφῶν
ἀχάλιν' ἔχουσι στόματα.

87. *Adspergere.* Cp. 'lingua adspergere,' *Cic. ad Her.* IV. So below, *S.* I. VII. 32, *perfusus.* Cp. 'dicteria dicis in omnes,' *Mart.* VI. XLIV.

90. This character of a *niger* answers nearly to Canning's 'Candid Friend,' in the *Anti-Jacobin:*

'Candour, which spares its foes, nor e'er descends
'With bigot zeal to combat for its friends:
'Candour, which loves in see-saw strain to tell
'Of acting foolishly, but meaning well:
'Too nice to praise by wholesale, or to blame,
'Convinced that all men's motives are the same;
'And finds, with keen discriminating sight,
'Black's not so black, nor white so very white.
. . . . . .
'Save me, oh save me, from the Candid Friend.'

94. *Petilli.* Cp. *Sat.* I. X. 26. He was said to have stolen the crown from the statue of Jupiter in the Capitol, and to have been acquitted only through the influence of Augustus. Hence the name *Capitolinus.* This was, however, a regular surname of the *gens Petillia.*

100. *Hic nigræ,* etc. *i. e.* "this is the *blackness* (see *v.* 85, and *v.* 91) you condemn; "this is sheer malignity." (You profess friendship, yet insinuate crimes against your friend. Sincerity would repel them as slander; you admit covertly their truth.)

101—104. *Ærugo,* "copper rust;" hence, metaphorically, that which eats away (*rodit, v.* 82) a friend's character. So Martial applies it,—'Viridi tinctos ærugine versus,' X. XXXIII. 5. *Ærugo* is used by *Juv.* XIII. 61, contemptuously, for *æs,* as we use "dross;" and this sense would not be inapplicable here, as= "a valueless profession, a base counterfeit, of friendship."

102. *Ut si,* sc. *ut promittam siquid possum promittere...*

104. *Hoc...juris.* Cp. 'hoc via juris habet,' *Ov. Nux,* 134; and 'juris idem,' *Ib.* 138. So 'officii...idem,' *Fast.* I. 46. Cp. *Liv.* IX. 19,—'hoc enim roboris erat.'

105. *Insuevit...hoc me,* "he trained me to this (*i. e.* to free speech and raillery) "while he marked out, in particular examples, existing vices, that I might be "deterred from them." Comp. *Ter. Adelph. Act* III. *Sc.* III. 60,—

'Nil prætermitto, consuefacio, denique
'Inspicere tanquam in speculum vitas omnium
'Jubeo, atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.'

106. *Exemplis.* 'Quoniam ratione non poterat, *v.* 115, *sq.*' [O.]

109. *Ut male vivat*="how wretchedly off he is!" Cp. *E.* I. XVII. 10. The opposite of *bene,* not of *recte vivere. Bene esse,* or *vivere,* mostly signifies "enjoyment," *S.* II. II. 120; *E.* I. VI. 56; *recte vivere,* "rectitude," as in *E.* I. XVI. 17. So it is opposed to *suaviter,* in *E.* I. VIII. 4. So below, *v.* 134, *rectius* differs from *melius.*

115. *Sapiens,* "a philosopher." His exposition of *causas* is in contrast with *exemplis, v.* 106.

123. *Judicibus selectis.* See the art. '*Judex*' in the *Dict. of Antiqq. p.* 532. 'Prætores ...jurati debent optimum quemque *in selectos judices* referre.' *Cic. pro Cluent.* 43. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* II. 132.

126. *Avidos,* 'intemperantes;' *v. Schol.*

127. *Exanimat.* A frequent word with Cicero. So the subst. *exanimatio, de Off.* I. 36.

128. *Teneros, i. e.* not yet hardened by vice.

131. *Et istinc,* even from those which you impute to me.

133. *Lectulus.* Cp. *jaceo, S.* I. VI. 122, with *note;* and Bentley's quotation of Pliny, *Ep.* V. 5,—'Jacere in lectulo suo compositus in habitum studentis, habere ante se scrinium ita ut solebat.'

135. *Melius.* See above, on *v.* 109. But on the root and radical meaning of the word, see *Donaldson, Varronianus, ch* X. *p.* 393.

136. *Illi*, masc. gen. according to the idiom noticed on *C.* II. VI. 14. Cp. *istis, S.* I. VI. 92.

142. *Veluti...Judæi.* An intimation of their proselytising spirit. Their numbers at Rome and their unanimity are referred to by Cicero, *pro Flacc.* 28.

SATIRE V.

THIS satire is a humorous relation of a journey to Brundisium, in which Horace had been invited to accompany Mæcenas, who was employed on a state embassy.

The poet is said to have had for his model a similar satire of Lucilius, fragments of which are extant, the following verses among others:

'Verum hæc ludus ibi susque omnia deque fuerunt,
'Susque et deque fuere, inquam, omnia ludu' jocusque;
'Illud opus durum, ut Setinum accessimu' finem;
'Αἰγίλιποι montes, Ætnæ omnes, asperi Athones.'

To what legation and period 'the Journey' belongs, has been a *vexata quæstio.* It has been commonly referred to the convention and treaty of B. C. 40, at Brundisium. It has also been referred to B. C. 38, when Antony came to Brundisium to meet Augustus. But it is with most reason referred to the peace of Tarentum, B. C. 37.

After the war of Perusia (which closed with the sack of the town, in the beginning of the year 40, B. C.) there was still danger indicated of an outbreak between the triumvirs, and of another civil war. But an accommodation, in part helped forward by the death of Fulvia, was arrived at, and the treaty of Brundisium negotiated, by Mæcenas, Pollio, and Cocceius. (See *Merivale, Hist. ch.* XXVII. *p.* 229, *sqq.*) The interest attaching to this peace, the longing for it at Rome, and the joy felt when it seemed completed by the treaty of Misenum with S. Pompey in the next year, are supposed to find expression in Virgil's Fourth Eclogue. (See *Merivale, pp.* 232, 243. 8vo. *ed.*) Sextus, however, unable to enforce his claims on Achaia, refused to fulfil his stipulations. War again broke out. Octavian renewed through Mæcenas his negotiations with Antony, now in Athens, who promised to act with him. But when he appeared off Brundisium with his fleet, he was forbidden to land. A fresh mediation was needed, and resulted in what is called the treaty of Tarentum, B. C. 37 *(Merivale, p.* 249); when a scheme of joint action was concerted, and a renewal of the triumvirate for five years engaged for.

For determining the date of the *Iter Brundisinum*, it is to be observed that this Satire gives no assistance; it affirms nothing beyond the importance of the interests at stake *(v.* 28); and that the mission was not the first of its kind *(v.* 29,) and, incidentally, that it was undertaken in the spring of the year. (This is inferred from the mention of the "frogs' concert" in *v.* 14.) On a first view it was natural to connect the occasion of it with the negotiations of B. C. 40, considering the express mention of Brundisium, and the notoriety and importance of that convention. Accordingly, many commentators (and with them E. H. B. in the recent *Dictionary of Geography*, art. '*Brundisium*') assign this date to the *Iter.* But there is evidence, negative and positive, to show that Horace did not enjoy the patronage of Mæcenas so early. *Negative*, because, from the battle of Philippi, fought in October or November, B. C. 42, there could be only about fifteen months down to the period in question. Nearly a year elapsed between the first acquaintance and the subsequent intimacy *(nono mense, Sat.* I. VI. 61), and so less than half a year would be allowed for the poet's return with the defeated fugitives to Rome, for his settling there, gaining his post of employment, and a favourable

mention. The *positive* evidence is, that in *Sat.* II. VI. 40 (the date of which is restrained, by the circumstances mentioned in *vv.* 38, 53, and 56, to the year 30 or the end of 31, B. C.) it is affirmed that his familiarity with Mæcenas *(suorum in numero)* had commenced less than eight years before, *i. e.* in 38 B. C. or 39, at the earliest.

Kirchner *(Quæst. Horat.)* gives a full review of the circumstances, and argues strongly for connecting the *Iter* with the treaty of Tarentum. The difficulty is why Brundisium should be mentioned as the end of the journey, rather than Tarentum. The solution of the difficulty is no doubt conjectural; but it is to be borne in mind that the Satire is not an explanatory one, nor does it touch on public affairs. Thus, while possibly Brundisium (off which Antony's fleet had arrived) was the *intended* terminus, Horace, not being a political friend but merely an amusing companion, may well have been left behind when the place of meeting was altered, while his patron went forward to meet Octavian. If he went on to Tarentum (as *Walckenaer*, with a reference to *Carm.* II. 6, supposes him to have done,) political reserve might be a sufficient reason for his silence on the subject. The opportunity for humorous description must have ended with the arrival at Brundisium.

For the topographical details, *Walckenaer, livr.* IV. *c.* 7, may be consulted, and *Gibbon's Essay*, where he examines this journey, and that of Cicero into Cilicia, as illustrative examples of Roman travelling. I have set down the distances according to Orelli's computation, with Gibbon's variations. The time occupied is not distinctly expressed in the Satire: Orelli makes it out as seventeen days, Gibbon as twelve, Walckenaer as fourteen. The distance is reckoned by the first as 314 miles, two days being omitted; by Gibbon as 369; by Walckenaer as 378 Roman miles.

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1. *Aricia.* Connected with the legend of Hippolytus, *Ov. Fast.* III. 263; *Virg. Æn.* VII. 761. Now *Riccia*, sixteen miles from Rome.

3. *Forum Appi.* Now *Borgo Lungo*, twenty-seven miles from Aricia.

4. *Malignis*, to be taken with *cauponibus*, not separately. Cp. *Sat.* I. I. 29. For *atque*, in the second place of the sentence, see *Sat.* I. V. 27; VI. 131; VII. 12.

5. *Iter.....divisimus, i. e.* "we took two days for our journey to Forum Appii; "more active travellers take but one."

ib. Altius...præcinctis. Gr. *εὔζωνος.*

6. *Appia.* See an account of this great road in *Arnold's Hist. ch.* XXXII. *p.* 287.

8. *Indico bellum.* Cp. the use of this phrase, *Cic. de Senect.* 14,—'Bellum indixisse voluptati.'

11. The travellers had now arrived at the *Fossa Augusti*, a canal, called also *Decennovium*, from its length of nineteen Roman miles, running parallel with the Appian Way.

12. *Huc appelle*, "come alongside here." Gr. *παραβαλοῦ*, or *τὴν ἄκατον παραβάλλου*, as in *Ar. Ran.* 180; *Equ.* 762.

ib. Trecentos. Sexcenti is the most common term for an indefinite number; here it is halved: in *Sat.* II. III. 61 it is doubled. Compare *Carm.* III. IV. 79; *Plaut. Aulul.* III. V. 44.

16. *Viator.* 'Nauta in navi, viator qui mulam ducebat.' *Schol.* But this does not accord with *v.* 19, from which it seems clear that *nauta* is the "conductor," and therefore that *viator* must be some country passenger.

24. *Feronia...Anxur.* 'Quis Juppiter Anxurus arvis
'Præsidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco.' *Virg. Æn.* VII. 799.

26. *Anxur.* The Volscian name of *Terracina* (see *Plin. N. H.* III. 9,) twenty miles (eighteen according to Gibbon) from *Forum Appi.*

28. *Cocceius.* Luc. Cocceius Nerva, *Cos. suffectus* 39 B. C., confounded by the Schol. with his brother Marcus; '*proavo*(*i.e.* "great-grandfather") *Nervæ* imperatoris.'

32. *Capito...Fonteius, Cos. suffectus* 33 B. C.

ib. Ad unguem factus, i. e. "a most polished, a perfect, gentleman." See *A. Poet.* 294.

33. *Non ut=ut non.* So in *E.* I. XV. 28 –9, *non qui.*

34. *Aufidio...prætore,* a mock-heroic phrase, used in ridicule of this Jack-in-office, who assumed the title and style of a prætor. Compare Cicero's ridicule of the provincial duumviri for a similar affectation, *de Leg. Agr.* II. XXXIV. 92.

ib. Libenter, "willingly," as tired of his pompous attentions, "yet laughing at him." (Some interpret "in high spirits;" but is there any authority for this signification?)

35. *Præmia,* '*insignia dignitatis;*' v. *Schol.* "Distinctions" is a meaning properly deduced from its derivation (*præ-emo.*) Cp. *Ov. Fast.* I. 12.

36. *Prætextam.* Cp. *Juv.* X. 35. "The robe of office." *Prunæ batillum, i. e.* for sacrifice, as on a solemn occasion.

37. *Mamurrarum...urbe, i. e.* Formiæ.

ib. Lassi. This had been a long day's journey, Formiæ being twenty-six miles beyond Anxur (Gibbon says twenty-nine.)

38. *Murena.* See *Carm.* II. 10. His sister was married to Mæcenas.

40. *Plotius.* M. Pl. Tucca, the same who with Varius had the editing of the Æneid. These names occur again together *Sat.* I. X. 81.

ib. Sinuessæ. Now Rocca di Mondragone, eighteen miles from Formiæ.

43. *Complexus.* Cp. 'Illum complexi ut mos amicorum est,' *Cic. Ac. Q., in Proœmio.*

45. *Campano ponti.* Three miles further, according to Orelli, (nine according to Walck.; eighteen, Gibbon.)

46. *Parochi,* public officers appointed to supply Roman magistrates with necessaries on their journey. See *Cic. ad Attic.* V. 16. L. Postumius Albinus, Cos. 173 B. C., is mentioned by Livy (XLII. 1,) as the first who put the allies of Rome to great expense on this account.

47. *Capuæ.* Twenty-two miles further, [O.] (seventeen, Walck.; sixteen, Gibbon.)

ib. Tempore, i. e. "we reach Capua early in the day."

50. *Cocceii...villa.* Twenty-one miles from Capua.

52. *Sarmenti.* An account of this *scurra* is given by the Scholiast on *Juv.* V. 3. He had belonged to M. Favonius, slain in the proscription, and whose widow is supposed to be referred to in *v.* 55. He was freed by Mæcenas, and obtained a *Scriptus quæstorius.* Afterwards he fell into poverty. The following epigram is quoted by the Schol., and given in *Burmann's Anthol. lib.* II. 127,—

'Aliud scriptum habet Sarmentus, aliud populus voluerat:
'Digna dignis: sic Sarmentus habeat crassas compedes:
'Rustici, ne nihil agatis, aliquis sarmentum alliget.'

(In this there is a play on *scriptus,* "a clerkship," and *scriptum,* "a stigma;" and *Sarmentus* and *sarmentum,* "a faggot.") A *Sarmentus* is mentioned by Plutarch, in *Life of Antony,* as a favourite of Augustus. Walckenaer (*vol.* I. *p.* 220) supposes him to be the same.

ib. Scurræ. Cp. εἰσῆεσαν δὲ καὶ γελωτοποιοί, in the Thracian entertainment of *Xen. Anab.* VII. III. 33.

52. *Messi, Cicirrhi.* *Messius,* a buffoon, with the nickname of *Cicirrhus* (Gr. *κίκιρρος, κίκκος),* "a cock."

58. *Accipio.* So *Soph. El.* 668,—*ἐδεξάμην τὸ ῥηθέν.*

ib. *Caput et movet, i. e.* "he suits the action to the word." Cp. *Juv.* XII. 6,—'frontemque coruscat.'

60. *At* (=*scilicet*), used here as a particle of explanation.

62. *Campanum in morbum,* a kind of wart, or excrescence, common in Campania. The *cicatrix* of *v.* 60 remained from its excision.

64. *Larva.* Here="a mask," ('personæ pallentis hiatus,' *Juv.* III. 175). Gr. *μορμολύκειον.* Derived apparently from *Lar.* 'It appears from the word *Larva,* that the *Lar* was represented as a wide-mouthed figure.' *Varron. p.* 180.

65. *Donasset...catenam. Catenam* (like *fugisset, v.* 68.) implies a sharp taunt; for the imputation of '*fuga*' made a slave out worthless. It is incidentally implied here, that one of the causes of it was likely to be starvation. *Donare catenam* is a phrase parodied from the *bullam Laribus donare* of children, when they grew up.

68. *Una farris libra.* The ordinary slave allowance was four or five pecks *(modii)* of corn a month. It was given out on the Kalends, as we learn from *Plaut. Stichus,* 60,—'Meministis quotkalendis petere demensum cibum.' This, at 24 *libræ* to the *modius,* would give between 3 and 4 pounds as the proper *diarium.*

70. *Produximus.* The majority of MSS. favour *producimus,* but [O.] seems to have reason on his side in saying,—'Concinnius cum perfecto conjungitur vox *illam* 'quam cum præsenti, quod requireret potius *hanc.*' Comp. *Ter. Ad.* 591,—'Cyathos sorbilans paulatim hunc producam diem.'

71. *Beneventum.* Originally *Maleventum,* the Latin form of the Gr. Μαλόεις (cp. *Tarentum,* from Τάρας; *Agrigentum.)* But for the popular account of the name, and the change of it, see *Liv.* X. 15; IX. 27. It was distant from Cocceius' villa twelve miles (eight, Gibbon.)

74. *Lambere,* "to play upon." *Virg. Æn.* II. 684,—'lambere flamma comas.'

78. *Atabulus,* a hot easterly sirocco-like wind. *Quintilian,* II. VIII. 8, quotes the word. *Plin. N. H.* XVII. 24, speaks of it as a blighting wind.

79. *Erepsemus.* For like abbreviations, see *Sat.* I. IX. 73; II. III. 169; II. VII. 68. So in *Virg.* '*vixet, jusso, traxe.*'

80. *Fumo.* The high situation of this farm, among the Appennines, must have made it damp and cold, even late in the spring. So *Walck. vol.* I. *p.* 222.

86. *Viginti et.* Observe the singular position of *et,* belonging to *viginti,* yet coming after it.

ib. *Redis. Reda,* like *petorritum, essedum,* is said to be a Gallic word.

87. *Oppidulo.* Said by the Scholiast to be *Equus Tuticus,* near *Ariano.* On the name *Equus Tuticus,* see *Varronianus, p.* 133, in voc. *Touticus,* an Oscan word. This, however, was out of the direct road from *Trivicum* to *Canusium,* which lay through *Asculum.* Some contend that *Asculum* is meant.

ib. *Quod versu dicere non est.* A Lucilian phrase:

'Servorum est festu' dies hic
'Quem plane hexametro versu non dicere possis;

where *Sigillaria* is the name intended. Compare *Ovid. ex Pont.* IV. XII. 5—12; and *Martial,* IX. XII. 10, *sqq.*

88. *Venit,* "is sold," so scarce is it. *Martial,* III. LVI. (quoted by Orelli), makes the same complaint of Ravenna. The antithesis is not, as the form of words would suggest, between the superlatives *vilissima* and *pulcherrimus.*

89. *Ultra, i.e.* "to the next stage."

91. *Aquæ non ditior urna, i. e.* "Canusium (*qui locus*, etc.) has not a drop more "water than the other town." (Cp. *v.* 87.)

92. *Diomede.* He was reputed the founder of *Arpi* or *Argyripa* (cp. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 246,) *Canusium*, and *Equus Tuticus*.

94. *Fessi pervenimus.* Both these words imply a longer day's journey than usual. Gibbon infers that they did not halt at *Canusium*. *Rubi* was thirty miles from *Canusium*.

95. *Corruptius...via pejor.* 'The repeated complaints on this subject give reason 'for suspecting that the Appian Way then reached only to Capua, and that it 'was not Julius Cæsar that carried it to Brundisium.' *Gibbon, p.* 344. *Capua* was the original terminus of this Queen of Roads; it was continued to *Beneventum*, where it divided into two branches; the northern one derived from *Gnatia* the name of *Via Egnatia*.

97. *Bari.* Twenty-two miles from Rubi, 'donc comme aujourd'hui habitée par des pecheurs,' *Walckenaer*.

ib. Gnatia. Thirty-seven miles from Barium.

ib. Lymphis iratis exstructa. The phrase must signify either (as in the towns of *vv.* 87, 91) a want of water; or, as the Scholiast explains, injury done in its neighbourhood by torrent streams. Cp. *Virg. Geor.* II. 225.

99. This prodigy is mentioned in Pliny, *N. H.* II. 111, (107,) as one of many reported instances of latent natural fire,—'In Salentino oppido Egnatia, imposito 'ligno in saxum quoddam ibi sacrum, protinus flammam existere.'

100. 'Recte *Bentl.* 'Judæi habitabant trans Tiberim, et multo maximam partem 'erant libertini...*Apella* autem libertinorum est nomen, satis frequens in 'Inscriptt.' [O.]

101. *Securum agere ævum.* The Epicurean theory. See *Lucret.* v. 83,—'Nam bene qui didicere deos securum agere ævum.'

103. *Tristes*, i. e. *non securos.*

104. *Brundisium.* Forty-four miles from Egnatia.

SATIRE VI.

An answer to his enemies, who out of jealousy reflected on his low birth, and attributed his good fortune to unworthy arts. He appeals first to Mæcenas' generous discernment, and to the principle that merit without rank is superior to rank without merit. He touches on the temptations and invidiousness of an elevated station, and recounts his introduction to his patron, with the preparatory character of his earlier, and the simple and contented character of his present life.

Part of the opening argument is elliptical, and abrupt in expression, (particularly *vv.* 14—24.) It may be drawn out as follows:—

You, Mæcenas, are of the noblest birth, but this does not make you contemptuous, nor do you think merit in a lower rank beneath your notice.

You feel that in all ages men of sterling worth have been found among the humbler classes, and have risen by their worth to eminence; that, on the other hand, there is demerit in the highest ranks, and that so glaring (*e. g.* in Lævinus) that even the populace admit it, prone as they are to be dazzled by vain show. What then should I do, educated as I have been to a truer judgment, and professing to be superior to, or to see through, popular fallacies; and moreover sufficiently rewarded by your discernment and approval? Should I compete for public honours, things of no intrinsic value, and in the gift of the misjudging?

No, for suppose I did (*v.* 19,) there are rivals who might be preferred to me, and I might even be absolutely rejected as disqualified: nay, I should deserve it, by straining beyond my proper sphere. But, I might plead,—Who does not wish to rise above his sphere? On the other hand, is any happier for doing so? Or what does he gain but criticism and censure?

Such are the principles I maintain. I have, in accordance with them, kept clear of popular ambition, and therefore claimed exemption from the jealousies which attend it.

My elevation is not to official rank, or conferred by public caprice: it is due to private sentiment and moral estimation. This is not a matter of chance, nor for jealousy. I have a right to these honours, and I thank my patron, and him who by education fitted me for such patronage.

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1. *Lydorum...Etruscos.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* II. 781; IX. 11. Herodotus (I. 94) gives the story of Lydian emigration to Etruria. The account in Herodotus of the Lydian emigration is contradicted by *Dionysius Halic.* 1, and doubt is thrown upon its value as historical fact. For a description of the races of Etruria, their names and language, see *Varronianus, ch.* I. with the map by the title-page, and *ch.* V. § 11. The conclusion there obtained is, that the country was inhabited chiefly by two distinct peoples, *Tyrrheni* and *Etrusci.*

(*α.*) The *Tyrrheni* were a branch of the great Pelasgian family. Sophocles *(Inach. Fr.* 256*)* combines the two names, Τυρσηνοῖσι Πελασγοῖς. Both in fact are descriptive names, and are translated: 1. "The tower-builders," from *τύρσις*, i. e. *turris* (cp. *Pindar, Ol.* II. 70), the Pelasgian settlements being everywhere marked by gigantic "Cyclopean" buildings: and 2. "The swarthy Asiatics," *(Varr. p.* 37.)

(*β*) The *Etrusci*, or *Hetrusci*, were probably of the same stock as the *Ræti*: they are supposed to have invaded and conquered the *Tyrrheni*, who may, however, have remained in the country as *περίοικοι*, especially in South Etruria, while the dominant race held the cities. (From *Liv.* X. 4, and IX. 36, it is inferred that the town language differed from that of the country; also that the country dialect of Cære was intelligible as far north as Clusium.) The *Etrusci* called themselves *Rasena* (Ρασένα, *Dionys.*), a name perhaps cognate to *Ræti*; probably meaning "rapid;" and, if so, a natural designation of a warrior tribe. Donaldson compares the *πόδας ὠκύς* of Homer, and the Roman term for their anciently highest class, *Celeres;* and remarks by the way, that a leading Rætian tribe has the epithet *veloces*, in *Hor. C.* IV. XIV. 11.

4. *Legionibus.* These must have been foreign, *i. e.* Etruscan armies, for there is no Cilnius or Mæcenas among the consular names at Rome. *Merivale, Hist. ch.* XXVII. *vol.* III. *p.* 271, *(note.)*

5. *Naso suspendis adunco,* "you sneer at." Cp. *Sat.* II. VIII. 64; and *Pers.* I. 42,—

> 'Rides,' ait, 'et nimis uncis
> 'Naribus indulges;'

and V. 118,—'Excusso populum suspendere naso.'

8. *Dum ingenuus, i. e.* provided he be freeborn, no slave. This general patronage could not of course include slaves. But the son of a *libertinus* was considered *ingenuus.* Some (as Gesner) understand it as=*ingenuis moribus;* not so well.

9. *Tulli...ignobile regnum. Juv.* VIII. 25,—

> '*Ancilla natus* trabeam et diadema Quirini,
> 'Et fasces meruit regum ultimus ille bonorum.'

(Obs. that the contrast of the succeeding lines there is drawn from 'juvenes ipsius consulis' (Brutus), as here from 'Valeri genus.')

12. *Lævinum.* Lævinus was a cognomen of the *gens Valeria.*

15. *Judice quo nosti, i. e.* "such a judge as you are aware it is;" (not therefore the same in meaning as *quem nosti,* "whom you know personally." Compare the difference of *nosti qui sit homo* and *nosti hominem.)* For instances of this

idiom (which is drawn from the Greek,) see *Cic. ad Fam.* v. 14,—'Eorum quorum consuesti;' *Ov. Trist.* V. VI. 36,—'Illo *quo* reris grandius illud erit;' *Liv.* I. 29,—'Raptim *quibus* quisque poterat elatis.' It is to be observed that none of these verbs, *consuesco, reor, possum,* could govern an accusative. 'Quorum consuesti' is for 'quæ agere consuesti.' *Qui* stands, however, in this attraction before the transitive *dico*. *Ter. Heaut.* I. I. 35,—

'Hac quidem causa *qua* dixi tibi.'

17. *Imaginibus. Juv.* VIII. 1,—

'Longo
'Sanguine censeri pictosque ostendere vultus
'Majorum, et stantes in curribus Æmilianos,
'Et Curios jam dimidios,' *sqq.*

20. *Decio. Publius Decius Mus,* famous for his self-devotion in the Latin war, 340 B. C., as was his grandson in the third Samnite war, 295 B. C. (*Liv.* X. 27.) See *Juv.* VIII. 254.

ib. Novo. A *novus homo* was the first of his family who attained to public honours. So *Juv.* VIII. 237,—'Hic *novus* Arpinas, ignobilis.' Compare Marius' speech in *Sallust, B. Jug.* 85,—'Me hominem novum...contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam,' etc.

Decio novo, i. e. a Decius of undistinguished, untried family; a '*Village Hampden.*'

ib. Censor...Appius, "*an* Appius." *Appius Claudius Cæcus* was censor 312—310 B. C., and the searching strictness of his censorship was as proverbial as afterwards was that of Cato.

22. *Propria...pelle,* an allusion to Æsop's 'Ass in the Lion's skin.' [O.] quotes *Martial,* III. XVI.

24. *Tilli.* This Tillius is said by the Scholiast to have been expelled from the Senate by J. Cæsar, as a partisan of Pompey; and, after Cæsar's death, to have recovered his rank. Orelli suggests that he may have been a brother of *Tillius Cimber,* the conspirator.

25. *Clavum,* "the laticlave" of the senators. *Tribuno,* sc. *militum.*

27. *Nigris...pellibus, i.e.* "the black thongs" fastening the senator's shoe. The mention of a crescent on the shoe is added by *Juv.* VII. 192,—'Appositam nigræ Lunam subtexit alutæ.' Comp. the half-comic description, 'mutavit calceos,' *Cic. Phil.* XIII. 13.

29. *Audit continuo.* Cp. *Eurip. Ion,* 601,—πόλει ψόφου πλέᾳ (with the context.) So *Cic. de Off.* II. XIII. 3,—'Siquis...habet causam celebritatis et nominis aut a patre acceptam...aut aliquo casu atque fortuna; in hunc oculi omnium conjiciuntur, atque in eum quid agat, quemadmodum vivat, inquiritur.'

37. *Mortales, i. e. homines.* Cp. 'mortalem,' *S.* II. VI. 58. Cp. *Liv.* XXVII, 5,—'Multis *mortalibus* cum alia omnis generis præda captis.' See *Plautus, Men.* XXX. and *Hildyard's note.*

38. *Syri, Damæ,* common names for slaves.

39. *Saxo,* sc. the Tarpeian rock. *Cadmo, i. e.* the executioner.

40. *Novius,* an obscure person.

43. *Magna sonabit,* a quality of value in a mob-orator. Danton (in France) possessed it. Herodotus, VII. 117, mentions it. So Homer (before the invention of trumpets, it must be remembered), *Il.* ε. 785. Cp. ξ. 148.

44. *Tubas,* used at funerals. So *Pers.* III. 103,—'Hinc tuba, candelæ.'

49. *Forsit.* ἅπαξ λεγόμενον. *Honorem, i. e.* "a public post, official rank."

54. *Olim.* So in *v.* 47. This word seems to imply that the satire was written at a considerable interval after Philippi. See further markings of time in *Sat.* II. VI. 40.

57. *Infans,* not "speechless" absolutely, but "slow of speech;" used nearly in the primitive sense. *Lucret.* (V. 1030) has the subst. '*infantia linguæ.*' *Cic. de Cl. Or.* LXXX. 278,—'Ubi ardor animi qui etiam ex infantium ingeniis elicere 'voces et querellas solet.'

59. *Satureiano. Satureium,* or *Saturium,* was in the neighbourhood of *Tarentum.* Orelli quotes mention of it in the oracle given to Phalanthus, in *Strabo,* VI. III. 2,—Σατύριόν τοι δῶκα Τάραντά τε πίονα δῆμον.

ib. Caballo. A rustic or low-class term for "horses;" yet the term from which the Fr. *cheval,* the Eng. *chivalry* and *cavalry* are derived.

67. *Nævos. Cic. de Cl. Or.* 313,—'Totum me non nævo aliquo aut crepundiis, sed 'corpore omni videris velle cognoscere.'

68. *Mala lustra,* "low haunts, scenes of dissipation." Cp. *Lucret.* IV. 1132,—'Desidiose agere ætatem *lustris*que perire.' Cp. *Liv.* XXV. 43.

71. *Qui macro pauper agello, i. e.* "poor as he was, he afforded me a better education than usual."

72. *Flavi ludum, i. e.* the grammar school of the place.

74. *Suspensi.* Cp. ὁ τὴν πήραν ἐξηρτημένος, *Lucian, Vit. Auct.* VII.

75. *Octonis...Idibus, i. e.* "the Ides of eight months in the year." Martial (X. 62) clearly implies that the schools were closed for the four summer months, from the Ides of June to those of October. His lines are as follow:

'Ludi magister parce simplici turbæ ...
. . . . . .
'Albæ Leone flammeo calent luces,
'Tostamque fervens Julius coquit messem:
'Cirrata loris horridis Scythæ pellis,
'Qua vapulavit Marsyas Celæneus,
'Ferulæque tristes, sceptra pædagogorum,
'Cessent et Idus dormiant in Octobres.'

Octonis has been variously explained. 1. 'Quia Idus omnes in octavum post Nonas diem incidunt,' (but this according to Roman calculation is not true.) 2. 'Sive, ut ait Lambinus, Iduum dies sunt octo.' [O.] 3. 'De exercitiis puerorum qui computarent æra,' *i. e.* 'quæ Idibus exigerentur. *Octonæ...*quia post Nonas sunt octo.' *(Zeun.)* 4. It has been thought that *octonæ* may be equivalent to 'Octobres.' (There is something plausible in this last, if it be not an anachronism; for the year in the Augustan age began with January, not March, as anciently.) But the interpretation given first of all is the best. The only difficulty is Macrobius' statement that 'Martio mense mercedem exsolvebant magistris quam completus annus deberi fecit,' *(Macr. Saturn.* I. 12.) But this is done away by Becker's explanation, that the monthly payments and the four months' holiday belonged only to the poorer and inferior schools. In the higher schools the payments were annual, and made probably in March, after the *Quinquatria.* He cites *Ov. Fast.* III. 829. The verse of Juvenal, X. 116,—'Quisquis adhuc uno partam colet asse Minervam,' he interprets as referring to the *Minerval,* or entrance fee. (See the dissertation in *Becker's Gallus,* especially *p.* 194.)

78. *Vestem servosque.* It was natural that a raised scale of expenses, and an attendance not needed at the provincial school, or where the poet's grade in life was known and defined, might be called for, as the consequence of sending him to Rome. The number of attendant slaves was a standard of wealth. This is implied in *Sat.* I. III. 12. Comp. *Juv.* III. 141,—'Quot pascit servos?'

79. *In magno ut populo, i. e.* "as was suitable in a populous and fashionable city." This is the punctuation and construction adopted by Bentley and Orelli. Some take *ut si* together.

82. *Pudicum.* 'Præ pudore abstinentem,' *Orelli.*

83. *Qui primus...honos*, sc. *pudor.* As Burke has expressed it,—'That sensibility of 'principle, that *chastity of honour*, which felt a stain like a wound.' Cp. *Juv.* VIII. 83,—'Summum crede nefas animam præferre pudori.'

84. *Ab...opprobrio quoque.* Cp. S. Paul,—'Provide things honest in the sight of all men.' *Rom.* XII. 17.

90. *Dolo ..suo*, "by their own fault." There is an idiomatic abbreviation here. The full construction would be,—'Non sic me defendam, ut magna pars' (not *negat*, but) '*se defendit negando.*' Cp. *Ov. Rem. Am.* 167,—'Quod potuit, ne nil illic ageretur amavit,') *i.e.* 'quod potuit fecit,' *scil.* 'amavit.' See *Hermann, ad Vigerum adnot.* 194, *c.* There is an excellent instance of this construction in *Soph. Trach.* 1048—52,—

οὔπω τοιοῦτον οὔτ' ἄκοιτις ἡ Διὸς
προὔθηκεν . . . . . .
οἷον τόδ' ἡ δολῶπις Οἰνέως κόρη
καθῆψεν ὥμοις τοῖς ἐμοῖς Ἐρινύων
ὑφαντὸν ἀμφίβληστρον.

i.e. οἷον μόχθον προὔθηκεν καθάψασα τόδε, κ. τ. λ.

(The same construction is in the Greek, and in our version, of the *Epistle to the Romans*, VIII. 3.)

92. *Istis, sc.* 'istorum voce et ratione.' See *C.* II. VI. 14.

96. *Honestos.* With this usage of the word, Orelli compares *Plaut. Capt.* II. III. 32,—'Me honore honestiorem semper fecit.' (Comp. *sup. v.* 36, 'inhonestus,' with abl. case.) But there is much in favour of the var. reading *honustos.* It is in one of the best MSS. the St. Gallen: it is a genuine form, (see *Lucr.* III. 113, and *Munro's note*:) also it corresponds with *onus* in *v.* 99. Many MSS. have *onustos.* Lambinus decidedly approves it. *Honestos* indeed may bear the same meaning; compare *Varro, Lat. Ling.* V. 73,—'Honos ab honere, sive onere, itaque honestum dicitur quod oneratum; et dictum,—Onus est honos qui sustinet rempublicam.' Ausonius, *Id.* IV. 94, *sqq.*, seems to have imitated Horace, and plays on the senses of *honor, onus, oneratus.*

101. *Salutandi.* See on *E.* I. VII. 8. 'Explicat Heindorf 'salutatores plures 'accipiendi.' Præter *Cic. ad Fam.* VII. 28; IX. 20: poterat afferre etiam Senecæ illud de Brev. V. 2, 'Quam multis nihil liberi relinquit circumfusus clientium populus.' Non tamen ejus int. comprobo.' [O.] The general sense of the passage is expressed, and more fully, in *Xen. Cyrop.* VII. III. 40,—Ἡ γὰρ οὕτως, ὦ Σάκα, ὑπολαμβάνεις ὡς ἐγὼ νῦν τοσούτῳ ἥδιον ζῶ ὅσῳ πλείω κέκτημαι; οὐκ οἶσθα, ἔφη, ὅτι ἐσθίω καὶ πίνω καὶ καθεύδω οὐδ' ὁτιοῦν νῦν ἥδιον ἢ τότε ὅτε πένης ἦν; ὅτι δὲ ταῦτα πολλά ἐστι, τόσουτον κερδαίνω, πλείω μὲν φυλάττειν δεῖ, πλείω δὲ ἄλλοις διανέμειν πλείονα δὲ ἐπιμελούμενον πράγματα ἔχειν. Νῦν γὰρ δὴ ἐμὲ πολλοὶ μὲν οἰκέται σῖτον αἰτοῦσι, πολλοὶ δὲ πιεῖν, πολλοὶ δὲ ἱμάτια.

104. *Curto*, 'curtata cauda:' *v. Schol.* 'Cujus tamen moris Britannici aliud 'vestigium apud Romanos non superest...melius explices...vili, exigui pretii.' *Orelli.*

107. *Sordes.* The "meanness" consisted in the taking with him no friends (cp. *v.* 102), and only five (cp. *Sat.* I. III. 12) attendants (laden too with such utensils), when he was invested with a dignified and wealthy magistracy.

109. *Lasanum. Suidas, in voce,*—λάσανα, οἱ χυτρόποδες ("foot-pans") καὶ τὰ μαγειρεῖα (*i. e.* "kitchen utensils.") Cp. *Aristoph. Pac.* 893.

ib. *Œnophorum. Pers.* V. 140,—'Jam pueris pellem succinctus et œnophorum aptas.'

111. *Milibus atque aliis*, ("happier than you) and thousands besides." (Orelli takes *aliis* as neuter, "in a thousand other respects." In this case, could the substantive be understood?)

112. *i. e.* "I go where I will, unnoticed and at my ease; ask what questions, look 'on at what sights I like."

113. *Fallacem...vespertinum*, epithets implying the place and time frequented by jugglers, hawkers, fortune-tellers *(divinis)*, *etc.*

116. *Lapis albus*, "a marble slab."

117. *Echinus*, probably=*concha salis*, as in *Sat.* I. III. 14; or, as the Scholiast,—'Vas æneum in quo calices lavantur.'

118. *Patera*, "a saucer," used especially for libation, as in *Virg. Geor.* II. 192,—
'Purum et sine labe salinum
('Quid metuas?) cultrixque foci secura patella.'
Cp. 'Salinum patellamque deorum causa habere,' *Liv.* XXVI. 37.

ib. *Guttus*, "a cruet" with narrow neck, for pouring out drop by drop (*guttatim.*) Orelli cites *Varro, Lat. Ling.* v. 124,—'A guttis *guttum*...a sumendo *simpulum* 'nominarunt. In hujusce locum in conviviis e Græcia successit *epichysis* et '*cyathus*; in sacrificiis remansit *guttus* et *simpulum*.'

120. *Marsya.* The statue of Marsyas in the Forum. The emblematic meaning of his position there is given in the *Biogr. Dict.* The attitude of the statue, leaning forward with raised arms, is here in jest interpreted as an attitude of defence against, or abhorrence of, Novius and his usury.

122. *Jaceo, i. e.* 'lectulus me excipit,' *Sat.* I. IV. 134. 'Cave accipias pro *dormio*.' 'Jacere hic est perinde ac studere,' *Bentl.* Cp. *E.* I. XVII. 6; XVIII. 34.

124. *Natta.* 'Hinc idem nomen desumpsere, *Pers.* III. 31; *Juv.* VIII. 95.' *Or.*

126. *Lusumque trigonem*, "the game at ball." Cp. *Martial*, VII. LXXII. 9; XII. LXXXIII. 3. *Trigonem* is here an adjective. The word is derived from Gr. *τρίγωνος*, the players being three, and forming a triangle. (For comments on another reading,—*fugio rabiosi tempora signi*,—and inferences as to the value of the Horatian MSS., see the *Notes and Excursus of Orelli.*)

122. *Vagor*; *aut ego...ungor. Lecto aut scripto* expresses the occupation until about ten, *ad quartam.* Then he goes out for a stroll, or else prepares to take part in the games of the Campus. Compare with this whole description *Cic. ad Fam.* IX. 20,—'Hæc est igitur nunc vita nostra: mane salutamus domi.....ubi 'salutatio defluxit, litteris me involvo, aut scribo aut lego. Veniunt etiam 'qui me audiunt.....Inde corpori omne tempus datur.'

SATIRE VII.

This satire contains the humorous and sarcastic description of a quarrel between a rich merchant and money-lender of Clazomenæ, and an officer on the staff of Brutus, when acting as prætor in Asia. It is said by the Scholiast, that Rupilius had given Horace personal provocation, by sneering at his low birth. Any way, both in his case and in that of his adversary, there must have been *magnum spectaculum* to the poet and his friends, and a lesson to purse-proud vulgarity and domineering insolence too good to be lost.

There is nothing in the other Satires resembling this one, if we except *Sat.* v. 52—69, in which the professed jester's sham-fight admits of an evident comparison with the real acrimony of these disputants, notwithstanding the difference of rank and station.

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1. *Rex Rupilius*, a Roman eques, native of Præneste, who, when proscribed by the Triumvirs, joined the party of Brutus.

2. *Hybrida*, "mongrel." 'Patre Asiatico, matre Romana. Civitatem Romanam obtinuerat.' *Schol.* Compare the term ἡμίονος, to denote the mixed extraction of Cyrus the Great, in *Herod.* I. 91.

3. *Lippis.* Inflamed or weak eyes was a malady prevalent at Rome. The two classes here mentioned were proverbial as newsmongers. Bentley quotes *Plautus, Amphitr.* IV. I. 5,—'In *medicinis*, in *tonstrinis*, enumerated, in a list of places of concourse. So it was at Athens. *Arist. Plutus*, 338,—

λόγος γ' ἦν νὴ τὸν Ἡρακλέα πόλυς
ἐπὶ τοῖσι κουρείοισι τῶν καθημένων...

Cp. *Polyb.* III. 20,—κουρεακὴ καὶ πάνδημος λαλιά.

6. *Durus*, "pig-headed, obstinate." *Odio* corresponds in meaning to the adj. *molesti* (*v.* 10), "annoyance."

7. *Confidens*, used in a bad sense, and so contrasting with the uncompounded *fidens*. See *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* III. 7, (14.)

8. *Equis albis præcurrere* denotes easy or evident superiority; "to go far ahead of; to distance." (With a different application, but a proverbial usage, not unlike this, ἵπποις θοαῖς stands for *quam celerrime* in Pindar, *Hyporch* IV. 6.) "White" was an accepted term for the best horses. As such they appear in the poets. *Hom. Il.* κ. 437; *Virg. Æn.* XII. 84. Compare Pindar's λευκοπώλων Τυνδαριδᾶν, *Pyth.* I. 66. They were assigned to divinities (see the legend of the battle of Regillus in *Arnold, Hist. ch.* VII. *p.* 118, taken from Dionysius), and used in the triumphal car. For practical purposes, however, they are disparaged in the *Georgics*, III. 82.

10. *Hoc...sunt...jure...quo*, "they are (or act) just like," *etc.*

13. *Ultima...mors.* C. *E.* II. II. 173, with *Bentley's note*; and Gr. πυμάτῳ ὀλέθρῳ, *Musæus, Hero. Le.* 1. *ult.*

16. *Diomedi...Glauco.* An interpretation of the episode in *Hom. Il.* ζ. 119, *sqq.*; scarcely fair to Glaucus, yet seemingly invited by the concluding lines (*v.* 236—7),—

τεύχε' ἄμειβεν
χρύσεα χαλκείων ἑκατόμβοι' ἐννεαβοίων.

19. *Asiam*, Asia, the Roman province: its limits are no where exactly defined.

20. *Compositum*, sc. *par*, "a pair of gladiators matched." So, 'gladiatorum compositiones,' *Cic. ad Fam.* II. 8.

22. *Ridetur* seems to be used impersonally.

23. *Cohortem.* So *Epist.* I. III. 6; I. VIII. 14. The staff or retinue of Brutus. So *Tibull.* I. III. 2. 'Ipse (*sc.* Messalla) 'cohorsque,' *Cic. ad Qu. Fr.* I. I. 4.

25. *Canem*, i. e. *Caniculam. Virg. Æn.* X. 274.

27. *Fertur quo rara securis, i. e.* "in a precipitous place."

28. *Multo fluenti.* Θρασυνομένῳ καὶ πολλῷ ῥέοντι καθ' ὑμῶν οὐκ εἶξα. *Demosth. de Cor.* 173, *p.* 272.

30. *Vindemiator*, "*like* a rough vine-pruner."

31. *Cuculum*, "cuckoo," a common joke. Cp. *Aristoph. Equ.* 697, περιεκόκκυσα (="I laugh at him,") explained by *Plin. H. N.* XVIII. 26, (66,) as originating in a jest upon the slovenliness of those vine-dressers, whose vines were not pruned before the cuckoo came. Compare the curious passage in *Arist. Aves*, 504—508:

Αἰγύπτου δ' αὖ καὶ Φοινίκης πάσης κόκκυξ βασιλεὺς ἦν·
χὤποθ' ὁ κόκκυξ εἴποι κόκκυ, τότε γ' οἱ Φοίνικες ἅπαντες
τοὺς πυροὺς ἂν καὶ τὰς κριθὰς ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις ἐθέριζον.
τοῦτ' ἄρ' ἐκεῖν' ἦν τοὔπος ἀληθῶς· κόκκυ, ψωλοὶ πεδίονδε.

32. *Aceto*="sharp wit." *Plaut. Pseud.* II. IV. 49.

35. *Regem.* Besides the play of meaning in this word (with which Orelli compares *Cic. ad Att.* I. XVI. 8), *jugulas* is (by metaphor) capable of a double sense; it is used of a repartee in *Ter. Eun.* III. I. 27,—

'Pulchre mehercle! dictum et sapienter, papæ!
'Jugularas hominem,' (Eng. "You *settled* him.")

SATIRE VIII.

This Satire is a speech put into the mouth of Priapus, the scare-crow deity of gardens. It contains invectives against Canidia (see *Epode* V. and the introductory note; and compare *Epode* XVII. 58,) and implied compliments to Mæcenas, who had reclaimed and converted into gardens the *Puticuli* on the Esquiline hill. These *Puticuli* were sand-pits, which, when their stores had been used up, were left open, as common receptacles for the corpses of suicides, slaves, and criminals. The contemptuous tone of *v.* 10 is worth remarking, as an exemplification of the contrast between the heathen and the Christian usages and ideas; and this contrast will be heightened by considering that these very sand-quarries of the Esquiline grew eventually into the famous 'Catacombs,' which were known for ages, first as the hiding-place, then as the cemetery, of the Christians of Rome.

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1. *Truncus...ficulnus. Theocr. Epigr.* IV. 2,—σύκινον εὑρήσεις ἀρτιγλυφὲς ξόανον. (A fig-wood statue of Priapus.)

3. *Furum aviumque...formido.* Cp. *Virg. Geor.* IV. 110.

8. *Huc.....portanda, i. e.* slaves would lay out on a wretched bier the corpses of their fellow-slaves, for conveyance hither.

ib. Ejecta...cellis, "cast out from the dens they lived in." (*Angustis cellis* sounds at first like Gray's 'narrow cell,' but has nothing really in common with it.)

10. *Commune.* Such sepulture in ante-Christian times was looked on as contemptible. See *Maitland on the Catacombs, p.* 39, who remarks on this passage. (There is some mistake in his rendering of it.)

12. *Mille pedes, i. e.* "a frontage of 1000 feet, with a depth of 300."

13. *Heredes.* The letters H. M. H. N. S. (='hoc monumentum heredem non sequitur') were commonly engraved on tombs, to deprecate any alienation of the ground to other purposes. The mention, however, of a *cippus* here, where there was as much exposure as sepulture of corpses, is merely a joke.

14. *Salubribus, i. e.* made so by Mæcenas.

15. *Quo='in quo:* non repetita præp. *in* post *in aprico,'* [O.] The sense is,—"Now there are sunny walks and cheerful views, where lately all was gloom "and whitening bones."

22. *Ossa legant. Ov. Her.* VI. 90,—'Certaque de tepidis colligit ossa rogis.'

ib. Herbasque. Comp. *Soph.* Ριζοτόμοι, *Frag.* 479, a passage imitated by *Virg. Æn.* IV. 513.

25. *Majore,* sc. *majore natu,* to distinguish her from her younger sister. So *maximus* is used absolutely, *E.* I. II. 1.

28. *Cruor...ut inde.* This remarkable superstition, of the ghosts gathering round sacrificial blood, is in *Hom. Od.* λ. 34, *sqq.*

30. *Cerea. Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 80.

32. *Servilibus...peritura modis.* Compare *Liv.* XXIV. 14; XXXII. 38,—'In servilem 'modum lacerati.' (For the Syntax, see *sup. Sat.* I. III. 10.)

35. *Canes. Virg. Æn.* VI. 257.

42. *Variæ...colubræ,* "spotted snakes."

48. *Caliendrum,* "a head dress."

SATIRE IX.

The favour of Mæcenas exposed Horace to detraction, as we see in Satires IV. and VI. So it invited sycophancy: and here we have a lively Satire on an intruder, forcing himself on the poet's acquaintance. It has been thought that Propertius was the bore thus satirised; but there is no evidence of it: the description has also been compared with the third character of Theophrastus, but on little grounds. See *Walckenaer, vol.* I. *p.* 281. The Satire was no doubt founded on fact. The character is humorously copied by *Molière*, in the first Scene of *Les Fâcheux*. Compare too *Ben Jonson, The Poetaster, Act* III. *Sc.* I. In the course of the dialogue, incidentally, is asserted the honourable and independent relation which existed between the poet and his patron. There is a curious and difficult allusion to the Jews in *v.* 69.

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4. *Quid agis?* "How are you?"—the common form of salutation. Compare *E.* I. III. 15. But see a double meaning put on it in *Cic. pro Planc.* 14,—'Quid agis, Grani?...Imo vero *tu, Druse, quid agis?*' a retort upon him as 'multa in rempublicam molienti.'

ib. Dulcissime rerum. Compare, for this phrase, *Ovid, Art. Am.* I. 213; *Metam.* VIII. 49; XII. 502. The Greek ἄριστα ἀνθρώπων, (*i. e.* "the best way in the world,") as in *Plat. Theæt.* 15, is nearly the converse of it.

5. *Cupio, etc.* Cp. 'Omnia quæ tu vis, ea cupio,' *Plaut. Pers.* V. I. 14. *Id. Rud.* IV. IV. 1.

6. *Num quid vis?* A phrase of bidding "good-bye." See *Plautus, Aulul.* II. I. 53; *Ter. Eun.* II. III. 49.

7. *Noris*="you must know me, surely." This is better than construing it as a wish.

8. *Misere...quærens.* So again *v.* 14. Cp. *Ter. Andr.* III. II. 40; *Heaut.* IV. I. 36. Compare the Greek compound, δυσέρως; and *Ov. Her.* VII. 30,—'pejus amo.' Compare too the Virgilian phrase, 'dira cupido,' *Georg.* I. 37; *Æn.* IX. 185.

11. *Cerebri felicem.* Comp. *Sat.* I. V. 21, *cerebrosus; i. e.* Bolanus would have rid himself of the man at once, by flying into a passion. *Bolanus* is a cognomen derived from *Bola*, a town of the Æqui.

15. *Jam dudum.* Wagner writes *jandudum*—'*M* in compositis ante *d* mutatur in '*n*.' Or the words may be written separately. Here, S. has *jam video dudum.*

16. I cannot think Orelli's punctuation of this verse an improvement upon the common text. *Hinc* weakens and interferes with the sense, if joined with *persequar* (if he had not been *persequens* all along, it might have some meaning.) And, unless the sentence is interrogative, *nunc* is out of place, and *cumque* is wanted. The sentences run thus: "You want to get away; it is "of no use; I shall hold on, and follow you *(per)* to the end. Where may "you be going to next?" Then the next line is natural as a reply. Bentley reads with some MSS. *prosequar;* the difference of meaning is worth notice,—'Prosequar esset, *officii causa porro sequar.*'

18. *Cubat. Ov. Her.* XX. 166.

ib. Cæsaris hortos. The gardens or pleasure grounds bequeathed *(Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 83) by Julius Cæsar to the people. They were beyond *(i. e.* on the right bank of) the Tiber.

21. *Subiit.* On the quantity of this termination, see *Lachmann, Lucr.* III. 1042.

22. *Viscum,* mentioned again *Sat.* I. X. 83. *Varium, Carm.* I. 6. *Hermogenes, Sat.* I. III. 129.

28. *Composui, i. e.* "I have buried them all."

32. *Laterum dolor=pleuritis, Schol. Qu.* Whether *laterum dolor* and *lateris dolor* are properly the same? *Lateris dolor,* in *Cic. de Or.* III. II. 6, was no doubt a sudden and short illness, such as "pleurisy." But *latera* specially signifies "lungs," and *laterum dolor* might be inferred to mean "lung-disease," or "consumption."

33. *Quando...cumque,* "at some time or other." This is properly an elliptical construction; but so *quicumque, qualiscumque,* are commonly used; so *ubicumque, Sat.* I. II. 62.

35. *Quarta...parte diei,* i. e. *hora tertia.* Martial, *Ep.* IV. VIII. marks out the occupations of a Roman day,—

'*Prima* salutantes atque *altera* conterit hora,
'Exercet raucos *tertia* causidicos.
'In *quintam* varios extendit Roma labores;
'*Sexta* quies lassis; *septima* finis erit.
'Sufficit in nonam nitidis *octava* palæstris;
'Imperat extructos frangere *nona* toros.
'Hora libellorum *decima* est, Eupheme, meorum
'Temperat ambrosias cum tua cura dapes.'

37. *Perdere litem,* sc. *debebat.* The general phrase corresponds to the Gr. ὀφλεῖν δίκην, "to lose the action;" or if "by default," ὀφ. δ. ἐρήμην: but here *litem* must mean "the bail deposited."

38. *Si me amas.* 'Si quicquam me amas,' *Cic. ad Att.* V. XVII. Compare *amabo te,* or simply *amabo,* as a phrase of entreaty, in, *e. g. Cic. ad Fam.* II. 7; *Ter. Eun.* III. III. 28.

ib. Ades, as in *Plaut. Amph.* IV. III. 3,—'Advocatus mihi adsis.' Cp. *Liv.* XXVI. 48, *aderat,* explained as it is immediately afterwards by *advocatis partis utriusque.* So Gr. παρεῖναι, *e. g. Demosth. p.* 890, 26; 911, 7.

44. *Paucorum hominum, i. e.* "keeps little company; admits few persons to his "society; and shows his wisdom in doing so." Cp. *E.* I. IX. 4,—'legentis honesta.' For the idiom, see *Ter. Eun.* III. I. 18,—

'*Th.* Imo sic homo
'Est *perpaucorum hominum. Gn.* Imo *nullorum,* arbitror,
'Si tecum vivit.'

44—48. These verses are variously divided by editors, between Horace and his follower. It seems most natural to assign them entirely to the latter, who is too loquacious (*v.* 33) to wait for an answer.

46. *Ferre secundas,* "to play the second part to you," as a δευτεραγωνίστης, whose business it was to help and show off the leading actor to the greatest advantage. *Cic. in Qu. Cæcil.* 15.

47. *Hunc hominem,* sc. *me.* τόνδε τὸν ἄνδρα, as in *Soph. Aj.* 78, *et passim.*

53. *Sic habet* (elliptical), as Gr. οὕτως ἔχει.

56. *Aditus. Virg. Æn.* IV. 293,—

'Temptaturum aditus et quæ mollissima fandi
'Tempora.'

57. Cp. *Juv.* III. 184,—

'Quid das ut Cossum aliquando salutes?
.....'præstare tributa clientes
'Cogimur, et cultis augere peculia servis.'

59. *Nil sine magno...labore.* *Soph. Elect.* 945; *Xen. Mem.* II. I. 20, (quoting *Epicharmus.*)

64. *Prensare. Pressare* is a reading, seemingly of less authority. Orelli says of it,—'Sic dedi cum Schol. et Codd. aliq. Postquam *volsa* erant brachia *prensari* 'jam vix poterant sed *pressari*, nisi statues ὕστερον πρότερον.' Yet the *attempt* expressed in *prensare* seems to correspond to the adj. *lentus, i. e.* "yielding, "unresisting, so as to give no firm hold or support."

69. *Tricesima sabbata.* This seems most naturally interpreted to mean "the 30th day of the month," 'Quæ Judæi Neomenias dicunt.' *Schol.* Comp. *S. S. Isai.* I. 13, 14; *Psalm* LXXXI. Dacier calculated that the Paschal festival, reckoned from the first of September, would fall in the 30th week. Orelli quotes Roeder's calculation, that from April, the beginning of the Jewish sacred year, to October, there would be twenty-five Sabbaths; that in the first fourteen days of that month (the 7th) there were, besides the two regular Sabbaths, the two festivals, viz. the Feast of Trumpets and the Day of Atonement (see *S. S. Numb.* XXIX.); and that, as these festivals are called Sabbaths, the 30th Sabbath would fall on the ensuing festival, the 1st day of the Feast of Tabernacles (the 15th of Tisri.) Orelli adds an anonymous correction of this process, which, by adding in the σάββατον δευτερόπρωτον (of *S. Luke,* VI. 1) and the Day of Pentecost, makes the 30th Sabbath fall on the 10th day of Tisri, the Great Day of Atonement.

ib. Sabbata. Ov. Rem. Am. 219,—'Nec te peregrina morentur Sabbata.'
Juv. XIV. 96,—'Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem.'

75. *Adversarius.* Some have supposed this litigant to be different from the one alluded to as *vadato,* in *v.* 36, since that suit would have been lost by default. But it is easier to suppose one person meant; and the explanation will be, either that the *lis* of *v.* 37 was not the full amount the defendant would lose if nonsuited, or that, as Orelli interprets it, the plaintiff was so hot and so self-confident, as not to be content without open decision in court. On this subject, *Long's note on Cic. Verr.* II. III. 15, may be consulted. If he is right (unless *adversarius* is a fresh litigant,) *rapit in jus, v.* 77, is an incorrect phrase, for *in judicium: rapere in jus* is properly=*ad prætorem: judicium* expresses the courts of the *judices,* to whom the prætor remitted the case. See *Plaut. Pers.* IV. IX. 8,—

'Age ambula in jus, leno. Quid me in jus vocas!
'Illim apud prætorem dicam, sed ego in jus voco.

'Nonne antestaris? Tuan ego causa, carnufex,
Quoiquam mortali libero aures atteram?

. . . . . .

'Sequere hac, mea gnata, me usque ad prætorem. Sequor.'

Cp. *Ib. Curcul.* V. II. 23, *sqq.*

76. *Antestari,* "to call as a witness." If the person appealed to agreed to become witness, the plaintiff touched his ear, in sign of making him such. Thus Horace willingly offers his *(opponit aurem.* See in *Varronianus, p.* 241, the comment on Table I. of the XII Tables,—'Si in jus vocat ni it antestator igitur em capito.'

78. *Sic me servavit. Hom. Il. v.* 443,—τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξεν Ἀπόλλων. Some suppose a reference to the statue of Apollo in the Forum Augusti,—'Forum jurisque peritus Apollo,' *Juv.* I. 128. 'Sed hoc minus probabile videtur.' O.

SATIRE X.

The fourth satire, by its remarks on Lucilius, had called forth much would-be criticism. The rivals and depreciators of Horace had seized on what seemed to be an opportunity of enlisting popular sympathies against him,

and of backing the established fame of the old Poet against the growing success of the new. Horace defends his expressed judgment, unmasks and retorts on their jealousy, vindicates contemporary merit, by distinguishing the great literary names which redeem the age from any slur of inferiority to the preceding, and with a modest, but confident, assurance appeals to their decision.

The first eight lines, beginning 'Lucili, quam sis.....,' are confessedly spurious.

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1. *Nempe*, a word of acquiescence: "*I grant*, I said, *etc.*"

3. *Sale.* It is usually in the plural that this word has the metaphorical meaning of "wit and humour." But Orelli quotes instances of the singular from *Cic. N. D.* II. XXIX. 74; *Tusc. Qu.* V. XIX. 55; *Brut.* XXXIV. 128,—'Omnes sale facetiisque superabat.'

4. *Defricuit*, lit. "rubbed in," as salt into a sore place.

ib. Charta...eadem, "in the same satire," (the 4th.)

6. *Laberi.* Decimus Laberius. See *Milman's Personæ Hor.* Orelli comments thus,—'Mimi ipsi non solum Horatio, sed etiam Ciceroni haud nimis placebant.' *Cic. ad Fam.* XII. XVIII. 2,—'Equidem sic jam obdurui, ut ludis Cæsaris 'nostri animo æquissimo.....audirem Laberii et Publii (Syri) poemata.' Laberius and his plays gave rise to some jests, and perhaps some jealousy: see *Sueton. J. Cæsar*, 39. A. Gellius says, L. XVII 14,—'Cæsarem ita Laberii 'maledicentia et arrogantia offendebat, ut acceptiores et probatiores sibi esse 'Publii quam Laberii mimos prædicaret.'

7—15. *Ergo non satis est, etc. i. e.* "true and finished satire may be humorous, "must be instructive, free from verbiage, and diversified in style."

11. *Tristi...jocoso.*

> 'Formed, by thy converse, happily to steer
> 'From grave to gay, from lively to severe.'
>
> *Pope's Essay on Man, Ep.* IV. *ad finem.*

12. *Modo rhetoris...interdum urbani.* These seem to be quasi-instances of the *tristi* and *jocoso*; the first, of grave, unsparing declamatory reproach; the last, of tempered raillery, often (*v.* 15) in reality the most effective.

13. *Urbani, i. e.* "the polished wit," not coarse, who prefers tempered pleasantry *(ridiculum)* to savage or cruel jest. For an exposition of *urbanus*, consult *Trench, Synonyms, p.* 147.

14. *Ridiculum acri, etc.* Orelli well compares *Cic. de Or.* II. LVIII. 236,—'Odiosasque res sæpe, quas argumento dilui non facile est, joco risuque 'dissolvit.'

Churchill says of B. Jonson,—

> 'His comic humour kept the world in awe,
> 'And Laughter frightened Folly more than Law.'

17. *Hoc stabant, i. e.* "from this" (*sc.* the finish and freshness of their poetry, dependent on the rules above-described, *vv.* 7—15) "they derived their success." *Stabant.* Cp. *Epist.* II. I. 176; *Ter. Hecyr. Prol.* II. 7; *Phorm. Prol.* 9.

ib. Pulcher, 'pulchellus ille et delicatus *(stutzerhafte,)*' [O.] Is the epithet to be explained from theatrical language? Among the characters brought forward in the Roman farces (see the account of the *Atellanæ* in *Varronianus, ch.* IV.) '*pulchellus*, like the Greek Καλλίας, was used to denote apes and puppets.' From hence is derived our 'Punch,' or Polichinello. It is to be observed, that *pulcher* here is joined with *simius.*

18. *Simius iste, i. e.* Demetrius (see below, *vv.* 79, 90;) so called from being 'vel 'ineptus Tigellii imitator,' vel (ut *Schol.*) 'propter deformem ac brevem 'staturam.' *Orell.* He was a *modulator*, or instructor in musical recitation. His *discipulæ* (*v.* 91) were female mimes, who, either in private or in the theatre, recited poems and acted them, as is seen in Ovid's expression *saltata poemata*, i. e. *cum saltu recitata, Trist.* II. 519.

19. *Calvum.* C. Licinius Calvus, constantly mentioned in conjunction with his friend Catullus. Cp. *Ov. Am.* III. IX. 62.

21. *Seri studiorum.* Gr. ὀψιμαθεῖς (implying superficial and conceited learners.) See *Cic. ad Fam.* IX. 20.

ib. Quine putetis=estisne qui putetis? "Is it possible you think?" *etc.*

22. *Pitholeon,* or *Pitholaus,* a low satirist.

28. *Pedius...Poplicola,* a distinguished pleader, brother (by adoption) of Corvinus. Cp. *v.* 85.

29. *Corvinus.* Marcus Valerius Poplicola Messalla Corvinus. His eloquence as an advocate is specified again *Ars Poet.* 370.

ib. Petita...foris, i. e. "of a foreign language."

30. *Canusini. Canusium* in Apulia, inhabited by a Greek and Oscan population, reflected the mixture of races in its language. The Scholiast acquaints us that Ennius and Lucilius had used this same epithet *(bilingues)* of the Bruttii.

32. *Vetuit. Carm.* IV. XV. 1.

33. *Cum somnia vera.* Comp. *Moschus, Europa,* 5,—εὖτε καὶ ἀτρεκέων πόιμαίνεται ἔθνος ὀνείρων. *Ov. Epist.* IX. 196,—'Somnia quo cerni tempore vera solent.'

34. *In silvam...ligna.* Gr. γλαῦκ' Ἀθήναζε (as *Arist. Aves,* 302;) quoted as proverbial by *Cicero, ad Fam.* IX. III. 2.

36. *Alpinus,* a nickname (see *Sat.* II. V. 41, for the origin of it) given to M. Furius Bibaculus of Cremona, a bombastic poet, but a successful and keen epigrammatist.

ib. Jugulat...Memnona, "describes the death of Memnon." The *Schol.* suggests a double meaning, *viz.* that he *murders* the subject.

37. *Defingit*='operose et κακοζήλως describit,' *Orelli.*

ib. Luteum caput. This was probably Furius' own expression: it seems to be satirised here as ridiculous: if so, the difficulty of explaining it is accounted for. *Caput,* when used of rivers, means "the source." If so meant here, *luteum* is a strange epithet. Sometimes, however, it is used of "the mouth," as in *Lucan,* II. 51; *Cæsar, B. G.* IV. 10.

38. *In æde, sc.* 'Musarum, ubi poetæ carmina sua recitabant.' *Schol.*

ib. Tarpa. Spurius Mæcius Tarpa *(Ars P.* 387,) was a distinguished critic, and one of a board authorised as censors of poems intended for public recitation.

41. *Comis* may be construed adverbially, "with address, with graceful ease and pleasantry." It is used again *v.* 53, to signify "an elegant writer."

Dillenburger points out the choice of verbs here, '*garrire* comœdiam, *canere* 'tragœdiam, *ducere* epica carmina,' expressing respectively the light and lively dialogue, the dignified or solemn tone of tragedy, the historical and sustained character of epic composition.

42. *Fundani.* Caius Fundanius, the popular comic poet of the day.

43. *Pede ter percusso=trimetris, Ars P.* 252.

ib. Forte epos, "Epic poetry."

44. *Molle...facetum,* epithets descriptive of the Eclogues and Georgics, the Æneid being yet unpublished. Quintilian, referring to this passage, explains *facetum* as a term *(appellationem)* 'decoris et excultæ cujusdam elegantiæ.'—*Inst.* VI. III. 19.

46. *Hoc erat*, "this (*viz.* satiric poetry) (was left for, and) was better suited to "me, though I confess my inferiority to Lucilius, (*inventore minor*) especially "as the inventor of the style."

ib. Varrone. Publ. Terentius Varro Atacinus (from Atax, a river in Gallia Narbonensis, his native country) composed in several styles of poetry. His satires may be inferred from this passage to have been failures. He must not be confounded with the learned Varro Reatinus. He was born B. C. 82. *Quintil.* x. 1, says,—'Atacinus Varro in iis per quæ nomen adeptus est inter-'pres operis alieni non spernendus quidem: verum ad augendam facultatem 'parum locuples.'

53. *i. e.* "Does your favourite Lucilius find nothing to alter in Accius?" *Comis* was evidently (*v.* 65) the popular epithet in the mouth of the admirers of Lucilius.

54. *Gravitate minores, i. e.* "undignified."

55. *Non ut majore*, "not as if he were superior to those whom he blames," (though he can see their defects.)

58. *Magis factos, i. e.* "more finished." Comp. '*facta quodammodo* oratio,' *Cic. ad Brut.* VIII. 30; *de Orat.* III. 48, (184.) Comp. '*factus* imperator,' *Cic. Ac. Qu.* 4, *Procem.* Plautus even uses a comparative, '*factius*,' *Trin.* II. III. 6.

59. *Pedibus quid claudere, i. e.* "to make verses that would scan." *Sat.* II. I. 28; I. IV. 40.

61. *Etrusci.....Cassi*, a bad poet, not to be confounded with the Cassius of *Epist.* I. IV. 3.

63. *i e.* "He wrote books enough, with their cases, to serve for his funeral pile."

64. *Ambustum*, prop. "burnt round," *i. e.* "set on fire, scorched." 'Ridicule pro *combustum*.' *Baxt.* 'Consulto mitius verbum elegit, ne nimis rem exaggeraret, non *combustum*.' *Orell.* (Can the story be a jest, developed out of the double sense of the adj. *ferventius?*)

65. *Limatior.* The metaphor of 'a fayre filed tongue' is in *Spenser, F. Q.* II. I. 3. Cp. *Ov. ex Pont.* I. V. 15,—

'Plurima cerno,
'Me quoque qui feci judice, digna lini.'

. . . . . .

'Scilicet incipiam lima mordacius uti,
'Et sub judicium singula verba vocem?'

Cp. *Ars P.* 291. So κατεῤῥινημένος, *Arist. Ran.* 920.

66. *Quam.....auctor, i. e.* "Grant that he has elegance and ease, and even more "smoothness than you could expect from the author of a new and untried style "of poetry." Lucilius is termed *auctor*, as in *v.* 48 *inventor*; (compare *below, Sat.* II. I. 63;) and such he was, both as to the form and the subject matter of his Satires. Those of Ennius had been composed in every kind of metre, and were wholly irregular; and in their subject they were principally a delineation of daily life: but Lucilius wrote only in hexameter verse, and apparently (like Horace and Juvenal) dealt with peculiarities of character, with vices, and with persons. (Some editors have interpreted *auctor* of Ennius; but there are great objections to this.)

68. *Dilatus.* So *Ovid, Metam.* XIII. 518,—
'Quid, di crudeles, nisi quo nova funera cernam,
'Vivacem differtis anum?' ("Why do you lengthen out her life?")

71. *Vivos...ungues*, "to the quick." Cp. *Pers.* I. 106.

72. *Stilum vertas*, "you must alter," &c. The *stilus* was blunted at the one end, so as to obliterate the writing on the waxen tablet when needed.

75. This would be the fate of a popular poet. Cp. *Epist.* I. XX. 17; and *Pers.* I. 29.

77. *Arbuscula*, a female mime or reciter (see on *v.* 18,) extolled by *Cic. ad Att.* IV. XV. 6.

78. *Cimex*, "a bug."

ib. *Pantilius*, one of Horace's Dunciad. So *Fannius*, *Sat.* I. IV. 21.

82. *Octavius*, historian and poet.

83. *Viscorum...uterque*, the two sons of Vibius Viscus, a wealthy eques.

84. *Ambitione relegata, i. e.* "without flattery." Comp. the phrase *per ambitionem* ="to curry favour." *Liv.* III. 47; XXVIII. 40.

86. *Bibule, Servi.* Unknown. *Furni.* Caius Furnius, an historian.

91. *Jubeo plorare.* Gr. *οἰμώζειν κελεύω*, equivalent to *abite in malam rem.*

92. *I, puer=puer ad manum.* Horace bids his amanuensis (cp. *dictabam, E.* I. X. 49) add this Satire to the rest, and complete the Book.

Q. HORATI FLACCI SATIRAE.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

SATIRE I.

THE second book opens with a kind of apology for the practice of satiric composition. It takes the form of a consultation with the old lawyer Trebatius Testa, whose hints and cautions are given with much humour, and some allusion to his peculiarities, as in *vv.* 8, 9.

Trebatius recommends, first, the abandoning composition, or secondly, recourse to a different style of poetry, *e. g.* epic or descriptive. The poet replies, that his instinct for verse is irrepressible, yet that he is incapable of a higher flight. (Compare *Epist.* II. I. 250, *sqq.*) He defends himself by asserting his freedom from all malice, and his fairness of purpose; a resolution to attack no one unprovoked, though he will defend himself, (*v.* 39, *sqq.*) He is like his own native town in this (Venusia, *v.* 36), having been colonised originally for a defence upon the frontier. Finally, he recurs (*v.* 62) to the example of Lucilius, whom he had mentioned before as his model (*v.* 29, *sqq.*); and is confident of finding for himself the support and friendship with which Scipio and Lælius honoured and encouraged him.

(Pope has imitated this Satire, and the Second and Sixth.)

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4. *Deduci.* Pope has preserved the metaphor,—'Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day.'

ib. Trebati. C. Trebatius Testa, well known through his intimacy with Cicero. See the *Ep. ad Fam.* VII. V., and indeed the whole book.

5. *Præscribe*, a word used technically of juridical rules. Orelli quotes *Cic. Orat.* 41, (141),—*Præscriptionum* cautionumque præceptio.'

7. *Optimum erat*, "it were best; it would be the best way." Gr. κρεῖττον ἦν (as in *Arist. Nub.* 1215.) Cp. *Livy*, XXX. 29,—'Optimum quidem fuerat,' *etc.*

ib. Ter...transnanto...habento. These terminations are proper to a formal legal style of injunction; and in the rule itself is a sly allusion to the old lawyer's love of the water, and of good living: for which traits see *Cic. ad Fam.* VII. X. 2,—'Studiosissimus homo natandi;' and VII. XXII., 'inter scyphos,' *etc.*

13. *Deficiunt.* Cp. *Ov. Fast.* I. 123,—'Deficit ingenium, majoraque viribus urgent.'

14. *Fracta...cuspide.* This is said by the *Schol.* to be an allusion to the device adopted by Marius against the Cimbri. See *Plutarch's Life of C. Marius*, 25.

16. *Poteras scribere*, lit. "you might have described." But, as expressing a suggestion or supposition, cp. *Ars. P.* 328,—'poteras dixisse,' "suppose you say, or have said." Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* I. 80 (with *Conington's note*); and *Ov. Met.* I. 679.

18. *Dextro tempore.* Cp. 'Quis rebus dexter modus,' *Virg. Æn.* IV. 291. So in *Æschylus, P. V.* 378,—

> ὀργῆς νοσούσης εἰσὶν ἰατροὶ λόγοι·
> ἐάν τις ἐν καιρῷ γε μαλθάσσῃ κέαρ.

22. *Pantolabus* is said to be a name made up from πᾶν λαβεῖν.

24. *Saltat.* See the Roman idea of this in *Cic. pro Muren.* VI. 13.

ib. Icto. Ov. Rem. Am. 146.

25. *Numerusque lucernis.* So *Juv. Sat.* VI. 305,—'Geminis consurgit mensa lucernis.' Cp. *Ov. Art. Am.* 764. So Pentheus (under the influence of his guide Bacchus) says (as in *Virg. Æn.* IV. 470),—

> καὶ μὴν ὁρᾶν μοι δύο μὲν ἡλίους δοκῶ
> δισσὰς δὲ Θήβας. *Eurip. Bacch.* 918.

27. Cp. *Ter. Phorm.* II. III. 14,—'Quot homines, tot sententiæ, suus cuique mos.' Cp. *Pers.* V. 52.

29. *i. e.* "A greater man than either of us."

31. *Cesserat*, al. *gesserat*, which Gesner explains by supplying as an accusative case *vitam*, from *vita* in *v.* 34. But Latin usage would seem to favour the other reading. There is no more frequent or favourite phrase for "good or ill success" than *bene* or *male cedere.*

33. *Votiva...tabella.* Cp. *Cic. N. D.* III. 37, (89.)

34. *Senis*, "the old poet." Cp. above, *Sat.* I. X. 67, '*seniorum.*' Cp. *Pers.* I. 124, 'prægrandi sene' (said of Aristophanes); *Virg. Ecl.* VI. 70. Orelli quotes *Cic de Cl. Orat.* 10, (39.)

Lucilius is said to have died at the early age of 46. Much doubt, however, has been thrown upon the statement.

34. *Anceps, i. e.* 'dubius sum.' *Schol.* 'Malim *ancipitem* interpretari eum de 'quo ambigitur sive incertum est;' ut *Liv.* XXXI. 12, 'incertus.' Cp. XXVII. '37; XXX. 35.' *Orell.*

Some take *anceps* for the neut. gen., comparing the usage of *incertum* in *Liv.* XXXI. 41, and *Plin. N. H.* XXXVI. 15, (24.) But it is unlikely that an adjective which does not show its gender by its termination would be so used; and agreement with the person is any way more idiomatic.

36. The colony of Venusia was sent out B. C. 291, towards the end of the third Samnite war.

37. *Quo ne*, "that...not," like '*ut ne*;' 'rarissimo usu,' *Orell.*

ib. Per vacuum, i. e. "by an undefended part," that the frontier might not be open to the invasion of enemies.

ib. Romano. The sing. is used in a collective sense. Comp. *Epod.* VII. 6.

38. *Quod=aliquod.*

39. *Incuteret*, "menaced." An unusual phrase for *inferret.* 'Dictum est ut *incutere verbera, terrorem, metum*; sic *incutere minas, Ov. Trist.* I. XI. 42.' [O.]

40. *Veluti...ensis.* Cp. *Cic. de Orat.* 1,—'Arma quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis.'

43. *Ut pereat.* Gr. ὡς ἀπόλοιτο. (The commentators compare *Call. Fragm.* 509, translated by *Catull.* LXVI. 48,—'Jupiter ut Chalybon omne genus pereat!')

ib. Cp. *Sueton. Caligula*, 53,—'Peroraturus stricturum se lucubrationis telum minabatur.'

45. Cp. *Ter. Andria, Prol.* 22,—
'Dehinc ut quiescant porro moneo, et desinant
'Maledicere, malefacta ne noscant sua.'

46. Cp. *Æsch. S. c. Th.* 7,—*ὑμνοῖθ' ὑπ' ἀστῶν φροιμίοις πολυῤῥάθοις.*
Pope's translation,—
'Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
'Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme;
'Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
'And the sad burden of a merry song.'

47. *Cervius*, an informer. *Urnam, i. e.* "the judicial urn." *Virg. Æn.* VI. 432; *Juv.* XIII. 4.

48. *Albuti...venenum.* Albutius was said to have poisoned his wife (or his mother.) So the *Scholiasts.*

49. *Turius*, a corrupt judge. *Siquid...certes. Certo*, prop. a neuter verb, takes here an acc. case of the pronoun: it is used passively with a nom. case in *Sat.* II. v. 27; as *militor* in *Epod.* I. 23.

51. *Sic collige mecum* (cp. *Epist.* II. I. 119), "you may see (*viz.* from the following "instances) how each creature adopts the weapon he finds most effective, "and that by a law of nature."

52. *Intus, i. e.* "by instinct," (as described in *Lucret.* V. 1033.)

53. *Scævæ.* Scæva was infamous for matricide; the means used being *(vitiato melle)* "poisoned honey."

ib. Vivacem...matrem. Ov. Fast. II. 625.

60. *Ut sis vitalis metuo.* Taken from *Homer. Il. σ.* 95,—*ὠκύμορος δή μοι, τέκος, ἔσσεαι οἷ' ἀγορεύεις.*

62. *Frigore...feriat, i. e.* "chill you by cold neglect." Cp. *Pers.* I. 109,—
'Vide sis ne majorum tibi forte
'Limina frigescant.'

ib. Quid, cum est Lucilius? Cp. *Cic. ad Fam.* XII. XVI. 3,—'Deinde qui magis 'hoc Lucilio licuerit assumere libertatis quam nobis?' *etc.*

64. *Per ora.* Here, "in the eyes of all." *Ov. Trist.* IV. II. 48.

65. *Lælius. Caius Lælius Sapiens.* His cognomen is expressed in the circumlocution of *v.* 72. He was the intimate friend of the younger Africanus, as his father had been of the elder. To him the *de Amicitia* is dedicated.

ib. Qui duxit, etc. Scipio Africanus Minor (under him Lucilius had served as an eques at Numantia). Cp. *Ov. Fast.* I. 593,—'Africa victorem de se vocat.'

67. *Metello. Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus.* He was of the opposite party to Scipio (*Cic. de Off.* I. XXV. 7), yet said of him at his death, 'Ite, filii, celebrate 'exsequias; numquam civis majoris funus videbitis.' *Plin. N. H.* VII. 14.

68. *Lupo. Luc. Cornel. Lentulus Lupus. Cic. N. D.* I. 23, (63) quotes these verses from Lucilius,—
'Tubulus si Lucius umquam
'Si Lupus aut Carbo Neptuni filius,...ut ait Lucilius,...putasset
'Esse Deos, tam perjurus aut tam impurus fuisset?'

Lupus is called by the Scholiast 'princeps senatus.' Both he and Metellus are examples of *primores populi*, and the general meaning is,—"Were the "patrons of Lucilius, seeing that he satirised men of the greatest eminence "and power, fearful for themselves, or offended by his freedom? No, their "friendship was constant and unreserved."

71. Compare the description put into Lælius' mouth by Cicero,—'Una domus, 'idem victus isque communis...remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus 'contrivimus.' *De Amic.* XXVII. 103.

71. *A volgo et scena, i. e.* "from being in public." Cp. *Cic. ad Brut. Ep.* I. IX. 2, "Tibi nunc populo et scenæ, ut dicitur, serviendum est.'

73. Cp. *Cic. de Orat.* II. 6, (22.)

ib. Discincti. A compound, the contrary of *præcinctus* and *succinctus*, nearly "in undress," *i. e.* without ceremony or reserve.

74. *Olus, i. e.* "their frugal meal." See *Cic. de Fin.* II. 8, (quoting Lucilius),—'O lapathe, ut jactare nec es sati' cognitu' qui sis. In quo Lælius, clamores 'sophos ille solebat Edere, compellans gumias ex ordine nostros;' (and adding)—'Præclare Lælius et recte 'sophos.'"

77. *Fragili...solido*, "and when thinking to strike its tooth into a soft morsel, will "come upon a hard one;" *i. e.* when expecting to find an easy prey, it will find it has met its match.

ib. Fragili=quod frangi potest, e. g. as a nut between the teeth. Or perhaps the metaphor is drawn from the 'Viper and the File.'

79. *Diffindere.* The general sense of this is clear,—"I cannot object to, I agree with, what you say." *Diffindere* is on the whole the most probable reading: it is a legal term, and therefore in character. *Diem* or *rem diffindere* was equivalent to *differre*; hence Gesner makes the sense to be,—"the case is "so clear, I need not defer judgment; I can decide at once." But Fea (with whom Orelli agrees) considers that, though the word itself may have been suggested by technical usage, it may be intended to have here a different and a commoner sense, *viz.* "to reject, or put aside."

Other editions have *diffingere*, "to undo or alter;" *defringere*, "to break off a piece," in allusion to the metaphor *fragili*.

(*Defindere, defingere, defigere, diffigere, diffidere, diffundere*, are instances of the ingenuity of correctors.)

80. *Ut* may be taken either with *monitus* or *caveas*; the latter seems the most natural construction. "That you may be safe from any evil consequences "from ignorance of the law, (remember)" *etc.*

82. *Si mala, etc.* The terms of the law in the Twelve Tables are quoted by *Cicero, de Rep.* IV. 10,—'XII. tabulæ cum perpaucas res capite sanxissent in 'his hanc quoque sanciendam putaverunt, siquis occentavisset sive carmen con-'didisset quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri.'

ib. Jus...judiciumque. See article '*Judex*' in *Dict. Ant.*; and *Adam's R. A. p.* 246,—'The things done in court before the appointment of *judices* were 'properly said *in jure fieri*, after that *in judicio*; but this distinction is not al-'ways observed.' *Jus judiciumque* was seemingly an indefinite double phrase (cp. *Liv.* XXXIX. 24); but Orelli paraphrases it thus,—'Lex Cornelia lata est, 'et actio injuriarum in eum datur.'

83. *Mala.* Used punningly. Cp. the Greek Epigram of *Palladas*,—

καλῶς εἰπεῖν Ἀττικόν ἐστι μέλι.

85. *Latraverit.* Bentley reads *laceraverit*, without advantage or authority. *Latro* has an acc. case in *Epod.* V. 58. The metaphor is found *Epod.* VI. 1; and in *Liv.* XXXVIII. 54,—'Cato *allatravit* Scipionis magnitudinem.'

ib. Integer ipse, "being himself clear from fault," on the principle of *Sat.* I. III. 25, *etc.*

86. "The charges will be quashed by the general laugh; you will get off." (*Missus=dimissus*, not necessarily *absolutus.*)

ib. Risu solvere. Cp. *Quintil.* V. X. 67,—'Cum risu tota res solvitur;' and see the quot. on *Sat.* I. X. 14. With the passage generally, comp, *Arist. Vesp.* 1257, *sqq.*,—

ἢ γὰρ παρῃτήσαντο τὸν πεπονθότα
ἢ λόγον ἔλεξας αὐτὸς ἀστεῖόν τινα
.....κᾆτ' ἐς γέλων
τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἔτρεψας ὥστ' ἀφεὶς σ' ἀποίχεται.

86. *Tabulæ* is variously interpreted: as, 1. 'Laws' (cp. *Duodecim Tabulæ.)* 2. The *tabulæ* or *libelli accusatoris, i. e.* 'the indictment brought.' 3. (adopted by Orelli from Matthiæ,) "The tablets on which the jury gave in their verdicts" (*tabellæ judiciariæ*), *i. e.* "the finding (or sentence) of the Court will come to nothing." 4. "The Court itself" (*subsellia judicum*); but there is no authority given for this meaning; and "to break up the Court" would be rather an equivalent, than an exact version.

SATIRE II.

This is a Satire aimed at the extravagance and excess of epicures, with a passing sarcasm *(vv.* 55–63) upon the opposite extreme. The whole finishes with a description of contented simplicity in the person of Ofella, evidently a neighbour and friend of the poet's, and who, in common with him and others, had lost his property in the civil wars, but who had been temperate in his prosperity, and was now, therefore, resolute and cheerful in adversity. Horace professes to be delivering *his* opinions, in the fear (as some have suggested) lest they should be too cutting in their truth for his patrons to endure.

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3. *Rusticus, etc.* Compare the description of "a plain, blunt man" in *Eurip. Orest.* 918—922.

ib. Abnormis, "without *rule (norma);* artless; self-taught."

ib. Crassa Minerva, i. e. "of strong natural sense." *Crassus* is the contrary of *subtilis* ("fine-drawn" as a thread, and in metaph. "refined.") *Cic. de Amic.* V. opposes *agamus pingui Minerva* to *subtilius disserunt,* and the theoretical wisdom of philosophers to the practical wisdom of Fabricius, Curius, and others.

4. Compare *Persius, S.* IV. 30,—

'Ecce inter pocula quærunt
'Romulidæ saturi quid dia poemata narrent.'

5, 6. *Hooker, E. P.* V. II. 1,—'How should the brightness of wisdom shine, where 'the windows of the soul are of very set purpose closed?'

10. *Vel.* There is an anacoluthon here; *vel* has no word connected with it. The sentence should run thus,—'Leporem sectatus...vel *ludo fatigatus,' etc.*

ib. Romane...militia, i. e. "hunting." Cp. *Epist.* I. XVIII. 49, and the complaint in *Carm.* III. XXIV. 53, *sq.;* and I. VIII. 3, *sq.*

ib. Fatigat, "is too much for you."

11. *Pila.* 'Usus equi nunc est, levibus nunc luditur armis,
'Nunc pila, nunc celeri volvitur orbe trochus.' *Ov. Trist.* III. XII. 19.

13. *Pete cedentem aëra disco* may be taken as in a parenthesis. "Play quoits, if you prefer it."

15. *Mella Falerno...diluta=mulsum,* "mead, honey-wine." Gr. *οἰνόμελι.*

16. *Ne biberis* answers in construction to *sperne.* "Scorn plain things *(if you can,)* "refuse to drink anything but Hymettian," *etc.*

18. *Latrantem. οὐ γάρ τι στυγερῇ ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ἄλλο· (i. e.* "nothing is more importunate than hunger.") *Hom. Od.* η. 216. So *νηδὺς ὑλακτοῦσα, Anthol. P.* VI. 89 (in *Lid. and Scott's Lex.* v. *ὑλακτέω*); and see *Munro's note, Lucr.* II. 17.

ib. Unde.....partum, "How could this property be gained by, *or* belong to, such simple food?"='unde partum est ut leniat,' *etc.?*

19. Cp. *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* v. 34,—'Quis hoc non videt, desideriis omnia ista condiri? 'Darius in fuga...negavit umquam se bibisse jucundius.'

20. *Pulmentaria quære sudando.* Cp. *Cic. de Fin.* II. 28,—'Cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim;' and *Tusc. Qu.* v. 34.

22. *Scarus...lagois.* The *scarus* (a species of the *labrus*) was a fish highly prized as a delicacy at Rome. It is found in shoals in the Mediterranean Sea. The *lagois* is probably the same as the *attagen.*

ib. Peregrina, "migratory."

25. *Vanis rerum, i. e.* by a mere outside. *Sat.* II. VIII. 83,—'fictis rerum.'

ib. Veneat auro. 'Magis illa juvant quæ pluris emuntur.' *Juv.* XI. 16.

29. *Hac magis illa,* i. e. *vesceris hac potius quam illa,* "yet, though there is no real "superiority, you eat this bird in preference to that." Bentley makes *hac* to be governed by *distat,* "though there is no excellence *(lit.* difference) in this "meat more than in that, yet you are led by the difference of look."

31. *Unde datum.* 'Unde traditum hunc intellectum habes?' *Schol.* "By what faculty can you discern where your fish was caught? whether in the river, or the sea,—high up the stream, or at the mouth?" The phrase is copied by *Persius,* v. 124. Comp. *Ov. Fast.* VI. 103,—'*Unde datas* habeat vires' ("whence she derives her power.")

ib. Lupus=λάβραξ, "the Basse;" a fish of the *perch* tribe, common on our coasts, and in the Mediterranean. (See *Yarrell on Fishes.*)

ib. Tiberinus an alto, etc. Comp. *Juv.* IV. 140. Columella supplies a commentary on this,—'Multorum gula subtilior...erudita palata fastidire docuit fluvialem 'lupum.'—*R. R.* VIII. 16.

32. *Captus hiet. Hiet* is not a mere redundancy for *sit.* We may construe thus,—"Whether this fish was *alto captus,* which is gaping on the table before you." (There is a tolerably parallel instance of poetic usuage in *Virg. Æn.* VI. 471,—

'Quam si dura silex, aut *stet* Marpesia cautes.'

Mr. Conington calls *stet* a poetical substitute for *sit;* but he gives the verb a meaning of its own in his version,—"Than if she had the fixedness of flint or crag.")

33. *Trilibrem mullum. Juv.* IV. 15,—

'Mullum sex milibus emit,
'Æquantem sane paribus sestertia libris.'

ib. Mullum, "the red surmullet." 'Mulli barbati in piscinis,' *Cic. ad Att.* II. I. 7.

34. *In singula, i. e.* "a piece for each guest."

36. *Illis.....his.* The rule is, that, of two persons or things, *hic* refers to the last mentioned, *ille* to the more remote,—a rule seemingly violated here, for *illis* is referred to *lupos, his* to *mullum.* But the construction is accounted for on the ground that the *mulli* are principally in the speaker's mind, and nearest to him in idea. This is the explanation of *Jahn on Epist.* I. XVII. 19.

40. *Gula=gulo;* res pro persona. Cp. *Juv.* I. 140.

ib. At vos. '*At* indignantis est,' *Orelli.*

41. *Coquite.* Said ironically,—"Come and *dress (i. e.* taint) their viands. Yet "(why do I bid you do so?) they are tainted *(i. e.* distasteful) owing to "excess" *(mala copia.)*

42. *Putet...recens.* A kind of oxymoron. "Though freshly caught, it is loathed *(putidus)* by the jaded and sickly appetite." *Juv.* II. 121,—

'Divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas;
'Nil rhombus, nil dama sapit; putere videntur
'Unguenta atque rosæ, latos nisi sustinet orbes
'Grande ebur,' *etc.*

44. *Inulas,* "Elicampane." 'Inulas amaras,' *Sat.* II. VIII. 51.

47. *Galloni.* Publius Gallonius. *Cic. de Fin.* II. 8, quotes the verse of Lucilius upon him,—

'O Publi, o gurges, Galloni; es homo miser, inquit;
'Cenasti in vita numquam bene, cum omnia in ista
'Consumis squilla atque acipensere cum decimano.'

ib. Acipensere, "a sturgeon." *Martial,* XIII. 91.

50. *Auctor...prætorius.* Sempronius Rufus, notorious for his epicurism, and repulsed on account of it, when suing for the prætorship. *Prætorius* is a sarcastic joke upon his failure. He was the inventor *(auctor)* of this new delicacy,—a dish of storks; and the following epigram connected it with his repulse (Obs. *conditor* is from *condio*):

'Ciconiarum Rufus iste conditor!
'Hic est duobus elegantior Plancis:
'Suffragiorum puncta non tulit septem.
'Ciconiarum populus ultus est mortem.'

51. *Edixerit,* scil. *tamquam prætor;* another hit at Rufus. *Edico* was the regular word for conveying the prætor's decree.

55. *Pravum.* 'Ita, ut pravus fias,' *Orelli.* (Bentley reads *pravus,* as in *Sat.* I. IV. 79.)

ib. Avidienus. Unknown except from this passage.

56. *Dictum,* al. *ductum,* which Orelli looks on as a mere gloss. In favour of *dictum,* he quotes *Liv.* I. 1,—'Cui Ascanium parentes dixere nomen.' But Ovid, a great imitator of Horace, is cited on the other side, *Fast.* I. 467,—

'Nomen habes a carmine ductum.'

57. *Quinquennes, i. e.* so old as to be spoilt.

ib. Est, i. e. *edit.*

58. *Mutatum,* "on the turn." So, *vitio mutaverit, Sat.* II. VIII. 50.

59. *Licebit.....albatus celebret, i. e.* "although he makes a great show of celebrating them."

60. *Repotia,* "the day after a marriage" (or, indeed, any entertainment.) Gr. ἐπιβδα.

61. *Albatus, i. e.* "with a new or newly-cleaned *toga.*" *Pers.* II. 40.

ib. Ipse.....instillat. The emphasis is on both words. "He *himself* pours out "the rancid oil *drop by drop;* and the old vinegar (=*mutatum vinum*) is the "only thing of which he is not chary."

ib. Bilibri. A *congius* is estimated (see *Dict. Ant. art.* '*Libra*') to contain 10lbs. weight. At this proportion a *cornu bilibre* would slightly exceed a *sextarius.*

62. *Non parcus.* In some copies *non largus* is read. [G.] approves it: 'ironiam haud agnovit,' says [O.] It has the appearance of being a mere correction, founded on mistake arising from the involved nature of the sentence; for at first sight the clause seems naturally to attach itself to the preceding *cornu... instillat.* But the use of the word *aceti* forbids this, and shows that the clause is a return to the mention of *vinum,* in *v.* 58. 'In eo solo non avarus,' *Schol.*

64. *Aiunt.* Gr. τὸ λεγόμενον; or (as in Aristophanes), τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο.

65. *Mundus erit qua non, etc.* Bentl. and Orelli concur in supporting *qua* for *qui.* The sense need not be affected by it. *Qui* might be=*quippe qui. Qua* is= *eatenus qua,* or (as it is in *Sat.* I. II. 123) *hactenus ut.* "He (*i. e. sapiens*) will "be neat so as not to disgust by meanness, and in neither direction will be ex- "travagant in style of living." Cp. *Carm.* II. XVI. 14, *and note.*) *Mundus* expresses the character between the prodigal and the miserly.

66. *In neutram* may be compared with *in neutrum conspiciendus* (*i. e.* "remarkable neither for wealth nor want,") *Ov. Trist.* II. 114. Cp. *C. Nepos, in Vit. Attici*, XIII.

ib. Cultus is the gen. after *miser*.

ib. Miser may denote the wasteful, equally with the stingy. See *note on v.* 46, where it is an epithet for Gallonius, and Cicero's comment in continuation,—'Recte ergo is negat umquam bene cenasse Gallonium; recte *miserum*; cum 'præsertim in eo omne studium consumeret; quem libenter (*i. e.* "to his liking") 'cenasse nemo negat.'

(Others take *mundus* as agreeing with *victus*; others, as defining the *tenuis* of *v.* 53, *i. e.* "he will be the pattern of frugal simplicity, who avoids mean-"ness and waste.")

67. *Albuti*. One Albutius was mentioned *Sat.* II. I. 48; whether the same or not, is unknown.

ib. Munia, "duties, offices of life or position." 'Belli pacisque munia, *Liv.*; 'munia candidatorum,' *Cic.*

68. *Simplex*, εὐήθης, "good, easy man."

70. Cp. *Hesiod*, ἔργ. καὶ ἡμ. 41.

76. *Lenta...pituita*, "clinging phlegm."

77. *Desurgat*, "rises at the end of."

ib Dubia. A phrase from Terence, *Phorm.* II. I. 28,—

P. 'Cena dubia apponitur.'

G. 'Quid istuc verbi est? *P.* Ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum.'

ib. Corpus onustum, a Lucretian phrase, III. 113.

79. *Divinæ part. auræ*. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 730, 746; and *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* V. 13,—'Humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina;' and *de Divin.* I. 49. *Xen. Mem.* IV. 3,—καὶ ἀνθρώπου γε ψυχὴ εἴπερ τι καὶ ἄλλο τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων τοῦ θείου μετέχει.

80. Cp. *Virg. Geor.* III. 527,—

.....'Non illis epulæ nocuere repostæ;
'Frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbæ;
'Pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu
'Flumina, nec somnos abrumpit cura salubres.'

Cp. 'somnum plebis,' *E.* I. VII. 35.

84. *Ubique*. For *que*, Bentley plausibly conjectures *ve*. Heindorf adopts it,—'*ve* enim part. disjunctiva cum *seu* et *sive* tertium locum obtinere solet.' *Carm.* IV. II. 13; I. XXII. 7. If *ubique* is the right reading, can it stand for *ubicumque*, as *quandoque* for *quandocumque*?

87. Comp. *Xen. Mem.* II. I. 31,—ἀπόνως μὲν λιπαροὶ διὰ νεότητος τρεφόμενοι...τὰ μὲν ἡδέα ἐν τῇ νεότητι διαδραμόντες τὰ δὲ χαλεπὰ εἰς τὸ γῆρας ἀποθέμενοι.

92. *Integrum*, "fresh;" opposed to *vitiatum* and *rancidum*, "high."

93. *Prima*, sc. *primæva*. Cp. *Sat.* I. III. 99. "Would that I had lived in that heroic age!" Possibly the poet remembered Hesiod's wish, ἔργ. καὶ ἡμ. 175, with which he enters on his description of the fifth age. Cp. *Catull.* LXIV. 22,—'O nimis optato sæclorum tempore nati Heroes.'

94. *Das...famæ*, a phrase borrowed by *Tacitus, Ann.* I. 7.

ib. Carmine gratior, "sweeter than any music." Cp. *Xen. Mem.* II. I. 31,—τοῦ πάντων ἡδίστου ἀκούσματος, ἐπαίνου σεαυτῆς, and *Cic. pro Archia*, 9, (20),—'Themistoclem.....dixisse aiunt quum ex eo quæreretur quod acroama aut 'cujus vocem libentissime audiret: Ejus a quo sua virtus optime prædicaretur.' So in *Sheridan's Pizarro, Act* III. *Sc.* III, Elvira says, 'My ears (were framed) to own no music but the thrilling records of his praise.'

99. *As, laquei pretium.* Plautus, *Pseud.* I. I. 86,—

'Quid de drachma facere vis? *C.* Restim volo
'Mihi emere. *Ps.* Quamobrem? *C.* Qui me faciam pensilem.'

Cp. *Lucian, Timon,* XX.

ib. Trausius, a spendthrift. For the sentiment, cp. *Epist.* I. XVIII. 29; *Juven.* XI. 1,—

'Atticus eximie si cenat lautus habetur;
'Si Rutilus, demens.'

103. *Eur. Inc. Fr.* 39,—χρυσοῦ σὲ πλήθειν τούσδε δ' οὐ χαίρειν χρεων;

The high morality of this protest *against* a merely selfish, and *for* a beneficial, expenditure, is to be marked. But any enlarged system of liberality, or institution of homes or hospitals for the helpless, was a thing reserved for the Christian age.

107. *Uterne.* A double interrogative. Cp. *Sat.* II. III. 295, 317,—*Quone; Quantane.* (It seems to be emphatic,—" Which, *I ask,* etc." ?)

109. Cp. *Eur. Antiope,* 33,—

ὅσοι μὲν σαρκὸς εἰς εὐεξίαν
ἀσκοῦσι βίοτον, ἣν σφαλῶσι χρημάτων,
κακοὶ πολῖται, δεῖ γὰρ ἀνδρ' εἰθισμένον
ἀκόλαστον ἦθος γαστρὸς ἐν ταυτῷ μένειν.

111. This is the moral of Æsop's Boar sharpening his tusks; but so Ἀρετὴ is described by *Prodicus* as ἀγαθὴ συλλήπτρια τῶν ἐν εἰρήνῃ πόνων, βεβαία δὲ τῶν ἐν πολέμῳ σύμμαχος ἔργων, *Xen. Mem.* II. I. Does any one need to be reminded of Canning's speech at Plymouth in 1823,—'*The resources created by peace are means of war,*'—and his magnificent illustration of it?

113. *Latius usum.* So, *Juv.* XIV. 234,—'Indulgent sibi latius.'

114. *Metato,* "allotted out to the new settlers" (in this case to Umbrenus) by the Commissioners. Cp. *Propert.* IV. I. 129,—

.....'Tua cum multi versarent rura juvenci.
'Abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes.'

Pertica, the "measuring rod"=*decempeda,* in *Cic. Phil.* XIV. 4, (10.) Ofella's condition was similar to that of Mœris in *Virgil, Ecl.* IX. 2.

115. *Mercede, i. e.* for the pittance allowed him. He was no longer owner of the soil, but a tenant.

119. Cp. *Arist. Pax,* 1140,—

οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ἥδιον ἢ τυχεῖν μὲν ἤδη 'σπαρμένα,
τὸν θεὸν δ' ἐπιψεκάζειν, καί τιν' εἰπεῖν γείτονα·
Εἰπέ μοι, τί τηνικαῦτα δρῶμεν, ὦ Κωμαρχίδη;
ἐμπιεῖν ἐμοιγ' ἀρέσκει, τοῦ θεοῦ δρῶντος καλῶς.

120. *Bene erat,* "we fared well." Cp. Gr. εὐωχέω, εὐωχία, from εὖ ἔχειν.

122. *Duplice ficu,* "split figs."

123. *Culpa...magistra, i. e.* "subject to a rule of forfeits." This we may suppose to have been a rustic substitute for the election of a Symposiarch How or for what the forfeits would be exacted, can only be guessed. The terms of course were settled at the time.

124. *Venerata Ceres, i. e.* libations in her honour. *Venerata.* Used passively, as in *Virg. Æn.* III. 460.

128. *Nituistis.* As *nitidus, Epist.* I. IV. 15. *Ut,* "since."

129. *Propriæ,* i. e. *in perpetuum possidendæ. Sat.* II. VI. 5; *Epist.* II. II. 172. Cp. οὗτοι τὰ χρήματ' ἴδια κέκτηνται βροτοί. *Eurip. Phœn.* 555. So *Lucian, Charon,* 20,—ἀνάγκη τὸν μὲν γυμνὸν οἴχεσθαι, τὴν οἰκίαν δὲ καὶ τὸν ἀγρὸν καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἀεὶ ἄλλων εἶναι καὶ μεταβάλλειν τοὺς δεσπότας. See the *Spectator,* No. 289.

133. *Lucian, Epigr. in Anthol.*—

"Αγρος 'Αχαιμενίδου γενόμην ποτε νῦν δὲ Μενίππου,
καὶ πάλιν ἐξ ἑτέρου βήσομαι εἰς ἕτερον.
καὶ ᾗ ἀρ ἐκεῖνος ἔχειν με ποτ' ᾤετο, καὶ πάλιν οὗτος
οἴεται, εἰμὶ δ' ὅλως οὐδενὸς ἀλλὰ Τύχης.

SATIRE III.

A Satire upon the vices and follies of men, classed according to the Stoic formula under the head of insanity. Damasippus, supposed to be the same mentioned by Cicero as a connoisseur, of expensive tastes, is the speaker. He is represented as invading Horace in the retirement of his villa, and upbraiding him with want of industry and perseverance. He then, after touching on his own history, and his adoption of the philosophical tenets and habits of the Stoic sect, in continuation 'docet insanire omnes' (*v.* 81), and ends with a satiric description of the foibles of the poet himself. The objects of general satire are specified in *vv.* 78, 79. Avarice is taken first (*vv.* 82—160): then Ambition (*vv.* 165, *sqq.*): then Luxury (*vv.* 224, *sqq.*): then Superstition (*vv.* 281—295.)

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1. *Scribis.* See *Lachm. on Lucr.* II. 27, who impugns this reading.

2. *Membranam,* "the parchment" for the final and revised copy. 'Croceæ membrana tabellæ,' *Juv.* VII. 23. In *Pers.* III. 10, the *bicolor positis membrana capillis (i. e.* "the ornamented vellum") is distinguished from the *chartæ,* or materials for a rough copy.

4. *Dignum sermone.* Gr. ἄξιον λόγου, ἀξιόλογον.

5. *Saturnalibus.* See art. '*Saturnalia*' in *Dict. of Antiqq.* This ancient "*Carnival*" lasted during the 17th and two following days of December (16, 15, 14, *Kal. Januarias*). The freedom of it is alluded to below in *Sat.* VII. 4.

ib. Sobrius. Cp. 'Vinum toto nescire Decembri,' *Juv.* VII. 97.

7. Cp. *Pers.* III. 13,—

.....'Queritur crassus calamo quod pendeat humor,
'Nigra quod infusa vanescat sepia lympha.'

ib. Laborat, "suffers," either as being blamed or beaten, according to the sign of laboriousness, in *Pers.* I. 106,—'*pluteum cædit.*'

8. *Iratis natus ..dis.* So *S.* I. v. 98; II. VII. 14. Compare, apart from the comic application of the phrase, *Hom. Od.* γ. 28,—οὐ σε θεῶν ἀέκητι γενέσθαι.

9. *Multa et præclara.* Gr. πολλὰ καὶ καλά; Eng. "many fine things." The insertion of the copula belongs both to the Latin and Greek idiom.

11. *Platona.* It is a question whether the philosopher or the comic poet is here meant. The mention of Menander and Eupolis naturally suggests the latter. The former will, however, seem most probably intended, if we compare *Ars Poet.* 310. If so, each of these four names will represent a distinct variety or school of authorship: 1. Philosophy: 2. The New Comedy: 3. The Old Comedy: 4. The Elegiac and Lyric poetry. This seems an additional argument in his favour.

14. *Siren*='Blanda, sed impudens, conciliatricula, *Cic. pro Sest.* IX. 21.' [O.] Cp. *Eurip. Andr.* 936,—

κλύουσα τούσδε Σειρήνων λόγους
σοφῶν πανούργων ποικίλων λαλημάτων
ἐξημεμάθην μωρία.

17. *Donent tonsore.* The long beard was the badge of his profession of philosophy. See *v.* 35.

18. *Janum ad medium,* the money market, the "Change alley" of Rome. (Any archway or covered alley was called a Janus.) Cp. 'Janus summus ab imo,' *E.* I. I. 54. See the description in *Cookesley's Map of Rome, p.* 20; adding to the passages there quoted one from *Cic. de Off.* II. 25, *ad fin.*

19. *Aliena, etc. Ter. Heaut.* I. I. 23,—

'Tantumne est ab re tua otii tibi
'Aliena ut cures eaque nihil quæ ad te attinent?'

Plaut. Stich. I. III. 45,—

'Alienas res qui curant studio maxumo,
'Quibus ipsis nulla est res quam procurent sua.'

21. *Vafer...Sisyphus. Hom. Il.* ζ. 153,—*ὁ κέρδιστος γένετ' ἀνδρῶν.*
For another mention of the antiquities or bronzes of Corinth, cp. 'Ephyreia æra,' *Virg. Geo.* II. 464.

23. *Callidus,* "as a connoisseur." 'Callidi rerum æstimatores,' *Cic. Paradox.* VI 3.

27. *Morbi.* Eng. "mania."

28. *Emovit. C.* IV. XV. 11; *Virg. Æn.* VI. 382.

30. *Hic*='quem nosti,' *Or.* (See on *Sat.* I. III. 4, *ille.*)

32. *Insanis et tu,* "you *too* are mad." *Et=etiam.*

33. *Stertinius,* a Stoic professor of the day, affectedly extolled *v.* 296.

36. *A...ponte.* Cp. *Juv.* VI. 32,—'Cum tibi vicinum se præbeat Æmilius pons?' (*i. e.* as one mode of suicide). *Fabricio.* This bridge (now *Ponte di Quattro Capi*) led from the Campus Martius to the island in the Tiber. (See *Cookesley's Map of Rome, p.* 102.)

37. *Operto...capite.* Cp. *Liv.* IV. 12,—'Multi ex plebe, spe amissa,.....capitibus obvolutis se in Tiberim præcipitaverunt.' Cp. *Shakespeare, J. Cæsar, Act* III. *Sc.* II,—'In his mantle muffling up his face.' Cp. *Plutarch in Pericles* (story of Anaxagoras).

38. *Dexter. Virg. Æn.* VIII. 302.

45. *Autumat,* from *avis.* Cp. *æstumo* from *æs.* 'As augury and weighing were 'the two most usual means of forming a judgment, both *autumo* and *æstumo* 'signify "to judge."' *Varron. p.* 314.

53. *Caudam trahat*="is an object of ridicule." The periphrasis, though substituted for *sit,* expresses more. The sense is,—"If you concede to him that "you are *insanus* in a certain sense, still he is no wiser, and he is equally "ridiculous."

54. *Ter. Andr.* IV. I. 14; and cp. *τῶν μαινομένων τοὺς μὲν οὐδὲ τὰ δεινὰ δεδιέναι, τοὺς δὲ καὶ τὰ μὴ φοβερὰ φοβεῖσθαι.—Xen. Mem.* I. I. 14.

56. *Varum,* "diverse." Cp. *Pers.* VI. 18,—

'Geminos, horoscope, *varo*
'Producis genio.'

Properly used of crooked, knock-kneed legs; as in *Sat.* I. III. 47.

57. *Amica mater,* Gr. *φίλη μήτηρ.* See on *Carm.* IV. VII. 19.

60. *Fufius,* an actor who played the sleeping Ilione in the tragedy of Pacuvius. Being drunk, he *(edormiebat)* "slept through" his part.
Ilione was daughter of Priam, and married to Polymnestor. When Polydorus was entrusted to her care, she brought him up under the name of her own son Deipylus. This led to his escape, but to her son's death when the Greeks required the king to slay Polydorus. In the play, the ghost of

Deipylus (acted by *Catienus*) appeared to, and implored burial from, Ilione. The opening lines are given in *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* I. 44.

61. *Edormit.* An historic present; (the regular construction would require *cum edormiret*, not *edormiit.)* So *donat, Sat.* I. II. 56.

68. *Præda quam...Mercurius fert.* Gr. ἕρμαιον.

69. *Scribe decem, i. e.* "draw up an agreement with all the securities Nerius and "Cicuta can devise.....still he (the debtor) slips through your hands, like a "Proteus."

ib. Nerio. Nerius and Perillius *(v.* 75) were usurers. *Cicuta*, a nickname of the latter.

72. *Malis ridentem alienis.* This phrase is adapted from the Homeric γναθμοῖσι γελώων ἀλλοτρίοισι *(i.e.* they, the suitors, "laughed a forced, unnatural laugh," for it is added) γόον δ' ὤϊετο θυμός. *Odyss. v.* 347. In what sense it is adapted, is not so clear. *Bothe*, after *Schol. Cruq.*, takes it as "pretending not "to laugh; laughing in his sleeve." *Gesner*, as "laughing at your expense;" *i. e.* the jest is derived from your embarrassment. *Orelli*, as "laughing heartily," as in *Thucyd.* I. 70,—τοῖς σώμασιν ἀλλοτριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρῶνται means—"They use their bodies as if they absolutely belonged to "others;" *i. e.* they expose them freely to danger. Mr. Shilleto, in *Journal of Philology, No.* XII. *p.* 317, decides for this last interpretation 'unquestionably.'

73. The description is in *Virg. Geor.* IV. 407,—'Fiet enim subito sus horridus, 'atraque tigris,' *etc.*

The Scholiast interprets it by a curious allegory,—'Aper, ferox; avis, fugax; 'saxum et arbor, mutus.'

76. *Rescribere. Scribere nummos alicui* is "to promise payment;" *rescribere, etc.*, "to pay back;" *perscribere*, "to give a draft for payment."

77. *Togam.....componere, i. e.* "to take the attitude of attention."

82. *Ellebori*, "black hellebore," prescribed as a remedy for madness. Virgil mentions it *Geor.* III. 451,—'Elleborosque gravis.' This is properly the Greek name for the drug. See on *v.* 166. The Latin is *veratrum, Lucret.* IV. 641; *Pers.* I. 51.

83. *Anticyra* (where the drug was procured, comp. *Ars P.* 300,) was in Phocis, on the coast of the Corinthian gulf. (It was grown also at the *Anticyra* near the Malian gulf.)

84. *Staberius.* Unknown. *Summam.* See *v.* 90.

86. *Damnati*, "bound" The word corresponds to the old form found in inscriptions, and quoted by *Quintilian*, VII. IX. 9,—'Dare damnas esto.'

ib. Epulum, "a funeral banquet." That of *Quintus Arrius* was most costly. See *Cic. in Vatin.* 12—14, ..."Cum tot hominum milia accumberent ..... epulo 'magnificentissimo'.....

87. *Sive ego, etc.* Spoken in the person of Staberius, (or perhaps quoted in substance from his will.)

88. *Ne sis*, for *ne fueris.* See *Carm* I. XXXIII. 1. Comp. *Pers.* III. 96.

89. *Prudentem, i. e.* "deliberately; I believe he had a serious meaning in this."

ib. Quid ergo. τί δῆτα; "Well, what did he mean?"

96. Comp. *Arist. Plut.* 144; and *Sophocl.* Αλωάδ. *Fr.* 109,—γλώσσῃ σοφὸν τίθησιν εὔμορφόν τ' ἰδεῖν.

97. *Etiam.* Comp. *Cic. Acad. Pr.* II. 32,—'Aut *etiam* aut *non* respondere,' *(i. e.* "to answer either yes or no.") See *Donaldson, Lat. Gr.* 108, *b.*

98. *Et quidquid volet.* Imitated by *Lucian, Timon*, 50,—καὶ γὰρ ῥήτωρ ἄριστος ὁ Τίμων, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα ὁπόσα ἂν ἐθέλοι.

100. 'Rem narrat *Diog. Laert.* II. 77.' [O.]

ib. Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic sect. The tenor of his philosophy is pourtrayed in *Epist.* I. I. 18; I. XVII. 14—24.

106. *Formas,* "lasts."

109. *Uti compositis.* Cp. *Arist. Rhet.* I. 5,—τὸ πλουτεῖν ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ χρῆσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ἐν τῷ κεκτῆσθαι; and cp. *Eurip. Antiopa, Fragm.* 32.

111. This is imitated by *Ben Jonson, The Fox, Act* I. *Sc.* I.

118. *Stragula,* adj., "fit for spreading over;" 'pretiosa plumario opere facta,' *Schol.* 'Argenti *vestisque stragulæ* quod fuerit,' (*i. e.* "all the plate and furniture he had,") *Cic. Verr.* II. I. X. Cp. *Ib.* II. II. 14. So, 'Nam neque tum plumæ nec stragula picta,' *Tibull.* I. II. 77. It is also used for a horse's saddle or padding,—'Stragula *(neut. pl.)* succincti, venator, sume veredi,' *Mart.* XIV. LXXXVI. Cp. the description of Laertes in his grief,—

οὐδέ οἱ εὐναὶ
δέμνια καὶ χλαῖναι καὶ ῥήγεα σιγαλόεντα.
. . . . . .
φύλλων κεκλιμένων χθαμαλαὶ βεβλήαται εὐναί. *Hom. Odyss.* λ. 188.

119. *Tinearum epulæ,* "where the rust and moth doth corrupt."

120. *Eo quod.* Cp. with this reason, *Shakspeare, in Hamlet, Act.* V. *Sc.* I,—''Twill 'not be seen in him there: there the men are as mad as he.'

127. Cp. *Cic. Parad.* VI. 1,—'Quotidie fraudas, decipis, poscis, pacisceris, aufers, eripis'...Cp. *Lucian, Timon,* 22,—τὰ κατ' ὀλιγον ἐκ πολλῶν ἐπιορκιῶν καὶ ἁρπαγῶν καὶ πανουργιῶν συνειλεγμένα.

131. Here murder is charged upon the miser, as in *Sat.* II. I. 53, and in *Pers.* II. 14,—'Nerio jam tertia ducitur uxor;' and the argument proceeds to show that a man is not the less insane, because he is more criminal.

132. *Incolumi capite=sanus.* Cp. the varieties of phrase used: 'integer animi,' *vv.* 65, 220; 'rectum animi servas,' 201; 'stas animo,' 213.

132. *Quid enim, etc.* Cp. *Juv.* XIV. 284,—

'Non unus mentes agitat furor: ille, sororis
'In manibus, vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni:
'Hic, bove percusso, mugire Agamemnona credit
'Aut Ithacum.'

136. *Tepefecit.* As in *Virg. Æn.* IX. 419,—'Trajectoque hæsit tepefacta cerebro,' *(sc* hasta.) Cp. *Ib.* V. 701; *Ov. Ep.* I. 19.

140. *Eurip. Orest.* 264,—Μέθες· μί' οὖσα τῶν ἐμῶν Ἐρινύων.

141. *Splendida bilis.* So *Pers.* III. 8,—'vitrea bilis.' It seems to be a medical term, expressing the bright colour of the bile when disordered.

143. *Veientanum,* a red wine, mentioned as a coarse drink for the mariner, *Pers.* V. 147,—

'Veientanumque rubellum
'Exhalet vapida læsum pice sessilis obba?'

144. *Campana...trulla,* "a Campanian (*i. e* a common earthenware) scoop." See *art.* 'Trua,' in the *Dict. of Antiqq.*

153. *Deficient venæ....*Bentl. compares *Ov. ex. Pont.* I. III. 10,—
.....'Deficiens sic ad tua verba revixi
'Ut solet infuso vena redire mero.'

154. *Fultura,* "support to the failing stomach." Cp. *Lucret.* IV. 865,—'Capitur cibus ut suffulciat artus.'

155. *Ptisanarium.* Diminutive of *ptisana,* (barley crushed, or soaked for broth,) from Gr. πτίσσω, "a dish or decoction of rice."

161. *Cardiacus.* See above, *v.* 28. '*In cor* trajecto...dolore.' Wine was prescribed for this complaint; hence the point of Juvenal's satire (v. 32),—'*Cardiaco* numquam cyathum missurus amico.'

ib. Craterum. Craterus was a fashionable physician,—a Greek.

166. *Naviget Anticyram.* Cp. *Arist. Vesp.* 1489,—(*μανίας ἀρχή*, 1486).....*πῖθ' ἑλλέβορον.*

168. *S. Oppidius.* Unknown.

169. *Antiquo censu.* Either, "rich in an ancient patrimony," or "according to the ancient standard;" as *Carm.* II. XV. 13.

171. *Nuces.* Cp. Persius' allusion to these, as used by children, *S.* I. 10,—'*Nucibus* facimus quæcumque *relictis.*'

172. *Ludere.* Bentley has *perdere*, a conjectural reading unauthorised by MSS. He brings forward, however, a remarkable array of passages, implying an almost proverbial use of *dare* or *donare et perdere.* So *Martial*, IV. XL,—'Jam donare potes, jam perdere.' Cp. VI. XXX. *Senec. de Benef.* VI. 4,—'Perdere se credit, non donare.' *Tacit. H.* I. 30,—'Luxuria specie liberalitatis 'imponit: perdere iste sciet, non donare.'

173. *Tristem.* This adj. seems to form a kind of antithesis with *ludere*, and so to confirm the common reading.

178. *Et natura coercet, i. e.* "and which naturally is enough." Cp. Livy's description of temperance (in Hannibal, XXI. 4),—'Desiderio naturali non voluptate 'modus finitus.'

179. *Titillet.* Cp. *Cic. de Off.* II. XVIII. 9,—'Multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantium.'

180. *Uter.* This word is not often found except in a dependent or interrogative construction. There are instances however: see *Plaut. Stich.* V. IV. 51,—'neuter utri invidet;' and *Cic. de Off.* III. 23,—'sibine uter rapiat?' and *Verr.* II III. 14,—'si uter velit.'

181. *Intestabilis.* Cp. *Sall. Jug.* 67.—'Improbus intestabilisque.' It properly expresses a legal, civil, and penal disqualification for giving evidence and making wills (in both senses of *testor.*)

The harshness of the verse will be softened, if we suppose the *in* to have been read as separable in scansion from its compound. (See *Munro on Lucr.* II. 1059.)

182. *In cicere atque faba.* For the costliness of high office at Rome, see the *art.* 'Ædiles,' in *Dict. Antiqq.;* and cp. *Cic. de Off.* II. 16. The distribution of "vetches," *etc.* to the scrambling multitude (see *Pers.* V. 177,—*Cicer ingere large Rixanti populo*) is sarcastically taken to represent the expenses generally.

183. *Latus,* "showily, proudly;" whether the reference be to the breadth and fulness of the dress, as in *Ep.* IV. 8; or as having the way cleared for him by his lictors; (so Lambinus.) Bentley compares '*subnixis alis* me inferam, atque amicibor *gloriose;*' and '*ansatus ambulat*' in *Plaut. Pers.* II. V. 6; but still better, Cicero's expression in *Acad.* II. 41,—'Erigimur, *latiores fieri* videmur;' (if the reading there was not doubtful. Baiter reads *altiores.*)

ib. In Circo. The games in the Circus *(Circenses)* commenced with a showy procession, in which persons of distinction took part.

ib. Stes. Cp. 'Levi de marmore tota...stabis,' *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 31.

185. *Agrippa.* He was ædile B. C. 33. See the *art.* referred to on *v.* 182, and his life in the *Biogr. Dict.*

187. What follows is founded upon the *Ajax* of Sophocles; in which (from *v.* 1047) the question of the hero's burial is contested.

188. *Rex sum.* 'Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas.' *Juv.* VI. 223.

188. *Plebeius.* *Hom. Il.* μ. 212,—

ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ ἔοικεν
δῆμον ἐόντα παρὲξ ἀγορεύεμεν.

191. *Hom. Il.* α. 18,—

ὑμῖν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἐκπέρσαι Πριάμοιο πόλιν εὖ δ' οἴκαδ' ἱκέσθαι.

ib. Deducere is the better reading, and rightly explained by Orelli as '*domum ducere*, ut decedere de provincia'='in urbem redire.' It is the regular word, (*e. g. Liv.* XXVI. 28) for "withdrawing troops homeward, or conducting them to their destination." Bentley understands it (not so well) in its common sense of "launching ships." *Reducere* has a majority of MSS. in its favour, and the first syllable is lengthened in Lucretius. But it may be safely conjectured to be the correction of a copyist, who did not recognise the proper and consistent use of *deducere*.

194. *Putescit.* Cp. 'putescat corpore posto,' *Lucr.* III. 871. *Hom. Od.* α. 161,—λεύκ' ὀστέα πύθεται ὄμβρῳ. *Hom. Il.* λ. 394,—ὅ δέ θ' αἵματι γαῖαν ἐρεύθων πύθεται.

195. *Hom. Il.* α. 255,—Ἦ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος, Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες.

197. *Mille ovium. Mille,* in the plural, is always a substantive; in the singular, rarely.

199. See the description in *Lucretius*, I. 84,—'Aulide quo pacto,' *etc.* Cp. *Eur. Iph. Aul.* 883,—Ἀρτέμιδι θύσειν παῖδα σὴν μέλλει πάτηρ. And 893,—φρονῶν γὰρ ἔτυχε σὸς πόσις τότ' εὖ (*i. e.* "when he relented, and changed his purpose.")

205. *Adverso, i. e.* "the opposite shore." The scene of the dialogue must be supposed to be (cp. *v.* 191) at Troy.

206. *Prudens,* "knowingly, with design;" as in *Epist.* II. II. 18; *Ars P.* 462. Properly therefore, or in common language, the opposite of *insanus.* Cicero (*de Off.* III. 25) quotes Agamemnon's action as the wrong keeping of a rash promise.

208. *Alias veris. Veri* is the reading of many copies, which Gesner explains as 'Hellenismus pro *alias vero.*' Others take *alias* by itself, for *diversas.* The present reading seems preferable, and admits of being thus rendered,—"He "who adopts fancies other than the true (*i. e.* at variance with true principle), "and confounded by the force of evil passions, must be held to be disordered "in mind."

209. *Commotus=insanus,* or *furiosus,* as *v.* 278.

213. *Cum tumidum est.* Gr. οἴδανει, οἰδάνεται, *Hom. Il.* ι. 553, 646.

216. *Forti.* Homerice θαλερός, *Il.* ζ. 430. *Engl.* "gallant."

217. *Interdicto.* This part of the prætor's office is alluded to again, *Epist.* I. I. 103.

219. *Muta=bruta,* as in *S.* I. III. 100. And *Juv.* XV. 143,—'Separat hoc nos a grege *mutorum.*'

223. *Circumtonuit=attonuit.*

ib. Bellona. Bellona was honoured with wild and bloody rites on the 24th of March (Cal. April 9.) *Tibull.* I. VI. 45—50. Cp. *Juv.* IV. 123,—

.....'Fanaticus, œstro
'Percussus, Bellona, tuo.'

228. *Tusci...vici.* For an account of this street and the Velabrum, see *Cookesley's Map of Rome, pp.* 27, 28.

239. *Metellæ.* Wife of P. C. Lentulus Spinther, and divorced from him on account of Dolabella (*Cic. Att.* XI. 23; XII. 52.) [O.]

240. *Solidum=integrum*, ἄθροον. [G.] takes it as *solidúm*, for *solidorum*. *Solidus* was a gold coin, worth twenty-five denarii, but can have no place here. *Decies* signifies a sum, not a coin.

241. *Diluit*. *Plin. N. H.* IX. 35, (58, 59) relates this story, with a similar one of Cleopatra. So Suetonius, in reciting the *nepotinis sumptibus* of Caligula, *ch.* XXXVII.

246. *Creta*. Cp. *Pers.* V. 108,—

'Quæque sequenda forent, quæque evitanda vicissim,
'Illa prius creta, mox hæc carbone notasti?'

247. *Casas*, "baby-houses."

248. *Ludere par impar*, "to play at odd and even." Gr. ἀρτίαζειν, as in *Aristoph. Plut.* 816. Cp. *Ov. Nux*, 79,—

'Est etiam, par sit numerus qui dicat, an impar;
'Ut divinatas auferat augur opes.'

251. *In pulvere*. Cp. *Hom. Il.* o. 362,—

.....ὡς ὅτε τις ψάμαθον παῖς ἄγχι θαλάσσης
ὅσσ', ἐπεὶ οὖν ποιήσῃ ἀθύρματα νηπιέῃσιν,
ἂψ αὖτις συνέχευε ποσὶν καὶ χερσὶν, ἀθύρων.

254. *Polemo*, pupil and successor of Xenocrates in the Academic school. 'Hic Speusippus, hic Xenocrates, hic ejus auditor Polemo, cujus ipsa illa sessio fuit 'quam videmus.' *Cic. de Fin.* V. 1.

255. *Cubital*. Many MSS. have *cubitale*. No doubt the word properly is an adjective; and so *puteal*, *toral*.

ib. Focalia (from *fauces*), "handkerchiefs for the neck"; like other *fasciæ*, signs of an effeminate habit, or of ill health.

259. *Catelle*. Dimin. of *catulus*; used as a pet name. A whole list of such names may be seen in *Plaut. Asin.* III. III. 76, 103.

262—271. This passage is taken nearly word for word from Terence, *Eunuch.* I. I. Cp. Persius' imitation, *Sat.* V. 161—173; and *Epod.* XI. 20.

262. *Nec nunc*. Orelli decides unhesitatingly for this reading, against *ne nunc*, referring to *Madvig on Cic. Fin. pp.* 82, *sq.* and 822, *sq.*

263. *Dolores*. 'Litore quot conchæ, tot sunt in amore dolores.' *Ov. Art. Am.* II. 519.

269. *Mobilia*. Cp. 'Tempestas et cæli mobilis humor,' *Virg. Geor.* I. 417.

270. *Nihilo plus explicet*, "he will make no more way." Cp. 'Per catervas explicare arma,' *C.* IV. IX. 44. *Explico*, with its various meanings, is nearly synonymous with *expedio*, and the two verbs are joined together in *Cic. Fam.* XIII. XXVI. 2,—'Ut ejus negotia explices et expedias.'

273. *Si cameram percusti*. This was a lover's mode of "trying his luck," to ascertain whether his love was returned. Cp. the τηλέφιλον, another equally ingenious test, in *Theocr. Id.* III. 29.

274. *Balba feris...verba*. Equivalent to 'blanditias tremula componere voce,' *Tibull.* I. II. 91. Cp. *Pers.* I. 33, 35,—

'Balba de nare locutus...
.....'tenero supplantat verba palato,'

(of the recitation, in character, of a love-tale.)

276. *Ignem gladio*. Apparently a proverbial expression for "going on to deeds of violence."

277. Marius slew Hellas, and then himself.

ib. Præcipitat. Historic present; as above, *v.* 61, *edormit*.

278. *Cerritus* (=*Cereritus*, from *Ceres*), "planet-struck;" like *larvatus*, with which it is joined by *Plautus*, *Menæchm.* V. IV. 9. Cp. *Amphit.* II. II. 143–4. Suetonius (*Aug.* 87), in his notice of Augustus' style in writing, remarks this word, 'ponit assidue pro cerrito vacerrosum' (from *vacerra*, "a post.")

281. *Circum compita, i. e.* imploring the *Lares Præstites* or *Compitales*. See *Ov. Fast.* V. 129; and II. 618,—

'Compita servant
'Et vigilant nostra semper in urbe Lares.'

The *Compitalia* was a festival day in their honour.

ib. Siccus, "in his sober senses." *Sat.* II. II. 7; *Carm.* IV. V. 39; *E.* I. XIX. 9.

282. *Lautis...manibus, i. e.* as a worshipper.

283. *Quid tam magnum?* Al. *quiddam.* Bentley and Orelli support the text by comparison with *Virg. Æn.* XI. 705; *Pers.* V. 120. Cp. Theognis 14,—σοὶ μὲν τοῦτο, θεά, μικρὸν ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγα.

ib. Surpite. So *acpite*, for *accipite*, in Ennius, *Cic. de Off.* I. 12; *porgite* in *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 274.

285. *Nisi litigiosus, i. e.* if he warranted him sound in mind, he would be liable to an action. The seller 'qui scire debuit, præstat' (*Cic. de Off.* III. 17), was answerable for any defects, if cognisant of them. Cp. *E.* II. II. 17.

287. *Gente Meneni, i. e.* the family of fools.

291. *Die quo...jejunia. Jovis dies* (Thursday) was a weekly fast-day with the Jews, (and, it is said, with other Orientals.) That the superstitious Romans recognised, or even adopted, Jewish observances, is clear from *Sat.* I. IX. 69, and the passages there cited.

292. *In Tiberi stabit.* The same rite is mentioned in *Juv.* VI. 522; *Pers.* II. 15.

293. *Necabit...reducet.* ὕστερον πρότερον. [O.]

297. *Compellare* is nearly=ἀποκαλεῖν. Cp. *S.* I. VII. 31. For an instance of its usage in prose, cp. *Liv.* XXXIV. 2. Not that it may not have a good sense, as in *Virg. Æn.* III. 474,—'multo compellat honore.'

298. *Plaut. Pseud.* IV. VII. 77,—'Contumeliam si dices, audies.' Cp. *Hesiod*, ἔργα καὶ ἡμ. 721.

299. Every person is said in the fable to have a wallet at his back (*Phædrus*, IV. IX., speaks of two, one being worn in front,) filled with his own faults, which, therefore, he cannot see, though he sees those of others. So *Pers.* IV. 24,—

'Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo!
'Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo.'

And so *Catull.* XXII. 21. Cp. *Sat.* I. III. 22.

303. *Agave*, the mother of Pentheus. See the *Bacchæ of Euripides*, and *Ov. Met.* III. *ad fin.*

308. "You are like a dwarf aping a tall man;" *i. e.* you vie with the rich.

310. *Turbo* was a little gladiator. Like Tydeus,—μικρὸς μὲν ἦην δέμας ἀλλὰ μαχήτης.

311. *Spiritum.* Cp. 'qui spiritus illi,' *Virg. Æn.* V. 648.

312. *Te quoque, etc.* sc. *facere.* "Is it right for you to do the same, when so little "on a level with him, and so far inferior in the contest?" Examples of the infinitive after a comparative [B.] finds in *C.* III. XXIV. 56; *Pers.* IV. 16; and especially *Silius Ital.* V. 77,—'Heu fatis superi certasse minores!' Two variations of construing in this sentence are possible: 1. *Tanto* might stand for *tanto viro*, and would then be retained in both clauses. 2. *Certare* might be a substitution for *facere* (or=*certatim facere*) according to the principle pointed out on *S.* I. VI. 90.

313. *Tantum.* Al. *tanto*, which, however, cannot be used adverbially, except with a comparative, and, taken otherwise, is awkward. *Tantum* is used as in *v.* 317, and as *multum* (e.g. *v.* 147), for *tam.*

315. *Denarrat.* 'Ordine et plene narrat,' *Orell.* Cp. the explanation of *defingo*, *Sat.* I. x. 37. Cp. *delitigo*, "to rail without ceasing," *A. P.* 94.

ib. *Ut*, "how;" *not* "that."

326. *Major...minori.* There seems a double sense intended,—*major*, scil., *victoria vel insania.*

SATIRE IV.

This Satire may remind the readers of Smollett of the Feast in the Manner of the Ancients, in *Peregrine Pickle.*

It contains a string of precepts, burlesque often in meaning as well as manner, upon cookery. They are delivered as a lecture by Catius (perhaps an imaginary person, perhaps the "Soyer" of his day), in formal philosophic style, beginning *ab ovo* (*v.* 12), and running through cabbages and tough hens, mushrooms and mulberries, shell-fish, solids, wine, and sauces, whatever provokes appetite or promotes digestion. They conclude (*v.* 76) with reflections upon misplaced parsimony, and the neglect of (supposed) minor points, essential really to comfort and refinement.

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1. *Catius.* Cicero mentions an Epicurean of this name; and it has been thought that Horace intended in his person to satirise that sect. But there is no real ground for identifying the two; and the drift of the satire evidently bears upon a prevailing folly, not any philosophic peculiarities.

Orelli has inferred, with much probability, from the Scholiast's expression—'irridet eum quod de opere pistorio in suo libro scribit de se ipso: *Hæc 'primus invenit et cognovit Catius Miltiades'*—that this speaker was Catius' freedman, who had really written a cookery-book, and to whom therefore these maxims might be attributed, with some chance of taking in the gastronomical professors, who affected to know and retail the secrets of Mæcenas' kitchen. In reference to the style of the speaker, *Orelli* (on *v.* 3) aptly quotes *Athenæus*, VII. 36,—'Αλαζονικόν ἐστι πᾶν τὸ τῶν μαγείρων φῦλον.

2. *Ponere signa.* Orelli understands the phrase of "assigning a character and place in the memory to," according to the *Memoria Technica of Simonides;* his Art of Memory is described at length by Cicero in two passages: *Ad Herenn.* III. 16 (28), *sqq.*; and *de Orat.* II. 86 (351), *sqq.* In his exposition of its method—a method traced out from a principle of luminous arrangement, *viz.* the perception (353) 'ordinem esse maxime qui memoriæ lumen afferret'—he lays down, that rooms or niches are to be marked out in the memory (354),—'locos esse capiendos, et ea, quæ memoria tenere vellent, effingenda animo atque in his locis collocanda;' in which are to be ranged the casts or shaped models of ideas and things. These niches he compares to writing tablets, the casts or shapes to letters,—'loci ceræ aut chartæ simillimi sunt, imagines litteris' (*ad Her.* 30); 'locis pro cera, simulacris pro litteris uteremur,' (*de Or.* 354, *cp.* 360). The subjects of knowledge, or conceptions of the mind, may be thus presented to the eye of the understanding in a substantial form, likeness, or shape,—'Res cæcas...conformatio quædam et imago et figura notaret' (357).

In accordance with this system, we find *litteris consignare* used side by side, and as if parallel, with *in animo insculpere*, in the account of Lucullus and his power of memory. *Cic. Acad.* II. 2,—'Ut litteris consignamus quæ monimentis mandare volumus, sic ille in animo res insculptas habebat.'

Ponere signa, if compared with and illustrated by these phrases, may be inferred to mean "shaping, casting, setting up models for" (as in statuary, see *C.* IV. VIII. 8, *ponere* is "to set up on the pedestal," and so, generally, "to execute a work.") Or *ponere* may be=*disponere*, as in *de Or.* 359,—'personis bene positis.' And where Cicero compares the *imagines* to letters, the *dispositio imaginum* is compared to writing,—*scripturæ*. Either way Horace's phrase may with some latitude be translated, "to find a place in the memory for," or "to give form and shape to."

3. *Anyti reum.* Socrates.

9. *Tenves tenui, i. e.* "matters requiring a nicety of perception to understand "them, of expression to convey them."

13. *Magis alba.* Bentley conjectured *alma;* but (as Dacier has remarked) the rule is really, like most of the subsequent rules, a jest.

16. *Elutius,* "more insipid." 17. *Oppresserit,* "has taken you by surprise."

18. *Malum responset. Malum* used adverbially, as *turbidum, perfidum, Carm.* II. XIX. 6; III. XXVII. 67. It is a pleonasm here, since *responso* involves the meaning "to repel, resist." Cp. *Sat.* II. VII. 85, 103.

21. *Aliis male creditur.* 'Ancipites *fungi ponentur*,' *Juv.* V. 146. The phrase *male creditur* is found in *Ov. Fast.* II. 225.

22. *Prandia,* "lunch." See *Beck. Gallus, Exc.* I. *sc.* IX. *p.* 358, *sq.*

24. *Miscebat mella.* This was for the *gustus* or *promulsis,* "a *whet*" to the appetite. *Ibid. p.* 361.

26. *Leni ..mulso.* The emphasis is here placed on *leni,* as opposed to *forti, v.* 24. For *mulsum,* see *Sat.* II. II. 16. Cp. *Virg. Geor.* IV. 101,—

'Dulcia mella premes, nec tantum dulcia, quantum
'Et liquida et durum Bacchi domitura saporem.'

27. Francis translates thus:

'Sorrel and white wine, if you costive prove,
'And muscles, all obstructions shall remove;
'In the new moon all shell-fish fill with juice,
'But not all seas the richer sort produce.'

33. *Ostrea Circeiis. Juv.* IV. 140,—

'Circeiis nata forent an
'Lucrinum ad saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo
'Ostrea callebat primo deprendere morsu.'

34. *Pectinibus,* "scallops." *Patulis,*—Gr. *ἀναπτύχοις,*—"bivalves."

36. "Until he has mastered the art of flavouring," (*sc.* by using the proper sauces to each dish.)

37. *Avertere.* See the use of this verb in *Cic. Verr.* II. 1. 4. Al. *averrere,* a reading of equal authority. The first is perhaps more idiomatic: it is used of "seizing by fraud or violence," and here, accordingly, is interpreted, 'fraudare mensam alicujus delicati obsonio illo;' *i. e.* "to buy up before, or against, all competitors." *Averrere*="to sweep the board," has a more English sound.

38. *Ignarum quibus est, i. e.* without distinguishing the two kinds, *viz.* that which is to be dressed richly with sauces, and that which is to be plainly dressed. *Quibus* is not indefinite, therefore the indicative follows.

40—42. *Umber.* Fed in Umbria, and the woods of the Apennines. *Laurens,* "among the marshes of Laurentum."

'Actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
'Defendit, multosve *palus Laurentia, silva*
'*Pastus arundinea*'.....*Virg. Æn.* X. 708.

41. Cp. *Juv.* I. 141,—

'Totos
'Ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum.'

43. *Capreas.* Cp. *Virg. Georg.* II. 374.

58. *Squillis.* The *squilla* is taken for a kind of lobster, or shrimp; the other, or cognate, form *scilla* is the sea onion.

59. *Lactuca.* This rule is illustrated by *Martial*, XIII. XIV,—

'Claudere quæ cenas lactuca solebat avorum,
'Dic mihi cur nostras inchoat ille dapes?'

The lettuce was the close of the old and simpler meal, not of the modern, with which it would disagree *(innatat,)* and for which it served only as a whet.

61. *Immorsus*, "gnawed into;" metaph. "stimulated." Comp. *Sat.* II. VIII. 9,—'Lassum pervellunt stomachum.' The reading of a majority of MSS. is *in morsus*; but the context, which *(vv.* 51—62) treats solely of wines, and the taste for them, shows that the meaning is, "to be freshened for renewed drinking."

62. *Mart.* I. XLII. 9,—'Quod fumantia qui tomacla raucus
'Circumfert tepidis cocus popinis.'

63. *Duplicis...juris*, i. e. *duorum jurium*: "the two kinds of sauces;" *(the simple*, described in *vv.* 64, 65; and *the compound*, in which the ingredients of *vv.* 67—69 are added; *viz.* shredded herbs and saffron, subject to the process of fermenting and cooling down. Cp. the recipe in *Sat.* II. VIII. 45, 47.)

66. *i. e.* Byzantine pickles.

68. *Corycio, i. e.* "Cilician."

71. *Venucula*, a species of grape, called also *sircula* and *stacula*; '*ollis.....aptissima.*' *Plin. H. N.* XIV. 2 (4.)

ib. Olla, "a jar." Cp. 'uvæ ollares,' *Mart.* VII. XX. 9.

73. *Fœcem...allec*, "wine lees and fish pickle;" mentioned together *Sat.* II. VIII. 9.

75. *Incretum*, "sifted, sprinkled over." '*Per incerniculum* inspersum.'—*Sch.*

ib. Circumposuisse, i. e. plates were set round to (or between) the several guests.

81. Compare *Sat.* II. VIII. 10; also *Epist.* I. V. 22. For an account of these table-brushes, napkins, *etc.* see *Becker, Gallus, Exc.* III. *sc.* IX. *p.* 368.

83. *Lapides varios, i. e.* coloured marbles, a tesselated floor.

ib. Palma, sc. "a palm-broom." *Mart.* XIV. LXXXII. Cp. *Juv. Sat.* XIV. 59, *sq.*:

'Hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum:
'Verre pavimentum.....
'Nec perfusa luto sit porticus, et tamen uno
'Semodio scobis hæc emendat servulus unus.'

84. *i. e.* "To hang soiled drapery round a purple couch." The *torus*, the soft stuffed couch, or cushioned part, upon the *lectus*, or sofa; the *toralia*, the "valance" or hangings falling round from it to the floor. Comp. *Ov. Met.* VIII. 655,—

'Torus est de mollibus ulvis
'Impositus lecto, sponda pedibusque salignis;
'Vestibus hunc velant.'

The *toralia* have been mistranslated, as "coverings for the couch." (The article '*torus*' in *Dict. of Antiqq.* is misleading in this, as well as in its translation of *ulvæ* by "sea-weed," which could not make a comfortable mattress.) But *Varro, L. L.* V. 167, defines *toralia*, '*quod ante torum*;' and Virgil's *Æn.* I. 700,—'Stratoque super discumbitur ostro;' and *Lucretius*, II. 35,—'Textilibus 'si in picturis ostroque rubenti Jacteris quam si in plebeia veste cubandum 'est;' lead naturally to the inference that the rich *vestis* was uppermost, and neither protected nor hidden by a wrapper. See *Becker's Gallus, (p.* 290.)

93. *Quia contigit.* 'What we have we prize not to the worth whiles we enjoy it.' *Shaks. Much Ado, Act* IV. *Sc.* I.

94. Cp. *Lucret.* I. 926, (quoted on *Carm.* I. XXVI. 6,) and *Cic. Acad. Q.* I. 8,—'Ad 'Græcos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur.'

SATIRE V.

On fortune-hunting. An imaginary dialogue between Ulysses and Tiresias, whose advice, we must suppose, represents the actual trickeries resorted to by the dependents of rich men and needy expectants of a legacy. The methods exposed are presents (*v.* 11,) companionship (*v.* 17,) legal aid and advocacy (*v.* 27, *sqq.*) general suppleness and flattery.

Their usual success is described; their occasional detection and rebuff is illustrated in the story of Nasica and Coranus (*vv.* 56--69.)

A heading for this Satire may be taken from *Cicero, Paradox* v. (39): 'Hereditatis spes quid iniquitatis in serviendo non suscipit? quem nutum 'locupletis orbi senis non observat? loquitur ad voluntatem: quidquid de-'nunciatum sit, facit: assectatur, assidet, muneratur.'

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1. *Hoc quoque, Tiresia.* The idea of this dialogue is taken from the Homeric scene in Hades, *Odyss.* λ. 90, *sqq.*

8. *Vilior alga.* Cp. *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 42.

9. *Missis ambagibus.* Nearly synonymous with *sublatis dolis, Virg. Æn.* XII. 26. Cp. ἁπλῷ λόγῳ, *Æsch. P. V.* 610.

10. *Turdus.* So in *Ovid, A. Am.* II. 269. And compare the mention of lovers' presents, *Arist. Av.* 707,—ὁ μὲν ὄρτυγα δοὺς, ὁ δὲ πορφυρίων', ὁ δὲ χῆν', ὁ δὲ Περσικὸν ὄρνιν.

15. "Wicked or worthless as he may be." *Sine gente,* "of no *gens*;" *i. e.* not a freeman.

16 *Ne.....recuses.* See *note on Car.* I. XXXIII. 1. Can this instance be classed under the exception as an hypothetical sentence?

18. *Tegam...latus. Juv.* III. 131,—

'Divitis hic servi claudit latus ingenuorum
'Filius.'

Cp. *Ov. Fast.* V. 68.

20. τλήσομαι ἐν στήθεσσιν ἔχων ταλαπενθέα θυμόν.
ἤδη γὰρ μάλα πόλλ' ἔπαθον, κ. τ. λ. *Odyss.* ε. 22. Cp. *v.* 18.
'Perfer et obdura; multo graviora tulisti.' *Ov. Trist.* V. XI. 7. (See *Carm.* I. VII. 30.)

22. *Ruam.* Used transitively. So *Lucret.* VI. 726,—'Ruit intus harenam.' So *Virg. G.* I. 105. Orelli quotes 'corruere divitias,' from *Plaut. Rud.* II. VI. 58.

25. Cp. *Martial,* VI. 63; and *Lucian, in Timone,* 21,—οἷος αὐτοὺς ὁ θύννος...διέφυγεν, οὐκ ὀλιγον τὸ δέλεαρ καταπιών. Cp. v. 44; and *Juv.* XII. 123,—

'Æger
'Delebit tabulas, *inclusus carcere nassæ*;'

(*i. e.* caught like a fish in the basket snare.)

32. *Prænomine, i. e.* they are proud of their prænomen, as the distinction of a free man. So the emancipated Dama, in *Pers.* v. 79,—

'Momento turbinis exit
'*Marcus Dama.*'

38. *Pelliculam curare, i. e.* "to make himself comfortable." *Curare cutem* expresses the idea of show, smartness, or comfort; *curare membra* (as *Sat.* II. II. 80) or *corpus* (as *Virg. Æn.* III. 511), of refreshment after fatigue.

39. *Obdura.* See *note on v.* 20.

39–41. *Seu rubra.....conspuet Alpes.* These lines, with their misapplied ingenuity of metaphor and epithet, are thought to be wholly parodied from Furius' poems. (See *Sat.* I. x. 36.) *Rubra* is perhaps a forced synonym for *flagrans*, or *fervens*. *Infantes* is strained from the prov. *(Ep.* II. ii. 83) 'Statua taciturnius.' *Conspuet Alpes* is allowed to be the phrase on which the nickname *Alpinus* is founded. *Pingui omaso* is a coarse phrase, unfit for epic poetry, and either ridiculed on that ground, or else an actual description of the poet's figure and voracity.

44. *Annabunt thunni.* Cp. *Aristoph. Eqq.* 313,—*τοὺς φόρους θυννοσκοπῶν*, (said of Cleon, on the look-out for foreign tributes.)

45. *Validus male*, "an invalid."

46. *Sublatus. Virg. Æn.* IX. 203,—'Sublatum erudiit.' So *susceptus*, as in *Cic. Tusc.* III. 1.

49. *Egerit Orco.* Comp. *Car.* I. XXVIII. 10,—'Orco demissum.' So *Virg. Æn.* II. 398; IX. 527, 785. These constructions are clearly based on Homer, *Il. α.* 3, *ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν*; it is not so clear whether they are poetical datives of place (signifying motion towards) or datives of object, which is a more usual syntax. In Homer, Ἄϊδι is probably a person, the King of Hades. Comp. *Il. ε.* 190, and see *Heyne and Bothe's Annotations on Il. α.* 3. In *Æn.* XI. 81, *mitteret umbris* is used of persons, *sc.* the *Di Inferi*.

53. *Limis rapias*, "learn by a rapid side-glance." Cp. *Plaut. M. Glor.* IV. VI. 2; *Ter. Eun.* III. V. 53.

ib. Prima...cera. Juv. IV. 19,—'Præcipuam in tabulis ceram.'

ib. Secundo.....versu. The second line would name the heir, as the first line the testator.

55. *Recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro, i. e.* a practised man of business, not easily imposed upon. *Recoquere.* 'Sæpius='in alios formare usus' (see on *Carm.* II. I. 38),—'Est igitur...mutata condicione factus quæsticuli causa scriba ex 'quinqueviro.'—*Orelli.*

The *scribæ* (see *Dict. of Antiqq. art. 'Scriba')* were notaries or secretaries, public servants, whose office was to register the public deeds of the senate, or the magistrates *(e. g.* prætors, ædiles,) to whom they were attached. Cicero, *in Verr.* III. 79, calls them 'ordo honestus.....quod eorum hominum fidei tabulæ publicæ periculaque magistratuum ("judicial records") committuntur.' Horace held for a time a *scriptus quæstorius. Quinqueviri* were *commissioners* of various kinds.

56. *Hiantem.* Cp. *Lucian, Timon*, 22,—*τοὺς μάτην κεχηνότας.*

58. *Furis.* Cp. the Gr *μάντις*, from *μαίνομαι.*

59. This line makes good sense, though at first sight it seems a mere *reductio ad absurdum.* "What will happen, will happen, if I tell you it will," and *vice versa. (Phil. Mus. p.* 464.)

65. *Soldum*, i. e. *solidum*, "his debt;" lit. "his whole debt."

77. *Perduci.* Cp. *perductores, Cic. Verr.* II. I. 12.

83. *χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κύνα γεῦσαι. Theocr. Id.* X. 11. There is a kindred proverb in *Theocr.* XIV. 51,—*ὡς μῦς, (φαντὶ) Θυώνιχ', ἐγεύμεθα πίσσας.*

84. *Thebis.* Tiresias speaks *in character*, as a Theban.

87. *Elabi.* Used here in its strict sense of "slipping off, or away;" but also in a general sense, as in *Liv.* XXXIX. 51,—'Ut nemo inde elabi posset.'

ib. Si posset, "to see if she could, so that she might if possible;" an idiom common in Greek: *e. g. Thuc.* I. 58; *Hom. Il. β.* 72; *v.* 464; and *Odyss.* I. 94,—*ἤν που ἀκούσῃ*, followed by the answering clause, *ἠδ' ἵνα.....* Comp. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 85, and VI. 78,—'Magnum *si* pectore *possit* Excussisse Deum,' *(i. e.* "in the endeavour to shake off," &c.)

92. So *Persius*, III. 80,—'*Obstipo capite* et figentes lumine terram.' With the sense, compare *Lucian, Menipp.* XII,—*κάτω νενευκότες.*

93. *Increbuit*, "has freshened." 'Crebrescunt optatæ auræ,' *Virg. Æn.* III. 530. Compare *Georg.* I. 359.

97. The MSS. omit the final *et*, which the Editors mostly favour. So in *Car.* IV. IX. 42, 43. It doubtless is more likely to have been added as a correction or explanation, than dropped, if originally in the text. 'Conjunctiones detractæ afferunt aliquid obscuritatis, etsi gratiam augent.' So thought Augustus: see *Life by Sueton.* 86.

99. *Servitio. Cic. Parad.* 5,—'An eorum servitus dubia est qui cupiditate peculii nullam condicionem recusant durissimæ servitutis?'

100. *Certum vigilans*, "wide awake." Ovid has *incertum vigilans* ("between sleeping and waking,") *Epist.* x. 9.

ib. Quartæ...partis...heres. The more technical phrase was *heres ex quadrante*, or *heres ex teruncio.*

102. *Unde*, with acc. So in *Sat.* VII. 116.

103. *Sparge*, "let fall" expressions of this kind. Compare—

'Spargere voces
'In volgum ambiguas.' *Virg. Æn.* II. 98.

105. See *Pers.* VI. 33,—'Sed cenam funeris heres negliget.....urnæ Ossa inodora 'dabit,' *etc.*

109. *Nummo, i. e.* at a nominal price.

ib. Addicere. Used nearly in a future sense,—"that you *are willing to* make it over."

On this subject of inheritances, we may compare the satirical *ignotus heres* of *Carm.* II. XVIII. 6, and the marked mention by *Suetonius (c.* 66) of Augustus' liberal resolution,—'qui numquam ex ignoti testamento capere quicquam 'sustinuerit,' and 'legata.....relicta sibi aut statim liberis eorum concedere, 'aut, si pupillari statu essent, die virilis togæ vel nuptiarum cum incremento 'restituere consueverat.'

(All the best Emperors followed the same rule. Caligula, on the contrary, *c.* 38, even extorted property by forced wills.)

110. *Vive.* Comp. 'vivite silvæ,' *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 58. *Martial* (VI. LXX. 15) plays on the double term,—'Non est vivere, sed valere vita.'

SATIRE VI.

This Satire contains a graceful acknowledgment of patronage received, and a cheerful and contented description of the enjoyment of it. Incidentally, we are introduced to the round of employments which occupied the day at Rome; and, after a passing sketch of the poet's rise into public notice, the freedom and ease of retirement to the country seat is contrasted with them; and the moral is supplied by the epilogue of the town and country mouse.

This Satire is imitated by Swift *(vol.* XII. of the 8vo. *edition.)*

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5. *Maia nate.* Mercury was *κερδῷος, ἐριούνιος θεός* (Compare *Sat.* II. III. 68,) and especially a protector of Horace. *Carm.* II. VII. 13; II. XVII. 29.

9. *Denormat*, "makes irregular; takes off from the line or square of....."

10—13. *Urnam argenti...Hercule.* Copied by *Pers. Sat.* II. 11. Mercury 'præerat *apertis* lucris, Hercules *opertis*.' *Orelli. Hercule.* There was an old Italian divinity, *Herculus*="God of the Farmyard or Fold," from *hercere*, "to fence off," whose attributes and name the Romans confused with those of the Greek Hercules. (See *Mr. Marriott's Adelphi*, 699; and his reference to *Mommsen, R. Hist. p.* 174.) The wealthy Romans offered tithes to him. Torrentius cites *Macrob.* III. 12,—'Testatur etiam Varro majores solitos 'decimam Herculi vovere, nec decem dies intermittere quin pollucerent, 'populumque asymbolum cum corona laurea dimitterent cubitum.' Cp. *Plaut. Stich.* I. III. 80,—'Uti decumam partem Herculi polluceam.'

13. *Gratum.* Is this nominative or accusative? neuter or masculine? The best critics decide for the first. 'Ita juvat ut gratum sit animo meo,' *Orelli.* So *Lambinus.* 'Grate acceptum,' *Baxter, Bothe, Gronovius.* But Doering interprets 'grati animi hominem;' *i. e.* "if I can enjoy and be thankful for what I have." This would accord with *E.* I. XI. 23.

16. *Montes et arcem.* Hendiadys, "my mountain home."

19. *Autumnus*, the unhealthy season. *Juv.* X. 221,—'Quot Themison ægros autumno occiderit uno.'

20. *Jane.* For a like use of the vocative, cp. *Tibull.* I. VII. 53,—'Sic venias hodierne.' *Theocr.* XVII. 66,—ὄλβιε κῶρε γένοιο.

ib. Audis. As Gr. ἀκούεις=*appellaris.* So *Milton, P. L.* III. 7,—'Or hearest thou rather pure ethereal stream?'

23. *Romæ*, "when at Rome."

25. *Bruma*, from *brevissima (sc. dies.)*

26. *Interiore...gyro*, "an inner or contracted circle."

ib. Trahit, "draws on slowly," expresses the gradual as well as the late dawning of winter days. Others take it as *contrahit*, Engl. "draws in;" 'minus accurate,' *Orelli.*

27. *Quod mi obsit...*, "stipulations which may bring me into trouble." *Cic. de Off.* I. 14,—'Qui gratificantur cuipiam, *quod obsit illi*, cui prodesse velle videantur.' There is perhaps an allusion here to the apophthegm of one of the Seven Sages, ἐγγύη πάρα δ' ἄτη, quoted among others in *Plato, Charm. p.* 165, *s.* 27. (We may compare also *S. S. Prov.* VI. 1.)

29. *Improbus urget, i. e.* "he abuses me without measure." If this is the right punctuation, cp. *E.* I. VII. 63,—'negat improbus;' *E.* I. X. 40; and *S.* I. IX. 73. Compare the adverbial use, as it may be called, of *plurimus*, in *Virg. Geor.* I. 187; *Æn.* I. 419. (See further in the *note on E.* I. X. 40.)

30. *Tu pulses.* 'Comice de se loquitur 2da persona,' *Gesner.* Orelli assigns the sentence to the *improbus.*

32. *Hoc*, "this," *i. e.* the sense of my intimacy with Mæcenas.

ib. Melli (dat. of *mel*), "is *delicious* to me."

ib. Atras...Esquilias, "the *gloomy* Esquiline." See the description of it as a common burial-ground, in *Sat.* I. VIII. 10—16.

35. *Sibi adesses, i. e.* as a witness. *Cic. pro Quint.* 6,—'Ad tabulam Sestiam sibi adsint.'

38. *Signa.* The signet of Augustus, and the right of using it in his name, was entrusted to Mæcenas, with the prefecture of Italy, in B. C. 31.

40. *Septimus octavo.* These markings of time seem inconsistent with the dates proposed by Bentley. The mention of the signet (*v.* 38) and the Dacian war, or the rumours of it, (*v.* 53; cp. *Carm.* III. VI. 14) appear to determine the composition of this Satire to the year 30 B. C., or the close of 31 B. C. If so, the first introduction of the poet to his patron (see *Sat.* I. VI. 61) was in 39, or the beginning of 38 B. C. This will agree with the date 37 B. C. for the journey to Brundisium. There is a marking of time in *Sat.* II. III. 185, where reference is made to Agrippa's ædileship in 33 B. C.

44. *Thrax...Syro par.* 'Gladiatorum compositiones,' *Cic. ad Fam.* II. VIII.

46. *Rimosa.* 'Patulæ aures,' *Epist.* I. XVIII. 70. Contr. 'tutis auribus,' *Carm.* I. XXVII. 18. Terent. Eun. I. II. 23, *sq.*,—

'Quæ vera audivi, taceo, et contineo optime:
'Sin falsum ...
'Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo.'

48. *Noster*, "our friend." Horace adopts the familiar, half-sarcastic term used of him by his acquaintance.

I have followed Orelli's punctuation: it makes the construction of *subjectior* less irregular; but the meaning of *noster* need not be affected by it.

50. *Frigidus...rumor, i. e.* "an evil or ill-boding rumour." 'Colder news,' as Shakespeare has it, *Rich.* III. *Act.* IV. *Sc.* IV. *ad fin.*

55. *Triquetra...tellure*, "Sicily." Cp. *Lucret.* I. 718,—

'Insula quem (*sc.* Empedoclem) Triquetris terrarum gessit in oris.'

Cp. *Ov. Fast.* IV. 420,—'Trinacris.' A division of lands was made for the veterans in the winter of 30 B. C. There had been one after the Sicilian war, which some (*e. g. Clinton, F. H.* in 36 B. C.) suppose to be intended in this passage. But see the note on *v.* 40, *sup.*

59. *Perditur.* 'Hoc nunc quidem unicum exemplum est præsentis passivi in verbo *perdere*.' [O.] Lachmann (on *Lucr.* II. 829) condemns it, and corrects *porgitur*; which however does not suit the context equally well. *Porrigis horas* is used in *Ov. Met.* IV. 199, but in a different sense="you *lengthen out* the short hours." The sense required here is not of *lengthening* or *spinning out the day*, but of *wasting, losing it*; which is just expressed by the common reading.

62. Cp. 'Securos latices et longa oblivia potant,' *Virg. Æn.* VI. 714.

63. *Faba Pythagoræ.* See *Callim. Fr.* 128, and *Blomfield's note.* See *Lucian*, Βίων πράσις, *c.* 6; and Ὄνειρος, *c.* 4,—*μήτε κνάμους ἐσθίειν, ἤδιστον ἐμοὶ γοῦν ὄψον ἐκτράπεζον ἀποφαίνων...κνάμους φαγόντα, ὡς ἂν εἰ τὴν κεφαλὴν τοῦ πατρὸς ἐδηδόκεις.*

64. Cp. *Juven.* XI. 78,—

'Curius parvo quæ legerat horto
'Ipse focis brevibus ponebat oluscula...
. . . . . .
'Et natalitium cognatis ponere lardum.'

(Bentley conjectures *focis* for *satis* in this passage.) The aspirated form *holuscula* is in *Hl. B.* Cp. *Juv.* XI. 79, *ed. Jahn.* In accordance with it, I note the var. read. *holus, E.* I. V. 2; XVII. 13. So, *Forum Holitorium* ("the green market") is the reading in *Tac. Ann.* II. 49. No one, however, has aspirated *olitoris* in *E.* I. XVIII. 36.

71. Cp. *Cowper's Task:*

'The customary rites
'Of the last meal commence; a Roman meal.
. . . . . .
'Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull,
'Nor such as with a frown forbids the play
'Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of mirth.
. . . . . .
'Themes of a graver tone,
'Exciting oft our gratitude and love.
'While we retrace, with memory's pointing wand,
'That calls the past to our exact review,
'The dangers we have 'scaped.....
'O evenings worthy of the gods! exclaimed
'The Sabine bard.'

75. *Ov. ex Pont.* II. III. 8,—'Vulgus amicitias utilitate probat.'

77. *Anilesfabellas.* Cp. *Plato, Theat.* 85, *p.* 176,—*ὁ λεγόμενος γραῶν ὕθλος.*

91. *Nemoris...dorso.* The same expression is in *Virg. Geor.* III. 436.

95. This is commonly compared with *Eurip. Alc.* 782, *sqq.*

103. *Canderet,* "glowed, shone brilliantly;" a rare usage: the word is mostly restricted to the idea of "whiteness," or "heat."

107. *Succinctus.* So Eumæus entertaining Ulysses, *Hom. Od.* XIV. 72,—*ζωστῆρι θοῶς συνέεργε χιτῶνα.* Cp. also *Hesiod, Sc. Herc.* 287,—*ἐπιστολάδην δὲ χιτῶνας ἐστάλατο.*

109. *Prælambens,* var. lect. *prælibans,* an elegant and probable reading, if it had more MS. authority; and it is a more natural word to express the taster's office. Yet, as [O.] remarks, considering that the *verna* here is a mouse, *prælambo* is appropriate.

111. *Agit lætum convivam,* "enjoys himself;" literally, "plays the guest:" a form of expression analogous to *ducem profitetur,* "shows the (skill and character of a) general," *Ov. Art. Am.* I. 181. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* II. 591,—'confessa Deam.' So in *Moschus, Europa,* 77,—*κρύψε θεόν,* "he hid the god," (*i. e.* his true character as one.)

SATIRE VII.

Davus, a slave, is here the speaker. He asks and obtains leave to retort upon his master his own doctrines.

He begins by arguing that the fickle inconstant character is as worthless as the wholly unscrupulous. Horace himself is then lectured, as one who praises the "good old times," yet loves the luxury of the modern (*v.* 23); who loves the country when in town; who hates parties when not invited out; but who, if invited, is off at a moment's notice (*vv.* 30—35.) He is then compared with his own dependents, whom he leaves in the lurch, and has abused for being discontented (*v.* 40.) But he is open to a worse contrast; he is not merely on a level with Mulvius the parasite, but with Davus the bought slave (*v.* 43.)

The contrast in this part is too coarse to be dwelt on, but concludes (*v.* 68, *sqq.*) that he who, after warning or escape, hankers for vice, or is restrained only by circumstances, is as little upright as the thief, who is kept from filching by publicity, is honest. He is "passion's slave," incapable of emancipation by any outward relief or change. "Who then is free?" The question is finely answered (*vv.* 83—88); and the sense may be expressed nearly in Hamlet's words,—

'One in suffering all that suffers nothing;
'A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
'Has ta'en with equal thanks.'

The subject passes on presently to picture-fancying (*v.* 95), to the luxuries of the table (*v.* 102), to their costliness (*v.* 110), to the miseries of restlessness (*v.* 112), indolence, and ennui. Here the lecture (as if it touched on a sore point) is abruptly closed by the wrath of the listener.

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4. *Ut vitale putes, i. e.* not too good to live. Cp. *Ov. Am.* II. VI. 39,—

'Optima prima fere manibus rapiuntur avaris;
'Implentur numeris deteriora suis.'

10. *Clavum mutaret.* See *Dict. of Antiqq. art.* '*Clavus*;' with the quotation from *Ovid, Trist.* IV. X. 35,—'Clavi mensura coacta est.'

12. Cp. *Isocr. Or.* XV,—*περὶ Ἀντιδ.* 305,—*ἐν. τ. ἀκολασίαις ἡμερεύειν ἐν αἷς πρότερον οὐδ' ἂν οἰκέτης ἐπιεικὴς οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμησεν.*—*Mundior,* i. e. "*the better class* of freedmen."

13. *Doctus, i. e.* "a student." The reading *doctor*="a professor" (the Schol. says "of oratory") has about equal authority of MSS.

14. *Vertumnis...natus iniquis.* Cp. *Sat.* II. III. 8,—'Iratis natus dis;' *Epist.* II. I. 68,—'Jove æquo.' "Born under the evil star of all the Vertumni." *Vertumnus* (from *verto*), "the god of change." 'Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet.' *Tibull.* IV. II. 14. See *Propert.* IV. 2.

15. *Scurra,* 'urbanus,' *Schol.* The two terms are joined in *E.* I. XV. 27–8: so they are in *Plaut. Trin.* I. II. 165. *Scurra* is used of various classes in Horace; of the lowest rank of "jesters" in *S.* I. V. 52; of "a diner-out" in *E.* I. XV. 28; of the poet's own dependents or hangers-on in this Satire, *v.* 36. *Scurror* is simply "I play a part, or flatter," in *E.* I. XVII. 19; and XVIII. 2. The word is not used, but the character is described in *S.* I. IV. 87. Probably, as it included the idea of "a wit," so it passed into the sense it bears here, of "a gay man, a man of pleasure, a gamester."

16. *Qui pro se,* etc. Cp. *Cowper (Task, The Sofa),*—
'The paralytic, who can hold her cards,
'But cannot play them,' *etc.*

17. *Phimum,* "a dice-box." Gr. *φιμός, Æschin. p.* 9, 59. Generally synonymous with *fritillus, Juv.* XIV. 5; *turricula, Mart.* XIV. XVI.

19. *Levius miser,* "less wretched," or, "with less sense of being so."

20. A proverb evidently for an inconstant character,—"now strict, now slack;" but it is a question whether it is derived primarily from the working of sail-ropes, or pulleys of any kind; or from coupling or leading animals in a string. I conclude it is from the last; comparing *Pers.* V. 118,—'Quæ dederam supra relego, funemque reduco;" and 158–60.

21. *Putida,* "rotten," (see *Sat.* II. III. 75); here="not worth attention, tiresome, tedious:" as *putidiusculi, Cic. ad Fam.* VII. 5. Cp. the *αἴνιγμα σημαίνεις σαθρόν* of *Eur. Suppl.* 1064.

22. *Furcifer*="rascal." The *furca* was a sort of portable pillory: *ire sub furcam* expresses abject slavery, *v.* 66.

26. Cp. *Cic. Ep.* II. 7,—'Si ea defendes quæ recta esse senties.'

27. *Cæno.* This is thought to be taken from a Greek proverb, *ἐκτὸς πηλοῦ πόδας ἔχειν.*

31. *Amasque,* "you congratulate and hug yourself on not having to go out."

33. *Serum.* Cp. *vespertinus, Sat.* II. IV. 17. *Epist.* I. V. 3,—'Supremo sole'.....

ib. Lumina prima. Epist. II. II. 98. *περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς, Herod.* VII. 215. So *Juven.* X. 339,—'ante lucernas.' Cp. *ad lumina* ("by candle-light,") *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 411.

34. *Nemon, etc.*
'Verumne? itane? ocius adsit
'Huc aliquis! Nemon? Turgescit vitrea bilis.' *Pers.* III. 7.

ib. Oleum, i. e. "oil" for lights to light you on your way.

35. *Fugisque,* "you hurry off." So in *Lucian, Gallus,* 9,—*κἀπειδή ποτε ὁ καιρὸς ἀφίκετο πρὸς τάχος ἐμαυτὸν ἀποῤῥίψας ἀπέρχομαι.*

37. *Dixerit ille, sc.* Mulvius. "He will say, perhaps, in justification, I am a mere "diner-out, an idler, a tavern-haunter; but so are you, though you dress up "your tastes in a specious garb, and pretend to be a friend, not a parasite."

39. *Si quid vis, adde.* A Ciceronian phrase: see *Ep. ad Att.* VII. II. 3.

42. *Quid si.* Davus here resumes his own part.

43. *Quingentis.....drachmis,* about £20, reckoning the drachma at 9¾d. The price of a page *(puer,)* in *Epist.* II. II. 5, is three times the sum.

45. *Crispini.....janitor.* As Horace is supposed (in *Sat.* I. i. 120) to draw his philosophy from Crispinus, so his slave from the *janitor*. Something like this is in *Aristoph. Acharn.* 402,—

ὦ τρισμακάρι' Εὐριπίδη
δθ' ὁ δοῦλος οὑτωσὶ σοφῶς ὑποκρίνεται

59. There is a reference here to the contract ('turpissimi auctoramenti,' *Sen. Ep.* XXXVII.) by which freemen, on taking service as gladiators, bound themselves 'uri, vinciri, verberari, ferroque necari.'

76. *Pers.* v. 124, (add *v.* 175),—

'Liber ego. Unde datum hoc sumis, tot subdite rebus?
'An dominum ignoras, nisi quem vindicta relaxat?'

Vindicta (properly *res vindicata*, then used, as here, for the old word *festuca*=), "the rod of the prætor," which he laid on the slave's head in the ceremony of manumission.

78. *Super dictis, πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις.* Cp. 'super hoc,' *Epist.* II. ii. 24.

79. *Mos vester,* "the maxim of you masters."

81. *Alii.* Compare *Carm.* III. XXIX. 52; *Sat.* II. ii. 135,—'Nunc mihi, nunc alii.' See *Lachmann on Lucr.* IV. 637.

82. *Nervis alienis mobile,* "a puppet;" *νευρόσπαστον.* Comp. *Lucian, Menipp.* 4,—*ἀτεχνῶς οὖν ἕπασχον τοῖς νυστάζουσι τούτοις ὅμοιον ἄρτι μὲν ἐπινεύων, ἄρτι δὲ ἀνανεύων ἔμπαλιν.* He uses the simile however for the distractions, not of passion, as here, but of false and incongruous philosophies. [O.] quotes *Plato, Legg.* I. 644, L.

83. Cp. *Eur. Frag. Inc.* 170,—

μηδ' ἄν τι συμβῇ δυσχερὲς δουλοῦ πάλιν
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἀεὶ μίμνε τὴν σαυτοῦ φύσιν
σώζων βεβαίως.

86. Compare *Cic. Paradox.* II,—'Qui est totus aptus ex sese, quique in se uno sua 'ponit omnia.' *Plato, Menex.* 20,—*εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται πάντα.* (So *Lucian, in Timone,* 32 and 35.)

ib. Teres atque rotundus, "regular and round." A perfect character is here (by implication) compared to a sphere, faultless in form, and from which all attacks glance off powerless.

For an accurate account of the proper and applied meanings of *teres* ("cylindrical") and *rotundus* ("circular"), see *Donaldson, Lat. Gram. App.* IV. 91; and *Munro on Lucr.* I. 36.

90. Comp. *Cic. Paradox.* v. 2; and so for *v.* 95.

91. *Gelida,* sc. *aqua,* as in *Juv.* v. 63. In *Sat.* I. i. 54, *liquidi* is used substantively.

94. *Negantem, i. e.* "in spite of yourself." Comp. *Eur. Hippol.* 237,—*ὅστις σε θεῶν ἀνασειράζει.*

95. *Pausias,* of Sicyon, fl. 350 B. C.; famous for encaustic painting.

97. *Contento poplite.* Compare *Virg. Æn.* X. 587,—

'Projecto dum pede lævo
'Aptat se pugnæ.'

(Some interpret of the spectators, not the combatants, "in the attitude of admiration.")

99. *Re vera. ὡμίλευν ὥστε ζωοὶ βροτοὶ ἠδὲ μάχοντο. Hom. Il. σ.* 539.

102. *ἤλεγχον, οὕτω γὰρ κακὸν δοῦλον γένος·*
γαστὴρ ἅπαντα, τοὐπίσω δ' οὐδὲν σκοπεῖ. Eurip. Alex. Fr. 10.

105. *Qui tu, etc.* A phrase borrowed by *Persius,* v. 130.

107. *Nempe*="the fact is, you are not *impunitior*, for," &c. With the sentiment, compare *Juv.* I. 142,—

'Pœna tamen præsens, cum tu deponis amictus
'Turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.
'Hinc subitæ mortes,' *etc.*

And so *Athenæus, p.* 429, quoting *Alexis* (*Φρύξ* 1, *Meineke*),—

εἰ τοῦ μεθύσκεσθαι πρότερον τὸ κραιπαλᾶν
παρεγίγνεθ' ἡμῖν, οὐδ' ἂν εἷς οἶνόν ποτε
προσίετο πλεῖον τοῦ μετρίου.

110. *Prædia vendit.* Compare 'comedunt patrimonia,' *Juv.* I. 138.

111. *Servile gulæ parens.* γνάθου τε δοῦλος νηδύος θ' ἡσσημένος, *Eurip. Autol. Fr.* I. 5. Comp. ἀνδραποδώδεις, *Xen. Mem.* I. 1. 16.

113. *Ponere.* Used here of *time*, as elsewhere of *money*, "to lay out; to turn to good account." So in *Pliny, Ep.* IV. 23,—'Disponere otium.'

117. *Versus facit.* Satirically made a synonym for *insanit.* Comp. *Ars Poet.* 296. Dryden's lines are famous,—

'Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
'And thin partitions do their bounds divide.'

Absalom and Ahithophel.

118. *Opera=operarius.* Compare the threat, εἰς μυλῶνα, *Eur. Cycl.* 240.

SATIRE VIII.

This is the account of a supper given by Nasidienus Rufus, a vain, rich gourmand. The narration is in the mouth of the comic poet Fundanius, who was among the guests. The entertainment appears to have been conspicuous for vulgar display; and the host's affected, and perhaps blundering, gastronomy is ridiculed throughout. Much of the description may be compared with the rules of the Fourth Satire.

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2. *Here.* Quintilian attests this form, as having supplanted the older *heri*; which however was the form retained 'in epistolis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit?' I. VII. 22.

3. *De medio...die.* Cp. *Epist.* I. XIV. 34: *i. e.* 'solito maturius,' as in *Juv.* XI. 88. The usual hour of the *cena* was three. So *Ep.* I. VII. 71. So, 'ab octava bibit,' *Juv.* I. 49, is an instance of excess. See also *Carm.* I. I. 20.

4. *Fuerit melius. Sat.* II. II. 120,—'bene erat,' "I never enjoyed myself more." So below, *v.* 19.

5. Compare the expression of "extreme hunger" in *Virg. Æn.* II. 356,—'Improba 'ventris Exegit cæcos rabies.'

7. *Cenæ pater.* See *Merivale's History of Rome, vol.* IV. *ch.* XLI. *p.* 554: he remarks on this as the Roman term, in contrast to the Greek one of *Symposiarch*, or (as *Carm.* I. IX.) *Thaliarchus.*

11. *Alter sublegit.* The slave, whose office this was, is called *analecta* by *Martial*, VII. XX. 17.

14. *Hydaspes, i. e.* an Indian page. Comp. *Carm.* I. XXIX. 7.

15. *Maris expers.* This is explained to mean either "a home-made wine," to imitate the Chian; or "without sea-water," an ingredient of frequent use in flavouring wines. But neither of these meanings gives, as the general context requires, an idea of wealth or vulgar display. The first explanation also seems overthrown by *v.* 48, where "Chian" is directly opposed to "home-made wine." Persius, uses the phrase (*Sat.* VI. 39), and indicates the meaning.

He uses *maris expers* as ="wanting in vigour, unmanly, weak." He is speaking of newly adopted notions imported by 'Doctores Graios...Sapere... nostrum hoc maris expers.' "This new and emasculate philosophy of ours." *Maris* with him is clearly the genitive of *mas*, not *mare*. And so, in Horace, the Chian wine is "wanting in body," having lost all strength and flavour by age,—costly, but worthless.

20. *Summus ego, etc.* The account of this arrangement is fully given in the *Dict. of Antiqq. art.* '*Triclinium.*'

ib. *Viscus Thurinus, i. e.* "of Thurii." This epithet distinguishes him from the two brothers, Horace's friends, mentioned *Sat.* I. x. 83. [O.]

21. *Servilio.* This must be scanned as a *trisyllable;* as Alfēnius, *Sat.* I. III. 130.

ib. *Balatrone.* This may have been a nick-name. Cp. *balatrones*, in *Sat.* I. II. 2.

22. *Umbras,* "uninvited guests." 23. *Ipsum, i. e.* "the host."

24. *Obsorbere.* This is a stronger compound than *absorbere* or *exsorbere* (which here, and in *S.* II. III. 240, are various readings for it,) and signifies "eagerly "swallowing, gulping down." Cp. *obduco*, as in *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* I. XL. 96,—'Cum 'venenum ut sitiens obduxisset.'

ib. Read *semel=uno haustu.* See *Bentley's note.*

25. *Ad hoc qui=propter hoc ut.*

26. *Nam cetera,* "for we all, excepting him, found the dishes, various as they "were, disguised completely by their flavouring." (Compare *Pereril of the Peak, ch.* XXVII,—'Never saw so unnurtured a cub; knew no more what he 'eat than an infidel!') The principal word is not *cenamus*, but *celantia*, as in *Sat.* I. IV. 79; and so *v.* 19.

29. *Passeris,* "flounder." Bentley reads *passeris assi et.* [O.] calls the reading 'petulans nesciocujus interpolatio ducta ex *Sat.* II. IV. 38.'

30. *Ingustata mihi,* "which I never tasted before."

31. *Melimela,* "honey apples." 'Dicuntur a sapore melleo,' *Plin.* XV. 14.

34. *Moriemur inulti.* Compare *Virg. Æn.* II. 670.

35. *Calices...majores.* Was Vibidius privileged, by the invitation of Mæcenas, to do this in despite of the master of the house? or was it to make fun of him? Comp. *Sat.* I. IV. 87. It was the custom after the *cena* (properly so called) to call for *majora pocula* (comp. *Cic. Verr.* II. I. 26.) So *Virg. Æn.* I. 723,—

'Postquam prima quies epulis mensæque remotæ
'Crateras magnos statuunt.'

Comp. *Eur. Ion,* 1178,—ἀφαρπάζειν χρεὼν
οἰνηρὰ τεύχη σμικρὰ μέγαλα δ' εἰσφέρειν.

39. *Allifanis,* from *Allifæ* in Samnium, 'ubi fictiles et latiores calices fiebant.' *Schol.*

46. *Garum,* a pickle made from the fish *garus* originally, also from the *scomber* (or mackerel.) The *scombri* were caught in greatest abundance off the shore of *Carthago Nova,* or *Spartaria,* and the island opposite; hence called *Scombraria.* See *Pliny, N. H.* XXXI. 43. And compare *Martial,* XIII. CII:

Garum sociorum.

'Exspirantis adhuc scombri de sanguine primo
'Accipe fastosum, munera cara, garum.'

The Greek is γάρος,—καὶ τὸν ἰχθύων γάρον. *Æsch. Fr.* 195.

50. *Quod Methymnæam... i. e.* Lesbian vinegar.

52. *Incoquere,* "to dress in (or, with) this sauce." Cp. *Virg. Geo.* IV. 279; and *Pers.* II. 74, for a metaphorical application,—'Incoctum generoso pectus 'honesto.'

53. *Melius muria quod, i. e.* "as the taste which the shell-fish naturally gives out is better than prepared pickle." (*Quam* is the reading of some MSS. and is interpreted "as better than the pickle prepared from shell-fish.")

54. *Ruinas...fecere.* A phrase from *Lucretius*, I. 740.

65. *Hæc est condicio*=τὰ θνητὰ τοιαῦτ, οὐδὲν ἐν ταὐτῷ μένει, *Eur. Ion*, 969.

66. Comp. *Ov. Fast.* IV. 641,—'Fructu non respondente labori.'

67. *Tene, etc.* Comp. *Ter. Phorm.* II. II. 25,—
'Ten asymbolum venire, unctum atque lautum e balneis,
'Otiosum ab animo; cum ille et cura et sumptu absumitur,
'Dum tibi sit quod placeat; ille ringitur, tu rideas.

75. *Tibi Di, etc.* Compare in Greek,—σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τόσα δοῖεν ὅσα φρεσὶ σῇσι μενοινᾷς. *Hom. Odyss.* ζ. 180; and *Eurip. Med.* 688.

77. *Soleas poscit.* While reclining on the *triclinium*, the slippers were put off; to call for them, therefore, was preparatory to rising and leaving the table. [O.] cites *Plaut. Trucul.* II. IV. 12–16. Compare also *Aristoph. Vesp.* 103,—κέκραγεν ἐμβάδας.

78. *Stridere.* This form is in frequent use, as well as *stridēre*, e. g. *Virg. Geo.* IV. 556.

83. *Secundo*, "keeping up the joke; seconding him."

84. *Arte.....fortunam.* 'Quod cecidit forte id arte ut corrigas.' *Terent. Ad.* IV. VII. 23.

86. *Mazonomo*, a large dish, from which properly (μᾶζα νέμεται) bread or cake was handed round.

88. *Ficis pastum*, "the liver of a goose fatted up on figs." Gr. συκωτός, *ficatus*. 'Anseris ante ipsum (*sc.* dominum) magni jecur.' *Juv.* V. 114. Compare *Martial*, XIII. LVIII,—'Magno jecur ansere majus.'

Q. HORATI FLACCI EPISTOLARUM.

LIBER PRIMUS.

EPISTLE I.—AD MÆCENATEM.

The first Epistle is addressed to Mæcenas, in excuse of the writer's abandonment of poetry for philosophy. In justification of this bias, practical reflections are subjoined, and an exhibition of the follies and the inconsistencies of men (as in the first and third Satires of the First Book.)

1. *Prima dicte...summa dicende Camena.* This has been understood as referring to the opening Odes and Satires, but is merely a complimentary form of address. Comp. *Hom. Il.* ι. 96 (and the passages quoted there by commentators),—*ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω σέο δ' ἄρξομαι. Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 11,—'A te principium tibi desinet.' It is adopted with a more serious meaning by *Milton, P. L.* v. 165,—'Him first, Him last, Him midst, and without end.'

2. *Spectatum.* 'Verbum proprium de gladiatoribus, sæpe victoribus.....nota 'SP' 'expressum in tesseris (*i. e.* "prize-medals") 'quæ talibus honoris causa 'dabantur.' *Orelli.*

ib. Rude. Rudis was the foil or wooden sword of the gladiator, with which, on dismissal from service, he was presented. (Hence, in *Sueton. Tib.* 7, the word *rudiarii=emeriti.*) Cp. *Cic. Phil.* II. XXIX. 74,—'Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti?' And *Ov. Am.* II. IX. 22,—'Deposito poscitur ense rudis.' On the figurative meaning of *rudimentum*, properly "foil practice," and *elementum*, "training and food," terms derived into common language from the usage of the *ludus*, see *Donaldson, in Varronianus, p.* 169.

2—8. *Rude...armis...equum.* These metaphors are similarly combined in *Ov. Trist.* IV. VIII. 19—24:

'Ne cadat et multas palmas inhonestet adeptas
'Languidus in pratis gramina carpit equus.
'Miles, ut emeritis non est satis utilis annis,
'Ponit ad antiquos, quæ tulit arma, Lares.
'Sic igitur tarda vires minuente senecta
'Me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat.'

5. *Herculis, etc.* Cp. the *Gr. Epigr.* (cited by Obbar),—

δέξαι μ', 'Ηράκλεις, 'Αρχέστρατου ἱερὺν ὅπλον
ὄφρα ποτὶ στεπτὰν παστάδα κεκλιμένα
γηραλέα τελέθοιμι.

ib. Abditus agro. So *Tibull.* II. III. 39,—'Tristibus agris abdere.' Cp. *Virg. Geor.* III. 96,—'abde domo,' (apparently for *domi*, or *domum*, with a curious nicety of distinction.)

7. *Purgatam. Pers.* v. 63, 86, and 96,—

'Purgatas inseris aures
'Fruge Cleanthea?'... And,
'Stoicus hic aurem mordaci lotus aceto.'

(The first instance signifies "a listening, attentive ear;" the second, "a discriminating, critical one.")

8. Cp. Ennius, as quoted *Cic. de Senect.* 5,—

'Sicut fortis equus spatio qui sæpe supremo
'Vicit Olympia, nunc senio confectu' quiescit.'

10. *Nunc itaque.* So Cicero, speaking of philosophy,—'Huic ætati hoc maxime aptum est.' *Ac. Q.* I. II.

12. *Condo et.....i. e.* "I am collecting and storing principles for eventual use."

13. *Quo lare tuter,* "under what roof I shelter myself;" *i. e.* to what sect of philosophy I belong. Orelli compares *Carm.* I. XXIX. 14,—'Socraticam *domum*;' and *Cic. Divin.* II. I. 3,—'Peripateticorum *familia*.'

14. *Addictus.* See the *Dict. of Antiqq. art.* '*Nexum*:' *Liv.* III. 56,—'In servitutem addixisset.' Compare *Cic. Tusc. Q.* II. II. 5,—'Certis quibusdam destinatisque 'sententiis quasi addicti...ut etiam quæ non probare soleant, ea cogantur con-'stantiæ causa defendere.' And so *Quintil. Inst.* III. I. 22,—'Neque enim me 'cujusquam sectæ velut quadam superstitione imbutus addixi.' The general sentiment and the simile in the next line (*v.* 16) may be taken from *Cicero, Acad.* II. III. 8. See *Walck. vol.* II. *p.* 306.

16—19. The sense is, "Now, as a Stoic, I plunge into the turmoil of public life. "Now, as an Epicurean, I glide back into indifference, and make myself inde-"pendent of the world without." Cp. *Carm.* I. XXXIV. 1—5.

Λάθε βιώσας was the maxim of Epicurus. Cp. *Eurip. Antiopa, Fr.* 35,—

ὅστις δὲ πράσσει πολλὰ μὴ πράσσειν παρόν,
μῶρος παρὸν ζῆν ἡδέως ἀπράγμονα.

18. *Aristippi...præcepta.* With regard to the aversion to political exertion, cp. *Xen. Mem.* II. I. 8, 9; and Cicero's jests upon Trebatius, as a reported Epicurean, *ad Fam.* VII. 12; and comp. *Acad. Qu.* II. 42 (131), and 45 (139),—'*Labor* (as here *relabor*) eo ut assentiar Epicuro aut Aristippo; revocat virtus.'

19. *Mihi res.* Cp. (for a verbal resemblance) *Herod.* VII. 49,—αἱ συμφοραὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἄρχουσι, καὶ οὐκὶ ἄνθρωποι τῶν συμφορέων.

23. *Ingrata,* "irksome." Cicero complains (*ad Fam.* IV. 13),—'Mihi ipse displiceo. 'Natus enim ad agendum semper aliquid dignum viro, nunc non modo agendi 'rationem nullam habeo, sed ne cogitandi quidem.'

28. *Lynceus.* Βλέπειν ὀξύτερον τοῦ Λυγκέως (*Arist. Plut.* 210) was a proverb.

30. *Glyconis,* an athlete of the day.

34. *Eur. Hippol.* 478,—

εἰσὶν δ' ἐπῳδαὶ καὶ λόγοι θελκτήριοι,
φανήσεταί τι τῆσδε φάρμακον νόσου.

These prescriptions are couched in metaphors drawn from medicine, and magical or religious means of cure. The supposed efficacy of charms (ἐπαοιδαὶ, *cantus*) is related in *Hom. Od.* τ. 456; *Virg. Æn.* VII. 757. So in *Pind. Pyth.* III. 51, (where see *Cookesley's note.*) [O.] quotes from *Seneca de Ira,* III. 9,—'Pythagoras perturbationes animi lyra componebat.' So *Lucian* (*Charon,* v. 7), παρ' Ὁμήρου...ἐπῳδήν.

35. *Morbi.* Cp. *Cic. Tusc.* III. IV. 7.

37. *Ter,* a sacred number in religious rites. Cp. *Sat.* II. I. 7; *C.* III. XXII. 3.

ib. Pure. Cp. *Tibull.* II. I. 13,—'Pura cum veste venite...'

39. *Ferus...mitescere...culturæ.* These words all correspond to one metaphor, as *Virg. Geor.* II. 36,—'Fructusque feros mollite colendo.' Cp. 'mitiget agrum,' *Epist.* II. II. 186.

40. *Culturæ. Cic. Tusc.* II. V. 13,—'Cultura animi philosophia est.'

ib. Commodet aurem, "Lend me your ears." *Shakes. J. Cæs. Act* III. *Sc.* II.

46. *Per mare.* Cp. *Juv.* XIV. 275,—

'Aspice portus
'Et plenum magnis trabibus mare; plus hominum est jam
'In pelago, veniet classis quocumque vocarit
'Spes lucri.'

49. The sense is, "What village boxer would not wish to gain the Olympic crown, "if he could, moreover, gain it without hardship?" *i. e.* Why do not men seek the prize of virtue, and relieve themselves from this ceaseless and ignoble strife?

51. *Sine pulvere.* Cp. *Plin. N. H.* XXXV. XI. 139,—'Dexippum qui pancratio Olympia citra pulveris tactum (*al.* jactum), quod vocant ἀκονιτί, vicit.' And *Xen. Ages.* VI. 3,—ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι δὲ οὐδὲν ἧττον τοὺς ἀκονιτί, ἢ τοὺς διὰ μάχης νικῶντας στεφανοῦσι.

55. *Prodocet.* 'Nunc est ἄπαξ λεγόμενον= alta voce et palam docet. Græce, προδιδάσκειν.' [O.]

56. *i. e.* Like school-children. See margin. Comp. *Juv.* XIV. 207–9.

57. *Lingua,* "readiness of language, a good address." Compare *Epist.* I. IV. 9,—'Sapere et fari quæ sentiat.'

58. *Juv.* III. 154—9: 'Exeat, inquit,
'Si pudor est et de pulvino surgat equestri
'Cujus res legi non sufficit.....
'Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni.'

59. *Ludentes, Rex eris. Plato, Theæt. p.* 146, A.—ὥσπερ φασὶ οἱ παῖδες οἱ σφαιρίζοντες ...ὃς-ἂν περιγένηται ἀναμάρτητος βασιλεύσει ἡμῶν. Compare the story of Cyrus in *Hdt.* I. CXIV.

60. *Murus aëneus.* Cp. *Pind. Frag.* 153; *Æschines in Ctesiph.* 84.

62. *Sodes=si audes;* (so stated by *Cicero, Orat.* XLV. 154.) See the meanings of *audeo* illustrated and traced in Wagner's note on the *Aulularia,* 46.

63. *Nenia, i. e.* the old song or saying. So *cantilena,* as in *Ter. Phorm. Act* III. *Sc.* II. 10. (The phrase answers perhaps, though not strictly, to παίδων κληδόνι, in *Callim. Epigr.* I. 14.)

64. *Curiis.* Comp. the story of Curius in *Cic. de Sen.* 16.

ib. Decantata. Cic. de Fin. IV. 4,—'Quasi dictata decantare.'

67. The Scholiast quotes the following distich, as composed by Pupius,—
'Flebunt amici et bene noti mortem meam,
'Nam populus in me vivo lacrimatust satis.'

73. Taken from Lucilius,—
'Quid sibi volt! quare fit ut introversus et ad te
'Spectent atque ferant vestigia se omnia prorsus?'
Cp. *Plato, Alcib. Prim.* XXXIX. *p.* 123,—κατὰ τὸν Αἰσώπου μῦθον, κ. τ. λ.

76. *Multorum...capitum.* Cp. *Plato, Rep.* IX. *p.* 588,—θηρίου ποικίλου καὶ πολυκεφάλου. So *Shakespeare, Introd. to King Henry IV. Part* II,—'The blunt monster with 'uncounted heads.' And *Sir W. Scott, Lady of the Lake, canto* V. 30,—
'Thou many-headed monster-thing,
'O who would wish to be thy king?'

77. *Conducere publica*, "to contract for and undertake public offices; to farm the "public revenues." In the same sense Cicero *(Paradox.* 6) uses 'publicis 'sumendis.' Cp. *Juven.* III. 31, (speaking of private and public contracts),—
'Quis facile est ædem conducere, flumina, portus,
'Siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver.'

78. *Crustis et pomis. Theocr.* XI. 10,—*ἤρατο δ' οὔτι ῥόδοις, οὐ μάλοις, οὐδὲ κικίννοις.*

79. *Vivaria.* Cp. the parallel metaphor *cetaria*, in *Sat.* II. V. 44.

84. *Lacus, i. e.* the Lucrine lake, close to Baiæ. Compare *Val. Max.* I. I,—'C. 'Sergius Orata, ne gulam Neptuni arbitrio subjectam haberet, peculiaria sibi 'maria excogitavit, æstuariis intercipiendo fluctus.... Ædificiis etiam spatiosis 'et excelsis deserta ad id tempus ora Lucrini lacus pressit.'

86. *Fecerit auspicium, i. e.* "if his idle fancy prompts." Cp. *Virg. Æn.* IV. 341,—'Meis auspiciis,' where Wünderlich observes on the rarity of the phrase, 'ubi 'de rebus privatis agitur.' Gesner and Orelli here comp. *Æn.* IX. 185,—'An 'sua cuique deus fit dira cupido?' Yet see *Car.* II. XV. 12.

ib. Teanum. A town of the Sidicini in Campania. The sense is,—"You will have "to go and build inland for him to-morrow, instead of a marine villa." Acron understands this as if the workmen were simply to go home,—'Teanum, 'abundans optimis fabris.'

91. *Cenacula*, "his garrets."
'...Quem tegula sola tuetur
'A pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbæ.' *Juv.* III. 201.

97. *Pugnat sententia.* So *Ov. Met.* XV. 27,—'Pugnatque diu sententia secum.'

102. So *Juv.* XIV. 288,—
'Curatoris eget qui navem mercibus implet
'Ad summum latus.'

104. *i. e.* "Though you watch me so narrowly, and show so much concern for me."

EPISTLE II.—AD LOLLIUM.

In this Epistle an allegorical explanation of the Homeric poems is given, followed (at *v.* 32) by a series of moral principles, clearly and keenly laid down for the due regulation of life.

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1. *Maxime*, i. e. *maxime natu.* The eldest son of the M. Lollius of *Carm.* IV. IX.

4. *Chrysippo et Crantore, i. e.* "than any philosopher, whether Stoic or Academic."

9. *Hom. Il.* η. 347.

10. *Ut salvus, etc. i. e.* "Paris defies any one to compel him to choose power "and safety." Others take it thus,—"Even though he should gain power "and safety by it, he denies that he can be forced to this alternative." [B.] reads *quod*, as the accusative after *cogi.*

14. Cp. *Hesiod, ἔργ. καὶ ἡμ.* 260,—*ὄφρ' ἀποτίσῃ*
δῆμος ἀτασθαλίας βασιλέων...

ib. Delirant. From the old word *lira*, "a furrow;" an agricultural metaphor properly. Varronianus compares *Hesiod, ἔργ. καὶ ἡμ.* 443,—
ὅς κ' ἔργου μελετῶν ἰθεῖαν ἄῦλακ' ἐλαύνοι
μήκετι παπταίνων μεθ' ὁμήλικας ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ἔργῳ
θυμὸν ἔχων.

19. *Hom. Odyss.* α. 1,—*ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον, sqq.*

22. *Immersabilis.* ἀβάπτιστος.....φελλὸς ὡς, *Pind. Pyth.* II. 80.

23. *Sirenum.* *Hom. Odyss.* μ. 39, 166, *sqq.* Comp. *Ov. Art. Am.* III. 311.

ib. Circæ. *Hom. Odyss.* κ. 135, 230, *sqq.* Comp. *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 70. Also *Milton's Comus, vv.* 70—77.

24. Comp. *Xen. Mem.* I. III. 7,—οἴεσθαι δ' ἔφη ἐπισκώπτων καὶ τὴν Κίρκην ὗς ποιεῖν τοιούτοις πολλοῖς δειπνίζουσαν. So *Spenser, F. Qu.* II. XII. 85,—

'These seeming beasts are men in deed,
'Whom this enchantress hath transformed thus:
'Whylome her lovers, which her lustes did feed,
'Now turned into figures hideous:
'According to their mindes, like monstruous!
'Sad end (quoth he) of life intemperate.'

25. *Sub dom. mer....turpis.* Cp. *Carm.* III. V. 5,—'Turpis conjuge barbara.'

ib. Turpis et excors. Does this express κακὸν καὶ ἀνήνορα, *Hom. l. c.* 301?

26. *Amica luto sus.* Compare the metaphor, εἰς ἔρωτας ἐκκυλισθέντας ("wallowing in pleasure,") *Xen. Mem.* I. II. 22.

27. *Numerus*="cyphers." οὐκ ἀριθμὸν ἀλλ' ἐτητύμως
ἄνδρ' ὄντα. *Eur. Heracl.* 997; *Troad.* 476.

ib. Fruges consumere nati. οἳ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσιν. *Hom. Il.* ζ. 142.

30. *Odyss.* θ. 248, Alcinous says,—αἰεὶ δ' ἡμῖν δαὶς τε φίλη, κίθαρίς τε, χοροί τε.

34. *Si noles, &c.* Cp. *Pers.* III. 64,—'Venienti occurrite morbo;' and our saying,—'Prevention is better than cure.'

37. *Nam.* See *Hildyard's note on Plautus, Men.* 150.

39. *Est animum.* Comp. θυμοβόρος, as in *Æsch. Ag.* 103.

40. *Dimidium.* This is a Greek proverb,—ἀρχὴ δέ τοι ἥμισυ παντός. Comp. *Soph. Fragm.* 715.

ib. Aude. A word expressive of moral courage. Compare *fortis, Ep.* I. VI. 30; XIV. 4: *audes, E.* II. II. 148.

42. The probable reading of *Juvenal,* XIV. 25, 'rusticus expectas,' must be an imitation of this.

43. Cp. the epithet in *Apoll. Rhod.* γ. 1009,—ἀκαμάτοιο.....ποταμοῖο. Cp. *Wordsworth, The Fountain,*—

'No check, no stay this streamlet fears;
'How merrily it goes!
''Twill murmur on a thousand years,
'And flow as now it flows.'

So *Tennyson's Brook,*—'But I go on for ever.'

44. Compare *Juv.* X. 352,—

'Conjugium petimus partumque uxoris; at illis
'Notum, qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.'

47. Compare *Lucret.* II. 34,—

'Nec calidæ citius decedunt corpore febres,
'Textilibus si in picturis ostroque rubenti
'Jacteris, quam si in plebeia veste cubandum est.'

And *Juv.* XIV. 156,—

'Scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis
'Et luctum et curam effugies,' *etc.*

49. *Valeat.* Comp. *validо, Carm.* I. XXXI. 17. Comp. the *Ode of Ariphon,*—Ὑγίεια πρεσβίστα μακάρων.

54. Compare *Lucret.* VI. 17. The meaning comes near to that of the proverb,—'Where the bee sucks honey, the spider sucks poison.'

56. Compare *Æsch. Ag.* 1331,—

τὸ μὲν εὖ πράσσειν ἀκόρεστον ἔφυ
πᾶσι βροτοῖσιν.

Spenser, F. Qu. I. IV. 29,—

'Whose wealth was want, whose plenty made him poore;
'Who had enough, yet wished ever more.'

60. *Infectum volet.* Compare *Xen. Mem.* II. VI. 23,—τὴν ὀργὴν κωλύειν εἰς τὸ μεταμελησόμενον προϊέναι. *Hom. Il.* IX. 249,—αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθ' ἄχος ἔσσεται. So *Eur. Ino, Fragm.* 18.

61. *Pœnas odio festinat,* "while he is eager for satisfaction to his enmity." *Odio,* dat. case.

64. *Tenera...cervice.* Compare Virgil's 'mollia colla,' *Æn.* XI. 622; and *Geor.* III. 204: and *e contr. Ov. Trist.* I. IV. 13,—

...'Non proficientia rector ("the rider")
'Cervicis rigidæ frena remittit equo.'

Comp. *Cic. de Off.* I. XXVI. 5,—'Ut equos.....ferocitate exultantes domitoribus 'tradere soleant, sic homines secundis rebus effrenatos sibique præfidentes, 'tanquam in gyrum rationis ac doctrinæ duci oportere.'

ib. Magister, "the trainer."

67. *Nunc adbibe...puer.* Comp. *Cic. de Fin.* III. 9,—'Jam infici debet iis artibus 'quas si dum est tener combiberit ad majora veniet paratior.' See *Virgil, Geo.* II. 272,—'Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est;' and III. 164.

70. *Quod si, etc.* It is altogether in the style of Horace, to soften the didactic character wherever he assumes it, to preclude giving offence in giving advice; and this seems the key to the sense here,—"I keep my own course; you can "hold back from it, or push on more keenly; I do not pretend to rule or race "with you." Commentators cite *Soph. Aj.* 1038.

EPISTLE III.—AD JULIUM FLORUM.

A letter to Julius Florus, to inquire after old friends associated with him in attendance upon Tiberius, who then had a command in the East; written also to encourage him in literary and intellectual studies; but mainly, perhaps, to draw him to a complete reconciliation with a common friend, Munatius.

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1. Of *Julius Florus* nothing is certainly known. Walckenaer conjectures that he may have been a younger son of Aquilius Florus, slain with his eldest son in the proscription. Torrentius infers from the prænomen that he was a provincial, enfranchised, and adopted into the *Julia gens.* A Julius Florus is mentioned by Quintilian, as distinguished for his eloquence; and by Tacitus, as fomenting a rebellion among the *Treviri,* A. D. 21: *Tac. Ann.* III. XL.

2. *Claudius,* Tiberius Claudius Nero, afterwards the Emperor Tiberius. He was sent, B. C. 20, to the East, to place Tigranes on the throne of Armenia.

3. *Thraca,* a form used also by *Virg. Æn.* XII. 335.

4. *Turres,* 'Seston et Abydon,' *Schol.* The mention of these countries is adapted in its order to the route of Tiberius.

9. *In ora.* As *Virg. G.* III. 9,—'per ora;' and *Theognis,* 240,—πολλῶν κείμενος ἐν στόμασι.

10. *Pindarici, etc. i. e.* an imitator of Pindar. Comp. *Carm.* IV. II.

11. This is perhaps an imitation of Callimachus, *Epigr.* XXIX. 4.

11. *Ampullatur.* Cp. *ampullas, Ars P.* 97; and see *note.* This term is also said to be borrowed from *Callimachus, Fragm.* 319,—ληκύθειος Μοῦσα.

15. *Quid mihi Celsus agit?* "How is my friend Celsus?" The Eighth Epistle is addressed to him.

ib. *Monitus.* Orelli argues that this advice is given, not against plagiarism, but imitation and translations from Greek poets.

17. *Palatinus...Apollo.* The temple on the Palatine, with its public library. Its dedication is the occasion of *Carm* I. XXXI. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* III. I. 60–64 (The first library of the kind had been founded by As. Pollio, in the *Atrium Libertatis*, on Mount Aventine. See *Ovid, l. c.* 71.)

24. *Respondere,* with *jura* as a cognate accusative,—"to decide law-points," as chamber-counsel.

ib. *Amabile carmen.* *Theocr.* I. 61,—ἐφίμερον ὕμνον.

26. *Frigida curarum fomenta, i. e.* "anxieties which, like cold applications, numb "the energies."

32. *Coit.* Used properly of a wound closing up and healing.

...'Si possint nostra coire
'Vulnera, præceptis posse coire tuis.' *Ov. ex Pont.* I. III. 87.
'Neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam
'Vulnera.' *Ib. Trist.* IV. IV. 41.

33. *Calidus sanguis.....indomita cervice.*

'Youthful and unhandled colts,
'Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
'Which is the hot condition of their blood.'
Shakesp. Merch. of Venice, Act V. *Sc.* I.

ib. *Rerum inscitia,* "ignorance of the world." Cp. *Pers.* V. 34,—'Vitæ nescius error.'

34. *Feros,* "restive," as in *Ep.* XIII. 8. Gr. ζυγομαχοῦντας.

EPISTLE IV.—AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

To the poet Tibullus,—a pleasant recital of the comforts and means of happiness at his command, with a hint as to their right use. The terms and tone of the letter, and its closing profession, are Epicurean; perhaps affectedly so; '*Ridentem* dicere verum quid vetat?' to prevent the hint being taken as a reproof, or the reproof felt as a personality; or possibly because the moralist shrank from full avowal of truths but dimly seen, and the real meaning of his own words.

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1. *Candide.* So *Ov. Trist.* IV. X. 132,—'Candide lector.'

2. *Pedana.* At *Pedum,* between Tibur and Præneste, was the home of Tibullus.

3. *Cassi.* Not the Cassius of *Sat.* I. X. 62; nor, though one of the conspirators against J. Cæsar, *the* Cassius, their leader.

After Brutus' death, he followed Sextus Pompeius, and was at the sea-fight off Mylæ in 36 B. C. Then he surrendered to and followed Antony. Eventually he was put to death by Octavian. Vell. Paterculus says he was the last, as Trebonius was the first, of the conspirators who met a violent death.

4. *Reptare.* The same word is used to describe a student's walk, in *Plin. Ep.* I. XXIV.

6. *Eras,* "you used not to be." But is it not rather an instance of the imperfect as used (refinedly) for the present tense?—"You certainly are not; I cannot think you are."

9. *Sapere et fari. Epist.* I. I. 57. Cp. *Xen. Mem.* I. II. 52,—ἀξίους εἶναι τιμῆς τοὺς εἰδότας τὰ δέοντα καὶ ἑρμηνεῦσαι δυναμένους.

10. Compare the description of Thorius Balbus, *Cic. de Fin.* II. 20,—'Color 'egregius (cp. *v.* 6, *formam*), integra valetudo, summa gratia,' *etc.*

11. *Mundus victus*, nearly our "comfort."

ib. Deficiente crumena. So *Juv.* XI. 38.

13. Cp. *Eur. Alcest.* 783. But also compare our *Morning Hymn by Bp. Ken*,—'Live this day as if the last.'

ib. Diluxisse. Mostly used as an impersonal; *e. g.* 'jam dilucescebat, *Liv.* XXXVI. 24. Cp. the subst. *diluculum.*

16. Comp. *Cic. ad Fam.* IX. 20.

EPISTLE V.—AD TORQUATUM.

This is an invitation to a holiday entertainment on the eve of Cæsar's birthday (*v.* 9), in which are mingled praises of conviviality, and a refined regard also to niceties of taste, comfort, and security.

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1. *Archiacis*, made by Archias, some workman of the day. 'Archias breves lectos fecit.' *Schol.*

2. *Olus omne, i. e.* a frugal meal. "A *mere* salad, nothing but salad."

3. *Torquate.* See *Carm.* IV. VII. He seems (see *vv.* 10, and 31) to have been a lawyer. Compare the mention of *facundia* in the *Ode*, *v.* 23, and the figurative *arbitria*, as an image of death.

4. *Iterum Tauro*, sc. *iterum consule*; B. C. 26.

ib. Diffusa, sc. 'ex doliis in cados'.....' Contra *defunditur, Sat.* II. II. 58, ex cratere in pocula.'—*Orelli.* Anglice, "bottled."

5. *Petrinus*, 'ager Sinuessæ vicinus,' *Schol.* Now the 'petit village de Piedimonte.' Cicero had a villa there, *ad Fam.* VI. 19. [W.]

6. *Arcesse*, "send it me." 'Recte dici *arcessere rem* patet ex *Cic. Att.* XVI. XI. 4.' [O.]

7. *Splendet.* The brightness of the hearth, not of a fire, is intended.

9. *Moschi causam.* This was a well-known *rhetor* of Pergamus. Walckn. suggests that he had, perhaps, given lessons to Torquatus. He was tried on a charge of poisoning, and was defended by Torquatus and Asinius Pollio.

ib. Nato Cæsare. Augustus' birthday fell on *Sept.* 23; and [O.] understands this of that day: 'Sic nude dictum vix aliter intelligi potest,' and 'sub cælo 'Italico illa quoque nox quæ proprie erat autumnalis, dici poterat æstiva.' The difficulty regards rather the time of year, than the term adopted: *æstas* and *æstivus* might very well be extended to *September*, one would suppose: but such passages as *E.* I. VII. 5, and XVI. 16; and *Juv.* VI. 517,—'Metuique jubet Septembris et Austri adventum,' imply that the fear of malaria would have driven all the fashionable world away, and left very little society in Rome. Therefore others interpret *Cæsare* of the Dictator, whose birthday, the 12th of *July*, was registered as a public holiday.

16. *Designat, i. e.* 'plan, sketch out.' So 'quæ designata sint et facta,' *Plaut. Most.* II. I. 66. And in another sense, 'modo quid designavit?' (*i. e.* "what new prank has he played?") *Ter. Ad.* I. II. 7.

18. *Sollicitis.* Cp. *Eur. Frag. Inc.* 47,—

οὐκ ἔστι λύπης ἄλλο φάρμακον βροτοῖς
ὡς ἀνδρὸς ἐσθλοῦ καὶ φίλου παραίνεσις·
ὅστις δὲ ταύτῃ τῇ νόσῳ ξυνὼν ἀνὴρ
μέθῃ ταράσσει καὶ γαληνίζει φρένα,
πάραυτα δ' ἡσθεὶς ὕστερον στένει διπλᾶ.

19. Cp. *Hom. Od.* ξ. 463,—

οἶνος ἀνώγει
ἠλεὸς ὥς τ' ἐφέηκε πολύφρονά περ μάλ' ἀεῖσαι
καί θ' ἁπαλὸν γελάσαι καί τ' ὀρχήσασθαι ἀνῆκεν,
καί τι ἔπος προέηκεν ὅπερ τ' ἄρρητον ἀμεινον.

21. *Imperor.* See the *note on A. P.* 56; and *Munro's on Lucr.* II. 156.

23. *Cantharus. Juv.* III. 205, (where see *Mayor's note.)*

24. *Ne fidos, etc.* Μισέω μνάμονα συμπόταν. *Mart.* I. XXVIII. (See *Becker, Gallus, sc.* I. *p.* 6, *and note* 8.)

30. *Quotus,* "of what number?"—*i. e.* "with how many others?" Cp. *Mart.* XIV. CCXVII,—'Dic quotus et quanti cupias cenare.' Gr. *ποστός,* as *ποστὸν ἔτος, quotus annus? Hom. Od.* ω. 258. Cp. *E.* II. I. 35; *Ov. A. A.* II. 663. Its correlative pronoun *tŏtus* is of rare occurrence, but is in *Lucret.* VI. 652,—'Nec tota pars, homo terrai quota totius unus' (*i. e.* "not so large a part as one man is of all the earth.") When compounded with *quisque,* it forms an idiomatic phrase for "how few;" *e. g.* 'forma quota quæque superbit?' *Ov. A. A.* III. 103. So, indeed, *quotus* by itself, as 'quota pars hæc sunt?' *Ov. Her.* XII. 89.

EPISTLE VI.—AD NUMICIUM.

The moral of this epistle may be in part represented by Milton's line (*Comus,* 210),—

'These thoughts may startle well, but not astound
'The virtuous mind.'

It opens with a proverb from the Greek, which in its original meaning denoted the characteristic fearlessness of the well-balanced mind, free from amazement or superstitious alarm at natural phenomena; but which might be, and here is, brought to bear upon moral causes of disquietude as well. These are the admiration and desire of wealth and power, of popular distinctions (*vv.* 5—14; 17—23), the real value of which is tested by Time and Death (*vv.* 24—27.) True wisdom is never in excess (*v.* 16); the real excellence of life is found in virtue (*v.* 30); if not, let a man indulge his bent without respect to virtue; enrich himself without scruple as to means (*v.* 32, *sqq.*); gratify his ambition as he will (*v.* 49, *sqq.*), or his luxury (*v.* 56, *sqq.*)

The subject seems at first sight unfinished; we should have expected the counter-principle of *v.* 30 to be advocated in its turn; but it is left for inference, and loses nothing perhaps of its force, if fairly studied; helped out as it is by the evident irony of such lines as 36—38; 45—47; 62—64.

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1. *Nil admirari,* from the Greek, *μηδὲν θαυμάζειν,* which the Schol. quotes as a saying of Pythagoras (it is given in *Plutarch, de Audiendo,* 13.) Orelli compares, amongst other passages, *Archilochus, Frag.* XXI. 2,—*οὐδ' ἀγαίομαι θεῶν ἔργα*; and *Lucian, Timon,* 27, (describing a wealthy man) *θαυμάζει τε τὰ οὐ θαυμαστὰ, καὶ ὀρέγεται τῶν φευκτῶν.* Cp. *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* V. 28; and *De Fin.* V. 29—'Ex illa investigatione naturæ consequi volebat ut esset bono animo: 'id enim ille summum bonum *εὐθυμίαν* et sæpe *ἀθαμβίαν* appellat.'

1. Compare *Plutarch, Life of Pericles*,—'From him (*sc.* Anaxagoras) he learned 'to overcome those terrors which the various phenomena of the heavens raise,' &c.—*Langhorne's Transln.*

On this subject we may perhaps refer to the prophecy of *Jeremiah*, x. 2.—'Learn not the way of the heathen, and be not dismayed at the signs of hea-'ven; for the heathen are dismayed at them.'

2. *Facere...beatum.* On this term and these ethics consider St. Augustine's word's (*Serm.* 150, quoted in *Wordsworth's N. T.*, on *Acts* XVII. 18),—'Dic, Epicuree, 'Quæ res faciat beatum? Responde: Voluptas corporis. Dic, Stoice: Virtus 'animi. Dic, Christiane: Donum Dei.'

10. *Pavor* is used of hope in *Virg. G.* III. 106,—

'Exultantiaque haurit
'Corda pavor pulsans;'

and *Ov. Fast.* III. 362; and similarly too, *exterreo*, as in *Virg. Æn.* XI. 806.

11. *Externat* is a conjectural reading, approved by *Lachmann, Lucr.* IV. 1022. [O.] in answer refers to *Lucr.* II. 1040,—'novitate exterritus.' See the whole passage, *vv.* 1028—47.

12. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 733,—'Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque.' 'Nec cupias nec metuas' is the motto of Lord Hardwicke's family.

22. Cp. *Pers.* VI. 15,—

'Etsi adeo omnes
'Ditescant orti pejoribus.'

24. Cp. *Soph. Ajax*, 647,—

ἄπανθ' ὁ μακρὸς κἀναρίθμητος χρόνος
φύει τ' ἄδηλα καὶ φανέντα κρύπτεται.

31. *Virtutem verba.* This seems to be an allusion to Brutus' dying words (given in *Dion.* XLVII. *ad fin.*);—ὦ τλῆμον ἀρετή, λόγος ἄρ' ἦσθ'· ἐγὼ δὲ σὲ ὡς ἔργον ἤσκουν, σὺ δ' ἄρ' ἐδούλευες τύχῃ. Compare *Shakespeare's (Hamlet, Act* III. *Sc.* IV.),—'Such a deed.....sweet religion makes a rhapsody of words.'

32. *Lucum ligna.* Observe the alliteration, as in *virtutem verba.* The general sense is,—"Do you think there is no reality in virtue; that it is a matter of "mere words? If so, then be not controlled by it, but follow your own desires "unscrupulously."

ib. Ne portus occupet. Cp. *Cic. de Off.* III. XII. 3.

33. *Cibyratica*, from *Cibyra*, on the borders of Caria and Lycia, with a water passage down to the bay, facing Rhodes.

37. Cp. *Soph. Fragm. Aloa.* 109,—

καὶ γὰρ (*sc.* τὰ χρήματα) δυσειδὲς σῶμα καὶ δυσώνυμον,
γλώσσῃ σοφὸν τίθησιν εὔμορφόν τ' ἰδεῖν.

39. *Cappadocum rex.* Slaves from Cappadocia were numerous at Rome. Cp. *Cic. post Red.* VI. The king of Cappadocia at this time was Archelaus; he reigned from B. C. 36 until A. D. 17, and the kingdom was then reduced to a Roman province. *(Tac. Ann.* II. XLII.*)* Some have thought that Ariobarzanes, whom Cicero calls *perpauper, (ad Att.* VI. III.) is alluded to here. He had been put to death by Cassius B. C. 42.

40. *Lucullus.* This passage is quoted, and the story told, in *Plutarch's Life of Lucullus.*

46. *Furibus.* 'Imprimis servis.' [O.] There is apparently the same meaning in Virgil's antithesis, *Ecl.* III. 16,—'Quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures?'

48. *Primus...postremus.* Used as in *Virg. Geor.* II. 410.

49. *Species.* Cp. *Cic. in Pisonem*, 11, (24),—'Magna species, magna dignitas..... consulis.'

50. *Qui dictet, i. e.* "a nomenclator."

51. *Trans pondera.* Engl. "across the counter." Compare the use of *ponderibus*, *Sat.* I. III. 78. This interpretation has been illustrated and confirmed from a fresco at Pompeii. Gesner interprets "beyond his balance;" and so *Lachmann on Lucret.* VI. 574.

53. *Cuilibet.* If this is not a compound word, *libet* should be *libeat*, or *libebit*, as in the next *v.* '*cui volet.*' Orelli (after Bentley) objects that *cuilibet* is=*primo cuique*, and extravagant in meaning. Even so it has a parallel with us; it is no more than was said by the owners of boroughs. But words are not to be pressed always to an extreme: they are to be taken with natural limitations. The simple sense here is,—"He can turn the scale in anybody's favour;" *i. e.* any candidate's.

54. *Importunus, i. e.* "a restless, busy agent."

55. *Facetus, i. e.* "with ready courtesy."

56. Compare *Juv.* XI. 11,—

'Multos porro vides quos sæpe elusus ad ipsum
'Creditor introitum solet expectare macelli,
'Et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato.'

57. *Quo ducit gula.* This may be=*ad ipsum introitum macelli*, (as in the above quotation.)

ib. Piscemur, venemur, may be "let us set out to procure our fish and venison:" and, if so, was this a jesting phrase used by Gargilius? and was his show of sporting a pretence to excuse, or a bravado to display, his luxury?

61. *Crudi tumidique. Juv.* I. 142,—

'Pœna tamen præsens cum tu deponis amictus
'Turgidus, et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.'

Compare *Pers.* III. 98.

62. *Cœrite.* See '*Cœritum Tabulæ*' in *Dict. of Antiqq.*

ib. C. cera digni, i. e. "disfranchising ourselves, surrendering our rank and rights "as citizens," or (in the moralist's view here) "as men."

ἡ φύσις γὰρ οἴχεται
ὅταν γλυκείας ἡδονῆς ἥσσων τις ᾖ. *Eur. Fr. Antiop.* 23.

Compare *Cic. de Fin.* II. 114,—'Quis est autem dignus nomine hominis qui 'unum diem totum velit esse in isto genere voluptatis?'

63. *Remigium. Like* Ulysses' crew. The cause of their ruin is specified *Odyss.* α. 8,— αὐτοὶ γὰρ σφετέρῃσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν ὄλοντο
νήπιοι οἳ κατὰ βοῦς ὑπερίονος Ἠελίοιο
ἤσθιον, αὐτὰρ ὃ τοῖσιν ἀφείλετο νόστιμον ἦμαρ.

The story is given *Odyss.* μ. 270, *sqq.*

EPISTLE VII.—AD MÆCENATEM.

A letter of apology to his patron for his lengthened absence in the country; the terms are even affectionate (*vv.* 11, 12.) His sense of the discriminating kindness he had received is illustrated by his description (in contrast) of vulgar profusion (*v.* 14, *sqq.*); and his own spirit of independence by the fable of the little fox (*vv.* 29—34); he will prefer leanness with liberty, to wealth without it; or like Telemachus (*v.* 40,) he will not be tempted by vain show to desire what is useless or unfitting for him. He closes with the anecdote of the rich orator Philippus (*vv.* 46—95,) to exemplify the folly, the awkwardness, and the discomfort, not to say ruin, consequent on a man's quitting his own natural sphere of life. (Swift has an imitation, one of his wittiest, of this Epistle.)

1. *Quinque dies, i. e.* "*only* a few days." *Rure,* poetic for *ruri.*

8. *Officiosa sedulitas, i. e.* ceremonious attendance on the great. These *officia salutandi* were very laborious. Comp. *Martial,* VII. XXXIX; *Juv.* v. 77.

12. *Contracius, i. e.* "curled up in a snug and warm posture;" as e contr. *fusus* is ="lying at full length." 'Sic Lucian, *Saturn,* IX. 9,—*ἐπικεκυφότες...ἀμφὶ τὴν κάμινον.* Ipsum frigus *contractum* vocatur, *Virg. Geor.* IV. 259,—Apes 'contracto frigore pigræ.' [O.]

13. Compare *Cic. ad Att.* x. 2,—'λαλαγεῦσα jam adest.' *Hesiod, ἐργ. καὶ ἡμ.* 566. So *Ov. Fast.* II. 853.

22. *Dignis.....paratus,* "ready for worthy persons" *(sc.* as the objects of his encouragement or patronage.) *Sat.* I. VI. 51.

23. *Lupinis.* These were used to counterfeit money on the stage. "He knows a "coin from a counter."

24. *Pro,* "in proportion to." (As an instance of this construction after *dignus,* Gesner quotes *Lucretius,* v. 2.)

ib. Merentis=bene merentis; i. e. "my patron." Cp. 'merendo,' *Virg. Æn.* VI. 644.

25. Thus paraphrased by Lord Melbourne (see *Hayward's Essays),*—

'Tis late and I must haste away,
My usual hour of rest is near:
And do you press me yet to stay;
To stay, and revel longer here?

Then give me back the scorn of care
Which spirits light in health allow,
And give me back the dark brown hair
Which curled upon my even brow.

And give me back the sportive jest
Which once could midnight hours beguile;
The life that bounded in my breast,
And joyous youth's becoming smile.

And give me back the fervid soul
Which love enflamed with strange delight,
When erst I sorrowed o'er the bowl
At Chloe's coy and wanton flight.

'Tis late.....
But give me these, and I will stay,—
Will stay till morn, and revel here.

29. *Volpecula.* Bentley corrected this to *nitedula,* which would certainly, in strictness, make a better sense; and his conjecture is approved by *Lachmann on Lucret.* III. 1015; but the old fabulists kept little to probabilities or consistency in particulars, and the fox was the most frequent character introduced by them.

35. *i. e.* I like luxuries, nor, when I have them, do I affect to prefer humble life; yet I will not give up my independence for the sake of obtaining them.

ib. Somnum plebis is explained by *Sat.* II. II. 80. Comp. *Carm.* III. I. 21. (Comp. *S. S. Eccl.* v. 12.)

ib. Laudo satur may be compared with *Juv.* XI. 58,—'Nec laudem siliquas occultus ganeo.'

41. *Hom. Odyss.* δ. 601—605.

Ἵππους δ' εἰς Ἰθάκην οὐκ ἄξομαι.....
ἐν δ' Ἰθάκῃ οὔτ' ἂρ δρομοὶ εὐρέες οὔτε τι λείμων.

44. *Parvum. Call. Fr.* 179,—*τοῖς μικκοῖς μικκὰ διδοῦσι θεοί.*

46. *Philippus. Lucius Marcius Philippus,* well known for the altercation with Drusus and Crassus, described in *Cic. de Orat.* III. 1: and cp. *Brutus,* XCV. 326.

48. *Carinas.* See *Cookesley's Map of Rome, p.* 31.

50. *Adrasum*='tonsa cute,' *Epist.* I. XVIII. 7,—"with hair close cut." Compare the force of *ad*, in *accido, aduro, adedo, etc.* See No. VII. of *Latin Etymology by Claudius, in Journal of Education*, 1851. Orelli seems to interpret it as "just cut;" but (as Obbar objects) gives no authority.

54. *Quo...patre.....patrono, i. e.* whether he is *ingenuus* (comp. 'quibus est pater,' *Ars P.* 248; and *Sat.* I. VI. 29,) or *libertus.*

56. *Præconem.* The Roman *præcones* were employed at the comitia and all public assemblies, in reciting proclamations, edicts, laws; at public games, and the funerals; also at auctions. So, 'voci subjcere præconis,' *Cic. de Off.* II. XXIII. 10, is "to offer for sale." The office and its gains are slightly spoken of in *Sat.* I. VI. 66; on the other hand, *Gallonius præco* is noted for extravagance, *Sat.* II. II. 47. Juvenal implies that it was a low but lucrative calling, *Sat.* III. XXXIII. 157; VII. 6 (where see *Mayor's note.)*

57. *Loco.* Gr. *ὅταν τύχῃ.*

65. *Tunicato.* The poorer and especially the country people.

70. *Ut libet*="agreed"=*ut videtur.*

72. *Dicenda tacenda,—ῥητὸν ἀῤῥητόν τ' ἔπος. Soph. Œd. C.* 1001. 'Digna atque 'indigna relatu.' *Virg. Æn.* IX. 595.

76. *Indictis...Latinis.* The *Latinæ Feriæ* belonged to the class *conceptivæ*; they were annual, but on no fixed day: *indicere,* or *concipere,* was the technical word for fixing the day.

77. *Impositus, i. e.* "driving out with his patron."

79. *Philippus* may be compared with *Eutrapelus,* in *E.* I. XVIII. 31.

83. *Ex nitido.* With the same contrast, Cicero *(de Senect.* XVII.) uses *nitorem corporis.*

ib. Fit rusticus. Cicero (the son) ends a letter to Tiro with jesting on this subject. *Ad Fam.* XVI. 21, *ad fin.*

84. *Mera.* So, 'mera scelera loquuntur,' *Cic. ad Att.* IX. XIII. 1. [O.]

92. *Pol.* On this and similar words, *edepol, ecastor,* see *Marriott's* instructive note *on Ter. Ad.* 289.

93–4. Quoted in *Porson's Adversaria,* as an imitation of *Eur. Iph. T.* 500,—*τὸ μὲν δίκαιον δυστυχεῖς καλοίμεθ' ἄν.*

94. *Quod.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* II. 141,—'*Quod* te per superos...oro miserere laborum.' Compare the usages *quod si, quod nisi.*

98. *Ac pede.* Probably this is only a poetic amplification of *modulo,* and the sense is simply,—"Let every one take his own measure" (Comp. *moduli, Sat.* II. III. 309.) Comp. *Juv.* XI. 34,—'Buccæ noscenda est mensura tuæ.'

'Metaphora ab iis desumpta qui corporis sui staturam numero pedum 'metiuntur.' *Obbar, apud Orelli.* Gesner and others refer the phrase to "the shoemaker's last," as the Gr. *μὴ ὑπὲρ πόδα τὸ ὑπόδημα,* as in *Epist.* I. X. 43, comparing (for the general sense) *Cic. de Off.* I. 31.

EPISTLE VIII.—AD CELSUM ALBINOVANUM.

A letter to Celsus, whom we may conclude, from the hint in the last line, to have shown some foolish vanity or elation at being promoted to the post of secretary, when on Tiberius' staff. The body of the letter consists of a self-reproaching description of the writer's own deficiencies, his aimless levity and lethargy of mind; a description serving to introduce and excuse the admonition to his friend.

Horace, if he must censure, does it covertly,—he is *amiculus, docendus adhuc* (see below, *Ep.* XVII. 3.) That his own character, however, was wanting in fixedness of purpose, he seems to have been sincerely conscious. (See the reflections in the opening of *Sat.* II. III. and *Sat.* II. VII. *(vv.* 22—29.)

This Epistle is to be compared with the Third, being written to one of the same suite *(cohors)*; probably to the same Celsus as there mentioned, *v.* 15.

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1. *Gaudere.....gerere,* a form of salutation (as again in *v.* 15.) Gr. χαίρειν καὶ εὖ πράττειν.

2. *Rogata,* "at my request," not *rogata a Celso,* as the next line *(si quæret)* shows.

3. *Si quæret, quid agam.* Comp. *Ov. Am.* I. XI. 13; and *Trist.* I. I. 17,—

'Si quis qui, quid agam, forte requirat erit,
'Vivere me dices, salvum tamen esse negabis.'

Ib. III. VIII. 6; and *Theognis,* 519,—

ἦν δέ τις εἰρωτᾷ τὸν ἐμὸν βίον ὧδέ οἱ εἰπεῖν,
ὡς εὖ μὲν χαλεπῶς, ὡς χαλεπῶς δὲ μάλ' εὖ.

12. The marked mention of Tibur in Horace's later poetry (here, for instance, and in *Carm.* IV. II. 31; IV. III. 10) has raised the question whether he had any residence there, either lent or leased to him. [O.] refers to *Carm.* II. XVIII. 14, as proving that he had but one country residence, and that situated *in confiniis agri Sabini et Tiburtini.* But granting that the *ager Tiburtinus* may have bordered on the *ager Sabinus,* there is no doubt that Horace's farm was at least ten or fifteen miles from Tibur itself. In fact, the nearest township was *Varia* (see *E.* I. XIV. 3,) eight miles beyond Tibur. Again, the life attributed to Suetonius speaks of his living 'plurimum in secessu ruris sui 'Sabini aut Tiburtini,' *(aut,* "or else," implies that the terms used are not synonymous, but distinctive) 'domusque ejus ostenditur circa Tiburni luculum.' Again, in *Carm.* III. IV. 22, Horace appears clearly to distinguish his Sabine residence from Tibur; nor does he throw out any hint of his Sabine valley being connected with Tibur, or owing any charm to it. Compare the detailed description in *E.* I. 16, and the incidental references to it in *E.* I. XVIII. 104; *C.* I. XXII. 9; III. I. 47.

EPISTLE IX.—AD CLAUDIUM NERONEM.

An introductory letter written to Tiberius, showing great tact in the avoidance of the difficulties of a false position. His friend Septimius, supposing him to be influential, presses him to write it. He believes he has no influence, and knows he has no authority to ask a favour. Forced, however, by the plea of friendship, he complies in terms as brief and decisive as they are unpresuming.

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1. *Nimirum...unus,* "knows, no doubt, better than any one else," *i. e.* "than I "do;" as in *v.* 6. *Unus,* used as in *Sat.* II. VI. 57, and as with superlatives.

4. *Legentis honesta.* Equivalent to *cautum dignos assumere, Sat.* I. VI. 51, and 63. *Honesta,* neut. for masc., as *obscura, Carm.* I. XXXIV. 14. Cp. 'prima virorum,' 'summa ducum.' *Lucr.* I. 87; *Ov. Am.* I. IX. 37.

11. *Frontis urbanæ*, "of the unabashed front," *i. e.* effrontery. *Frons* is the seat of modesty. Cp. *Æsch. Suppl.* 198, *μετωποσώφρων*. Hence the phrase for becoming "shameless," *frontem perfricare*. Cp. *Pers.* v. 104,—'Perisse frontem de rebus.' Again, as *rusticus* is used for "bashful" (Cp. *Cicero, Fam.* V. XII. 1, 'pudor subrusticus,') so *urbanus* is "a man of the world," who cannot be turned from his request.

ib. Descendi. This verb may often mean "to undertake reluctantly," or, "with effort and condescension." So [O.] who quotes 'ad accusandum descendere,' *Cic. Divin. in Cæc.* I. 1. Obbar quotes *Cic. Læl.* XVII. 64; *pro Quint.* 16; *Liv.* XXIII. XIV. 3; and reprobates Bothe's interpretation,—'Descendi velut in 'arenam ad acquirenda præmia.' Yet this is probably the primary idea, from which comes that of attempting anything which requires effort or resolution (see on *C.* III. I. 11.)

13. The sum of the letter is contained in this line, according with Cicero's words *ad Fam.* XI. 16,—'Ponam in extremo quod sentiam.'

ib. Gregis. Cp. *gregales, Cic. de Orat.* II. 62. So 'in nostro, ut ita dicam, grege,' *Cic. Læl.* XIX. 69; and *Ter. Eun.* V. VIII. 54.

ib. Fortem...bonumque. This is a frequent formula. See *Cic. ad Fam.* XIII. LXXVII. 3; *pro Milone,* II. 4; *ad Att.* VIII. III. 1; *Liv.* XXII. LIX. 11.

EPISTLE X.—AD FUSCUM ARISTIUM.

A letter in praise of rural life: yet not so much on account of the real beauties of scenery, as of the happiness of disposition which prefers natural to artificial tastes. Men's natural wants (*v.* 12, *sqq.*) are met by the freedom, the freshness, the landscape of the country. The love of town-luxuries is a corruption which tacitly convicts itself (*v.* 22, *sqq.*); which punishes itself by its unsatisfied longings; and enslaves itself to habits that become a burden, though it can no more shake them off than the horse could shake off his rider when he had put himself in his power (*v.* 34, *sqq.*) Men should adapt their wants and wishes to their means and their position in life; the discomfort of not doing so is illustrated by comparison to shoes that do not fit the wearer (*v.* 42.) It is not the acquisition of wealth that will free us from discontent, or discomposure; but a superiority to its attractions in the resources of our own minds.

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5. *Annuimus*, "we assent." But the word is thought to involve an allusion to the habit expressed by *columbari*, or the adv. *columbatim, i. e.* "billing and cooing."

6. *Nidum*, in agreement with the simile *columbi.*

9. *Rumore secundo, i. e.* "with one accord; with unanimous acclaim." See *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 90, and *Heyne's note;* and comp. 'clamore secundo,' *Æn.* X. 266.

12. *Vivere nat....convenienter*, a Stoic phrase. See *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* V. 28.

16. The Dog-star rises *July* 20. The Sun enters Leo *July* 23.

ib. Momenta, derived from *moveo*, must mean, as applied to the heavenly bodies, their "revolutions," or "periodic times:" here it may be construed, with some latitude and in connection with the next line, "vehemence," or "impulse."

22. *Nempe, etc. i. e.* the superiority of the country is proved by the desire rich men have of giving a country appearance to their houses. Of the desire for a country prospect *(prospicit, v.* 23*)*, Mæcenas' house was a conspicuous instance. Cp. *Carm.* III. XXIX. 6, *sqq.*

24. *Expellas furca.* This rustic metaphor is used by Cicero, 'furcilla extrudimur,' *Att.* XVI. 2. Compare in Greek the burlesque phrase δικροῖς ἐώθουν τὴν θεὸν ...κεκράγμασι, *Aristoph. Pax*, 637; and δικράνοις με ἐξεώθει, *Lucian, Tim.* 12. Compare the simple Homeric δαλῷ βεβλημένος εἴσθα θύραζε, *Odyss.* τ. 69.

ib. Tamen...recurret. Cp. *Juv.* XIII. 239,—

'Tamen ad mores natura recurrit
'Damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia.'

So. *Cic. Tusc.* V. XXVII. 78. So *Arist. Vesp.* 1457,—

τὸ γὰρ ἀποστῆναι χαλεπὸν
φύσεος, ἣν ἔχει τις ἀεί.

25. *Mala...fastidia,* "your affected (non-natural) disdain."

26. *Contendere,* "to stretch side by side, and compare."

27. *Aquinatem potantia...fucum, i. e.* "home-dyed." Another Italian dye is mentioned, *Ep.* II. I. 207.

28. *Propius medullis.* Cp. *Eur. Hipp.* 255,—πρὸς ἀκρὸν μυελὸν ψυχῆς.

39. *Metallis.* Apparently a contemptuous term, as *lamnæ* in *C.* II. II. 2.

40. *Vehit improbus.* 'Improbus, hoc est, immodicus, intemperatus' [O.]; but *Qu.* Whether *improbus* does not attach itself to the verb? (See *S.* II. VI. 29.) Compare these instances from *Virgil, G.* I. 388,—'vocat improba;' *Æn.* II. 80,—'mendacemque improba finget;' *Æn.* IX. 62,—'improbus ira sævit.' So XI. 767; XII. 250.

46. *Quam satis. Eur. Phœn.* 562,—ἐπεὶ τά γ' ἀρκοῦνθ' ἱκανὰ τοῖσι σώφροσιν.

49. *Dictabam.* The imperfect is used, as, in the close of a letter, *dabam,* (*e. g. Cic. ad Fam.* XIV. 1.) Cp. *canebam, Virg. Geor.* IV. 559.

ib. Vacuna (see *Ov. F.* VI. 307) was a Sabine divinity, answering to the Roman *Victoria;* but her name is played on here, as if derived from *vacare,* and signifying "indolence." See *Varronianus, p.* 139.

50. So *Cicero, ad Q. Fr.* II. 14,—'Ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano, præterquam quod sine te ceterum satis commode oblectabam.'

EPISTLE XI.—AD BULLATIUM.

Bullatius seems to have been one of those who, when sated of home and weary of themselves, think to escape or dispel their *ennui* by travelling. On this mistaken notion Horace moralises. A cheerful mind and a willingness to be pleased is requisite for the enjoyments of life: a life busied with frivolous aims, or given up to energetic idleness, finds the fatigue of toil, without its repose: mere change of place and scene cannot soothe or satisfy the inward feeling.

(Compare the remarks on 'Foreign Travel,' in Rogers' '*Italy,*' and Coleridge's little poem on '*Work without Hope,*' ending—'Hope without an object cannot live.')

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3. *Majora minorave, i. e.* 'sive majora fama sive minora.'

8. "Yet even there I could be content to live and tempt the seas no more."

9. 'The world forgetting, by the world forgot.'—*Pope's Eloisa.*

10. Cp. *Lucret.* II. 1,—

'Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis
'E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem.'

17. *Incolumi*, "in good (osp. mental) health." 'Integro, sanæ mentis homini.'—*Schol.*

ib. *Facit, quod*, "is just as (little) suitable as," &c. *Prop.* IV. I. 20,—'Non faciet capiti dura corona meo.' *Facio* is used in this sense also, with *ad* following. [O.]

18. *Penula.* (Gr. *φαινόλης*, in *N. T.* 2 *Ep. to Tim.* IV. 13.) "A sleeveless cloak," worn in rainy weather, and in travelling. (See *Mayor's* full account of it, *note on Juv.* V. 79.)

ib. *Campestre.* *Thuc.* I. 6,—*διαζώματα περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα*, [O.] *i. e.* the light band or drawers used by the Romans, when stripped for the games of the Campus.

20. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* I. V. 27,—'Dum juvat et vultu ridet Fortuna sereno.'

28. *Strenua...inertia.* 'Who, borne about
'In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue
'But that of idleness.' *Cowper.*

ib. *Navibus atque quadrigis, i. e.* "excursions by sea and land." The *naves*, "yachts," here spoken of would be private property. Cp. *E.* I. I. 93. So *quadrigæ* were perhaps commonly used for driving or display; they are seldom mentioned but with reference to the games, or as used in war, though Cicero *(Orat.* 157*)* speaks of *postmeridianas quadrigas.* The words answering most nearly to our travelling carriage seem to have been *reda*, and the smaller and expeditious *cisium.*

29. Cp. *Juv.* IX. 131.

30. *Ulubris, i. e.* "anywhere." Ulubræ was a little town, probably in Campania: *vacuis Ulubris, Juv.* X. 102.

EPISTLE XII.—AD ICCIUM.

A letter to Iccius, who had formerly been devoted to philosophical pursuits, and in the enjoyment of literary ease, until he gave way to a turn for speculation, and embarked in the Arabian enterprise of Æl. Gallus, (*Carm.* I. XXIX.) The failure of that expedition perhaps reduced him to poverty, and his abilities found a new direction: he became the agent for Agrippa's estates in Sicily. He was ill at ease *(v. 3)* in this position. It is inferred from this letter that he felt and complained that this agency promised him no eventual wealth, and yet that it absorbed his time and energies; that it, in fact, disappointed both the objects he had formerly had in view, *viz.* the prosecution of intellectual studies, and the acquisition of a wealthy independence.

Horace meets this complaint with kind and sensible reflections, reminding him that he has all his actual wants supplied, that health and temperance need nothing more, and could gain nothing more from fortune. Upon his love for study he congratulates him, comparing him favourably with Democritus, in being able to combine the execution of practical and necessary duties with sublimer theories and speculative research. He goes on to request his good offices for his friend Grosphus; perhaps desiring for Iccius' own sake to engage his feelings by new society, and by the opportunity of kind and useful action. The letter ends with the last news of importance from the East.

5, 6. Taken from *Theognis*, 719, (verses quoted as Solon's, in the opening of Plutarch's Life),—

ἴσον τοι πλουτοῦσιν, ὅτῳ πολὺς ἄργυρός ἐστιν.....
. . . . . .
..... καὶ ᾧ τὰ δέοντα πάρεστι
γαστρί τε καὶ πλευραῖς καὶ ποσὶν ἁβρὰ παθεῖν.

7. *In medio positorum abstemius, i. e.* "abstaining from what is within your reach." *In medio positus* is like the Greek κείμενος ἐν μέσῳ, as in *Demosth. c. Phil.* I. 7, (*p.* 41),—εἰς τὸ μέσον καταθείς. *Id. c. Leptinem,* XIII. (*p.* 488.) See *Sat.* I. II. 108, where the same phrase is used, and in opposition to *fugientia.*

8. *Urtica. Pers.* VI. 69,—'Mihi festa luce coquatur Urtica.' See *Plin. N. H.* XXI. XV. 55. (Some commentators interpret the word of a fish, referring to *v.* 21; but there the two dishes are contrasted, not, as here, classed together. Besides, the *urtica marina* was a delicacy).

ib. Ut, i. e. "although."

12. Cp. *Cic. de Fin.* V. XXIX. 87. This story is told of Anaxagoras by Plutarch, in the *Life of Pericles.*

13. *Peregre est animus.* Cp. ὁ νοῦς μὲν ἔξω, *Arist. Ach.* 398.

14. *Cum tu, etc.* The sense is,—"You, wiser than Democritus, can amid engrossing "business find time and thought for lofty speculations and scientific inquiry."

16. *Quæ mare, etc.* 'Similes loci sunt, *Virg. Geor.* II. 475, *sqq.*; *Propert.* IV. IV. 25.' [O.]

18. *Premat obscurum. Virg. Æn.* IV. 81,—'Lumenque obscura vicissim Luna premit.'

19. *Concordia discors.* Cp. *Ov. Met.* I. 430—433:

'Quippe ubi temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque,
'Concipiunt, et ab his oriuntur cuncta duobus;
'Cumque sit ignis aquæ pugnax, vapor humidus omnes
'Res creat, et discors concordia festibus apta est.'

Pope expresses the principle thus,—'All Nature's difference keeps all Nature's peace,' *Essay on Man,* IV. 56; and less concisely in his *Windsor Forest,*—

'The world harmoniously composed:
'Where order in variety we see;
'And where, though all things differ, all agree.'

So Ben Jonson, in *Cynthia's Revels, Act* V. *Sc.* II.,—'All concord's born of contraries' Burke applies it strikingly in his *French Revolution* (*p.* 81, 8vo. *edit.*),—You had that action and counteraction, which, in the natural and in 'the political world, from the reciprocal struggle of discordant parties draws 'out the harmony of the universe.'

20. *Empedocles* of Agrigentum, B. C. 450. See *Lucret.* I. 717, *sqq.* His doctrine as to the elementary forces of repulsion and attraction (νεῖκος καὶ φιλία) is thought to be alluded to in *v.* 19, and his (Pythagorean) prohibitions as to diet in *v.* 20.

21. *Seu pisces seu porrum, i. e.* 'seu laute seu parce,' *Schol.* But it means more probably—whether you follow the Stoics or Pythagoreans. [O.] points out that fish were a common and cheap diet in Sicily.

ib. Trucidas. Cp. *Ov. F.* III. 340,—'Cædenda est hortis eruta cepa meis.'

22. *Ultro.* Some take this with *petet,* and the two words are often joined. (See *Bowyer's note in Combe.)* But it is better, with Obbar, to explain it,—"Let "your favour be so free as it seems unsolicited, prompted as much by your "own wish as his request." So *Cic. ad Fam.* XIII. 29,—'Omnia quæ potui... 'impetrare si petiissem, ultro te ad me detulisse putabo, si impetravero.'

27. *Armenius cecidit.* The history of these revolutions in Armenia and Parthia may be seen in the opening chapters of *Tacitus' Annals, Book* II; and in *Merivale, Vol.* IV. *Ch.* XXXIV; who finds an explanation of this and the next line in the coins of this period, representing 'a trousered Parthian presenting the emperor with a standard or a bow.' As Ovid says,—'Parthe, refers aquilas, victos quoque porrigis arcus.' *Fast.* v. 593.

27. *Jus imperiumque.* These words seem to belong to *Cæsaris;* "he submitted to the authority of Cæsar." Orelli cites,—'In jus ditionemque recepit.' *Liv.* XXI. 61; and 'imperia accipientes, *Tac. Hist.* II. 19.

28. *Genibus minor.* Cp. 'Genua amplexus genibusque volutans,' *Virg. Æn.* III. 607.

EPISTLE XIII.—AD VINIUM ASELLAM.

Contains instructions for the presentation of a volume of poems to Augustus, with some punning on the name of Asella, who was to present it, and humorous allusions to the awkward, importunate eagerness with which would-be authors thrust themselves upon the leisure, and claimed the patronage of the great.

(The epistle II. I. 214—231, as referred to in *v.* 3., contains a fine passage illustrative of this subject.)

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3. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* I. I. 92, (on the same subject),—

'Si poteris vacuo tradi, si cuncta videbis
'Mitia, si vires fregerit ira suas.'

So *Cic. ad Fam.* XI. 16,—'Itaque ei præcepi, quem ad te misi, ut tempus 'observaret epistolæ tibi reddendæ. Nam quemadmodum coram, qui ad nos 'intempestive adeunt, molesti sæpe sunt, sic epistolæ offendunt non loco 'redditæ.'

8. *Asinæ...cognomen.* Cicero quotes a similar pun used by Scipio (when Censor, 142 B. C.) against Asellus. *De Orat.* II. 64, (258.)

10. *Lamas,* taken from a line of Ennius,—

'Silvarum saltus latebras lamasque lutosas.'

11. *Victor propositi=victis viæ difficultatibus.* [G.] Cp. *Virg. Æn.* III. 440,—'Sic denique victor,' *etc.*

12. *Sic...ne. Ne* expresses, not a consequence, but a caution.

14. *Glomus,* acc. of *glomus, -eris.* The first syllable is long in *Lucr.* I. 360.

ib. Pyrrhia. Lachmann, on *Lucr.* VI. 971, condemns this form as corrupt, 'neque Græcæ neque Romanæ feminæ nomen.' Obbar, following a Scholiast's hint, represents it as a made-up name, to signify 'femina rufa, russei coloris, 'propter vivacitatem sic dicta. Apposite igitur *vinosa.*' Lucian *(in Vit. Auct.)* has the masc. form Πυῤῥίας, as a burlesque upon *Pyrrho.* The masc. name *Byrrhia* is in Terence's Andria. *Pyrrhia* is said by the Scholiast to be a character in a play of Titinius.

15. *Tribulis, i. e.* "a country guest," invited by the condescension of a great man in his own tribe.

EPISTLE XIV.—AD VILICUM SUUM.

Another eulogy of rural life, but varying in tone and style from the Tenth Epistle, as being addressed to a person of inferior rank and different habits. Horace sketches his own life and tastes (*vv.* 32—39) with good humour, and reminds the bailiff that others would be glad to change with him; but that the rule best for all is to keep steady to the situation which they can best fulfil.

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3. *Quinque...patres, i. e.* the tenant farmers on the estate, who would naturally resort to Varia on business, or on market days.

ib. *Variam,* a country town, eight miles beyond Tibur, on the *Via Valeria.* So the *Schol.*

4. *Spinas.* Cp Shakspeare, 'brakes of vice,' *Meas. for Meas. Act* II. *Sc.* 1.

8. *Istuc, i. e.* "where you are." So *iste, v.* 23.

9. *Spatiis...claustra.* A race term.

14. *Mediastinus,* "a drudge," *in medio, i. e.* "at any one's call; a slave of all work."

19. *Tesca,* or *tesqua.* A Sabine word for "wild waste country."

26. *Et tamen, etc.* "Yet your complaint arises from no want of occupation."

28. *Strictis frondibus. Virg. Ecl.* IX. 61,—'Agricolæ stringunt frondes.' This gathering of leaves was called *frondatio;* the gatherer, *frondator. Virg. Ec.* I. 57.

37. *Obliquo oculo. Virg. Æn.* XI. 337,—'obliqua invidia.' Ὄμματι λοξῷ, *Callim. Ep.* XXII; where see *Blomf. note.*

38. *Limat* may mean here "impairs;" prop. "files away;" *lima,* "a file," *A.P.* 291. Cp. *limatior, Sat.* I. X. 65. Lachmann (on *Lucr.* III. 11) supposes the word to be chosen for the sake of a play upon its meaning,—'Horatio ludere licuit 'quasi *limi* oculi a *lima* dicerentur quemadmodum et Plautus ludit, cum *dolum* 'dolari dicit.' On the "evil eye" *(obliquo oculo,)* see *Bacon, Essay* IX. opening paragraph.

40. *Cum servis,* sc. *urbanis,* as implied in *urbana.*

43. *Eplippia bos. Cicero, ad Att.* V. 15, quotes this proverb in substance,—'Clitellæ 'bovi sunt impositæ.'

44. ἔρδοι τις ἣν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην. *Arist. Vesp.* 1431. 'Quam quisque norit 'artem in hac se exerceat.' *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* I. 18.

EPISTLE XV.—AD NUMONIUM VALAM.

A rambling letter of inquiry, whether Velia or Salernum has the most attractions as a watering-place. Mention has been made before of winter visits to the seaside *(Epist.* VII. 11,) and Baiæ was the most fashionable resort, but was now, by advice of Musa, and after adoption of the "water-cure," to be given up. The character of Mænius is described *(vv.* 26—41) as exemplifying (though upon a lower level of life, and by a somewhat coarse parallel,) the writer's own power of contenting himself with a frugal, but of relishing a sumptuous fare.

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1. *Quæ sit, etc.* The governing clause is in *v.* 25.

ib. *Velia,* on the coast of Lucania, founded by the fugitive Phocæans. The Greek name is Τέλη, *Herod.* I. 167. Another form is *Elea,* famous in philosophy for the Eleatic school of Parmenides and Zeno.

ib. *Vala.* It is conjectured that he may be the same with *Vala Numonius,* lieutenant of Varus, who, in the great defeat of A. D. 9, 'rode off with his 'squadrons, in the vain hope of escaping, by thus abandoning his comrades,' *(Creasy's Battles, p.* 194.) The date of this Epistle is set at B. C. 23, when Musa's reputation was at its acmè. Vala, if the above conjecture is well founded, must have been very young then, and, as is implied in *v.* 46, wealthy.

1. *Salernum*, now *Salerno*, in S. Campania, and supplying the modern name for *Sinus Pæstanus*.

3. *Antonius Musa*, the physician, famous for his advocacy of cold water, and his success in trying it on Augustus. But cp. *Plin.* XIX. 38.

5. *Murteta*, "the myrtle-groves." A place of cure for the invalid frequenters of Baiæ. Some natural exhalations rose there, which were used to form a kind of dry vapour bath. These are probably the *sulphura* of *v.* 7, (see *Bentley's note,*) though others suppose sulphurous springs to be meant. Compare *Ov. A. A.* I. 256.

11. *Cumas*. *Juv.* III. 5,—'Janua Baiarum est.'

12. *Læva stomachosus habena*. Compare this construction with *E.* II. II. 72. (See also *Wagner on Virg. Æn.* IV. 517.)

13. Here ends the first parenthesis, from *v.* 2; a second begins in *v.* 16, and continues to *v.* 24.

14. *Utrum populum, i. e.* at Velia or Salernum.

24. *Phœax*, like one of Alcinous' court. Comp. *Epist.* I. II. 28.

27. *Fortiter*. [O.] compares *Pers.* VI. 21.

29. *Impransus*. Comp. *Theocr.* XV. 147,—ἀνὴρ ὄξος ἅπαν, πεινᾶντι δὲ μηδὲ ποτένθῃς.

31. Compare *Arist. Equ.* 248,—φάραγγα καὶ Χάρυβδιν ἁρπαγῆς.

36. *Lamna candente*. This was a familiar mode of torture. Cp. *Cic. in Verr.* V. LXIII. 163,—'Ignes candentesque lamminæ ceterique cruciatus admovebantur.' See also *Propert.* IV. VII. 35; *Juv.* XIV. 22.

37. *Corrector Bestius, i. e.* "he devoured his humble fare, and railed with the "acrimony of Bestius against epicures."

39. Compare *Arist. Vesp.* 1268.

ib. Miror...si. So above, *E.* I. XII. 12; and again, *E.* I. XVII. 26; *A. P.* 424.

40. *Comedunt bona*, "eat up their estate." *Sat.* I. II. 8. (Cp. *Juv.* XI. 40.)

41. *Volva*. *Juv.* XI. 81.

42. *Laudo*, "I am content with." Θῆσσαν τράπεζαν αἴνεσαι. *Eur. Alc.* 2.

EPISTLE XVI.—AD QUINCTIUM.

A description of the Sabine farm (*vv.* 1—16.) The moralist then passes on to the sources of enjoyment,—real enjoyment, as distinguished from the show of it, which relies on public opinion. This false show, the desire of standing well with the public, is further traced and analysed in its love of flattery, its acceptance of praise not justly its due (*vv.* 25—31.) If it is pleaded that this is a natural liking (*v.* 32,) it must then be shown to be a weak and foolish one (*vv.* 33—38.) He whose honour depends not on his own sterling merit, but the public gift, subjects himself to mortification whenever that gift is reclaimed; he who is pleased with flattery, will be hurt by obloquy. The worthlessness of such a character is then shown, and the confusion existing in many minds between the love of goodness in itself, and the abstinence, which circumstances enforce, from wickedness (*vv.* 40—60.) Men of principle feel that they have a post of honour to defend; men of the contrary stamp are renegades (*v.* 67,) fit only for mean and slavish employments. The free and fearless independence of the good is illustrated, from the dialogue of the tyrant Pentheus and his supposed prisoner, in the *Bacchæ of Euripides*.

1. *Quincti.* This may be the Q. Hirpinus of *Carm.* II. XI, but there is no means of identifying him.

5. *Ni dissocientur,* "there is a range of hills, *just broken* by a valley." (See *note on Carm.* II. XVII. 28.)
The farm stood upon the slope of a range of hills, intersected by a narrow valley, running due north and south.—(For a complete description of the site, its identification, and present features, reference must be made to the letter *de Villa Horatii,* printed in the *Life by Dean Milman.)*

7. *Vaporet.* 'Non tam *tepefaciat*.....quum propria sign. *vapore obducat,* ut fit 'vesperi sub cælo Italico.' *Orelli.*

9. This seems to mean hedges of wild cherry and sloe. The *corna* are mentioned *Sat.* II. II. 57. Comp. *Virg. Æn.* III. 649,—'Victum infelicem, bacas lapidosa-'que corna;' and, in *Geo.* II. 34, they are said to be grafted on *pruni.*

15. *Dulces etiam...amœnæ. Dulces* expresses the poet's own liking; *amœnæ,* the charm of the landscape in itself.

17. *Esse quod audis.* Cp. *Æsch. Sept. c. Theb.* 592,—Οὐ γὰρ δυκεῖν ἄριστος ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει. And compare the maxim of Socrates in *Xen. Mem.* II. VI. 39; and *Cic. de Off.* II. XII. 43.

19. *Ne cui...plusquam tibi.* Cp. *Cic. ad Fam.* II. 7,—'Nemo est qui tibi sapientius 'suadere possit teipso.....Tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium...'

19—24. These sentiments are drawn out at length in Persius, *Sat.* IV. 43—52; and *Sat.* III. 98, *sqq.*

23. *Unctis, sc.* 'jure et adipe,' *Ov. A. A.* III. 755.

27. *Tene, etc.* A fragment quoted from Varius.

35. *Tristisque recedo. Lucr.* III. 995,—
'Sisyphus in vita quoque nobis ante oculos est,
'Qui petere a populo fasces sævasque secures
'Imbibit, et semper victus tristisque recedit.'

37. *Contendat. Ov. Met.* II. 855.

45. *Persius,* IV. 14,—'Summa nequiquam pelle decorus.'

48. *Corvos.* Comp. the Gr. phrase, ἐς κόρακας.

49. *Frugi.* Cp. *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* III. VIII. 18; and IV. XVI. 36,—'Ut jam proverbii 'locum obtineret, hominem frugi omnia recte facere.' Cp. *Sat.* II. V. 77—81, where it may be translated "discreet, modest." *Frugi* was a cognomen of Piso, Cos. 133, B. C., and his descendants: (="a man of honour," *Biog. Dict.)* The opposite to it is *nequam*="good for nothing." Cp *Plaut. Most.* 101,—'*Nequam* homo, indiligens.....instrenuos.' So *Plin.* XIX. 4,—'*Nequam* esse 'matrem familias ubi indiligens esset hortus.' (See *Hildyard's note on Plaut. Men.* 7, where *facere nequiter*=*cessare,* "to do nothing.")

51. *Miluus.* This is said by some to be the *shining gurnard.* But more weight is due to the opinion of Orelli, who calls it 'piscis rapax ex *doradum* genere;' and, similarly, Doëring supposes it to be a *Coryphæna.* These two names indicate the same fish; it is of the mackerel family, the dolphin of the ancients. It is one of the fishes, with the changes of whose colours, when dying, the luxurious Romans used to gloat their fancy. *(Bohn's ed. of Cuvier, p.* 290.) Pliny *(N. H.* IX. 43) mentions the *milvus* and the *hirundo* as two kinds of flying fish, but gives no description. The *hirundo* is supposed to be one of the *gurnards:* they are common in the Mediterranean. Ovid *(Halieut.* 95) has,—'nigro tergore milvi;' where however Lachmann and Merkel read *iuli.*

52—54. Compare *Cic. de Off.* III. 8, *sqq.;* from *Plato, Rep.* II. 3, *(pag.* II. 359.) Comp. *Æsch. Eum.* 550,—ἐκὼν δ' ἀνάγκας ἄτερ
δίκαιος ὢν οὐκ ἄνολβος ἔσται.

54. *Miscebis sacra profanis.* Comp. *Carm.* I. XVIII. 10. This phrase, for plunging into crime without restriction, may be compared with the Greek πανοῦργος, πανουργία. So in *Virg. Geor.* I. 505,—'Fas versum atque nefas.' The Greek equivalents for the two adjectives may be seen in *Thuc.* II. 52,—ἐς ὀλιγωρίαν ἐτράποντο καὶ ἱερῶν καὶ ὁσίων.

57. *Vir bonus* (as in *v.* 40), so called according to the popular definition. For the true *vir bonus*, see *v.* 73.

60. Comp. *Pers.* II. 5,—

'At bona pars procerum tacita libavit acerra:
'Haud cuivis promptum est murmurque humilesque susurros
'Tollere de templis, et aperto vivere voto?
'Mens bona, fama, fides; hæc clare et ut audiat hospes:
'Illa sibi introrsum et sub lingua immurmurat.'

See the Merchant's prayer to Mercury, in *Ovid, Fast.* V. 679; and cp. *Eur. El.* 809,—τἀναντί' ἤυχετ' οὐ γεγωνίσκων λόγους.

ib. Laverna. The tutelar goddess of thieves, hence called *laverniones*. The most probable derivation proposed is that from λαθεῖν, or *latere;* compare *Donaldson* (in *Varron.* and *Cratylus*) on *Latinus* and *Lavinus, liber* and ἐλεύθερος, as identical forms.

64. *In triviis fixum.* So *Pers.* V. 111,—

'Inque luto fixum possis transcendere nummum.'

66. See Euripides, as quoted on *S.* I. I. 76.

67. Cp. *Plato, Menex.* 18,—ὥσπερ ἐν πολέμῳ μὴ λείπειν τὴν τάξιν τὴν τῶν προγόνων.

69. *i. e.* "If he is worthless as a man, he may yet be useful as a menial."

70. *Pascat...aretque. Eur. El.* 252,—σκαφεύς τις ἢ βουφορβός.

73. *Pentheu, etc.* Taken from *Euripides, Bacchæ,* 492—498:

εἴφ' ὅτι παθεῖν δεῖ, τί με τὸ δεινὸν ἐργάσει;
. . . . . .
εἱρκταῖσί τ' ἔνδον σῶμα σὸν φυλάξομεν.
λύσει μ' ὁ δάιμων αὐτὸς, ὅταν ἐγὼ θέλω.

The intermediate lines are not adopted or translated by Horace. It is observable that *Euripides,* in *v.* 641, as it were suggests this allegory, when Dionysus says of himself,—πρὸς σοφοῦ γὰρ ἀνδρὸς ἀσκεῖν σώφρον' εὐοργησίαν.

75. *Bona.* See *Cic. Paradox.* I. 8.

79. *Linea.* The *calx,* or chalk line at the end of the race course, as in the phrase 'ad carceres a *calce* revocari.' *Cic. de Sen.* XXIII. Cp. *Propert.* IV. 2,—'Hæc spatiis ultima creta meis.' Gr. γραμμή, *Eurip. Antig. Fr.* 13,—ἐπ' ἀκρὰν ἥκομεν γραμμὴν κακῶν. Cp. *Cic. Tusc.* I. VIII. 15. And so, but without the race metaphor, *Soph. Trach.* 1170,—

ἔφασκε μόχθων τῶν ἐφεστώτων ἐμοὶ
λύσιν τελεῖσθαι, κἀδόκουν πράξειν καλῶς.
τὸ δ' ἦν ἄρ' οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν θανεῖν ἐμέ,
τοῖς γὰρ θανοῦσι μόχθος οὐ πρασγίγνεται.

EPISTLE XVII.—AD SCÆVAM.

The subject here is *(majoribus uti)* intimacy with the great; a thing not necessarily to be desired (*vv.* 6—10), yet not without its advantages of comfort and of influence (*vv.* 11, 12.) This point is argued out in the persons, and by the examples, of Diogenes and Aristippus (*vv.* 13—32.) Real distinction implies merit (*v.* 33); so, in its degree, does success in raising oneself

above one's equals. Some refrain from attempting to do so for fear of failure, some from consciousness of incapacity; yet the prize, if gained, is worth gaining (*vv.* 35—42.) In keeping up the position gained, modesty and discretion are required; a temper obtrusive and querulous defeats itself (*v.* 43, *sqq.*)

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1. *Scæva.* An unknown person.

1—3. Cp. *Cic. de Fin.* III. II. 6.

6—11. Cp. *Cic. de Off.* I. 21,—'Et facilior et tutior...vita est otiosorum; fructuosior autem hominum generi et ad claritatem amplitudinemque aptior eorum 'qui se ad rempublicam et ad res magnas gerendas accommodaverunt.'

6. *Quies...somnus.* Broken in upon at Rome by the early *officia*, as in *Mart.* XII. LXVIII,—

'Matutine cliens, urbis mihi causa relictæ,
. . . . . .
'Otia me somnusque juvant quæ magna negavit
'Roma mihi.'

Or by business calls, as in *Sat.* I. I. 10. There is a tacit comparison intended here, between living in a great city, and courting the society of great men.

7. Cp. *Ov. Nux*, 87,—

'Non hominum strepitus audit non illa rotarum,
'Non a vicina pulverulenta via est.'

Gesner compares Umbricius' complaint,—

.....'Nam quæ meritoria somnum
'Admittunt? Magnis opibus dormitur in urbe.'

8. *Caupona, i. e.* the vicinity to a noisy tavern.

9. *Ferentinum*, a town of the Hernici, on the *Via Labicana*.

10. It was the maxim of Epicurus, λάθε βιώσας. Cp. 'Bene qui latuit bene vixit,' *Ov. Trist.* III. IV. 25; and *Eurip. Iph. in Aul.* 17—19:

ζηλῶ δ' ἀνδρῶν ὁς ἀκίνδυνον
βίον ἐξεπέρασ' ἀγνὼς ἀκλεής.

Cp. *Lucian, Necyom.* 21.

11. *i. e.* "To gain influence for your friend's sake or your own."

12. *Siccus ad unctum.* Properly perhaps of a guest coming "hungry to a feast." (So 'unctius,' *Epist.* I. XV. 44; *Ars P.* 422.) Here, of a poor man to a wealthy. A proverbial phrase, it may be. But cp. *Fur. El.* 239, (and *Paley's note.)*

13. These lines are an "encounter of wits" between Diogenes and Aristippus, (for a description of whom Lucian's Βίων πρᾶσις, 8—12, may be referred to.)

20. Ἵππος με φέρει, βασιλεύς με τρέφει—a Greek saying, attributed to an officer serving with Philip of Macedon.

22. *Nullius.* Is this masculine or neuter? The masculine makes the better antithesis to *dante minor*. So [O.], who quotes *Diog. Laert.* VI. 55. Obbar quotes *Cic. Læl.* IX. 30,—'Ut nullo egeat.'

25. *Duplici panno,*—διπλόον εἶμα σόφοιο
Διογένευς. *Antipater, Epigr.*

Cp. Milton's phrase in *Comus*, 707,—'Budge doctors of the Stoic fur.'

33, 34. Cp. *Juv.* X. 133,—

'Bellorum exuviæ...
. . . . . .
'Humanis majora bonis creduntur.'

35. Cp. *Ter. Ad. Prol.* 18, *sqq.*

'Eam laudem hic ducit maxumam, quom illis placet
'Qui vobis universis et populo placent.'

36. Another Greek proverb,—*οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.*

37. Cp. the story of Sir Walter Raleigh, and Queen Elizabeth's rejoinder:
'Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall.'
'If thy heart fail thee then, climb not at all.'

41, 42. *i. e.* "If there is any reality in merit, then he who makes the trial has a "right to claim the credit of success."

42. *Experiens, sc.* 'qui omnia experitur.' *Cic. pro Clu.* VIII. 13,—'A. Aurius vir fortis et experiens.' *C. Verr.* III. XXI. 53; *Ov. Met.* XIV. 159.

45. *Rerum caput, sc.* 'plus ferre.' 'Verba *distat...rapias* per *ἐπεξήγησιν* interposita sunt.' *Orelli.*

ib. Erat. Imperfect, for present tense. Gr. *τοῦτ' ἄρ' ἦν ἐκεῖνο, κ.τ.λ.* (So *Ars P.* 19.)

49. *Quadra,* "a square" of a cake or loaf; hence, "a share." *Virg. Æn.* VII. 114; *Juv.* V. 2; *Mart.* IX. XCI. 17; *Seneca, Benef.* IV. 29.

55. *Refert.* Cp. *Tac. Ann.* I. 26,—'Easdem artes Drusum rettulisse.'

ib. Meretricis acumina. Cp. *Plaut. Trucul.* I. I. 32, *sqq.*; *Ib. Mostell.* I. III. 128; *Ov. A. A.* I. 431, *sqq.*; *Mart.* XI. L.

ib. Catellam. Dimin. of *catena,* as, from *corona, corolla.* Some take this as a diminutive of *catulus* (cp. the masc., *S.* II. III. 259), "a pet dog;" quoting *Mart.* I. CX; III. LXXXII; XIV. CLXXXIX; *Prop.* IV. III. 55; *Juv.* VI. 654.

60. *Osirim.* An adjuration, betokening an Egyptian origin for these vagrants (*πλάνοι*), or at least for many of them.

62. *Rauca=ad ravim.*—Schol.

EPISTLE XVIII.—AD LOLLIUM.

This epistle seems a sort of counterpart to the last. Though the friendship of the great is worth having, it is not to be courted by a supple dereliction of candour and honesty: nor again is a rude and slovenly manner to be adopted as implying sincerity; or freedom to be displayed by perpetual contradiction (*vv.* 1—20.) Again, there should be no vying with the patron in expense, or display, or vanity (*vv.* 21—30); nor prying into his secrets (*v.* 37); nor disregard of his tastes and amusements (*v.* 39, *sqq.*): he has a right to expect a cheerful and ready sympathy in respect of them; and Lollius' sharing in them is natural to his position, and accordant with his former habits (*v.* 52, *sqq.*) The interest will be mutual and repaid (*v.* 65.) Add to all this, discretion in speech and in praise of others (*v.* 68, *sqq.*), congeniality of temper (*v.* 89, *sqq.*), constant self-improvement and study (*v.* 96, *sqq.*), of the questions that concern and promote tranquillity of mind. These questions the poet himself (*v.* 104, *sqq.*), has partly answered, and this tranquillity he has found in the undisturbed seclusion of his Sabine home.

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1. *Liberrime.* Cp. *Sat.* I. III. 52; and the description of a *scurra* in *Sat.* I. IV. 87. The epithet, however, need not be restricted to the meaning "free-spoken;" it may express his real independence of character, the *libertas mera,* which others only affected.

7. *Tonsa cute, i. e.* "a cropped head," sometimes the mark of an economist; here of a sloven, who is careless of appearances. Persius marks the Stoics as 'detonsa juventus.' *Sat.* III. 54.

9. This is the definition given by Aristotle, *Eth.* II. 5,—ἔστιν ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ ἕξις προαιρετικὴ ἐν μεσότητι οὖσα...μεσότης δὲ δύο κακιῶν τῆς μὲν καθ' ὑπερβολήν, τῆς δὲ κατ' ἔλλειψιν. ("Virtue is a deliberate habit, lying in a mean,—a mean between two faults, one of excess, one of defect.")

ib. Utrimque reductum, a phrase adopted from *Lucret.* V. 839.

13. *Dictata,* "his lesson." Cp. Cæsar's saying (given in *Suetonius, J. Cæs.* 77),—'Sullam nescisse litteras qui *dictaturam* deposuerit.'

14. *Reddere. Cic. N. D.* I. XXVI. 72,—'Ista a vobis quasi dictata redduntur, quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est.'

15. *Lana...caprina, i. e.* "any trifle." Cp. ὄνου πόκας, *Ar. Ran.* 186; ὀρνίθων γάλα, *Vesp.* 508 ("of rare things.")

18. *Pretium ætas altera sordet. Engl.* "not for the world."

19. *Castor...Dolichos,* gladiators of the day.

20. *Minuci,* al. *Numici.* Nothing is known of this road: it has been, upon conjecture, ascribed to Minucius Augurinus, the famous *præfectus annonæ* of B. C. 439. See the history, and his medal, in *Biogr. Dict.*

21. *Damnosa,* "ruinous." 'Veneris damnosa voluptas,' *Ov. Pont.* I. X. 33.

22. *Supra vires.* Cp. *Juv.* III. 180,—'Hic ultra vires habitus nitor.'

25. *Decem vitiis instructior, i. e.* "ten times worse."

30. *Arta...toga.* Cp. *e contr. Epod.* IV. 8. So in *Epist.* I. XIX. 13, *exigua toga* marks the strict simplicity of Cato.

31. *Eutrapelus.* A name given to P. Volumnius. Cp. *Cic. ad Fam.* VII. 32, who compliments him on the εὐτραπελία of his letters. See *Trench's Synonyms, in voc.* εὐτραπελία.

35. *Nummos al. pascet,* "he will borrow money." Cp. *Pers.* V. 149,—

'Ut nummi quos hic quincunce modesto,'
(*i. e.* at 5 per cent.)
'Nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare deunces.'
(*i. e.* 11 per cent.) See *note on Sat.* I. II. 14

The meaning of the metaphor is, that usury gives growth and increase to the principal; [O.] compares *Arist. Pol.* I. III. 23,—ὁ τόκος αὐτὸ (*sc.* τὸ νόμισμα) ποιεῖ πλέον. So *Aristoph. Nubes,* 1286. Compare *Shakesp. Merchant of Ven. Act* I. *Sc.* III:

'Is your gold and silver ewes and rams?'—
'I cannot tell: I make it breed as fast.'

Vivum is used by Cicero *(pro Flacc.* 37) as a term for "capital." *Conductus* is used for "borrowed" in *Sat.* I. II. 9.

41. *Amphionis atque Zethi.* See *Eurip. Antiopa, Fr.* 25.

47. *Inhumanæ,* "unsociable." Contrast *humanitatem, Cic. de Orat.* I. 7, (27); and *humanissime, Cic. ad Fam.* XVI. 21.

ib. Senium, "moroseness." Cp. *Epod.* XIII. 5, *senectus.* Gesner comp. *Epist.* II. II. 82,—'insenuitque libris.'

53. *Clamore.* Cp. 'clamore secundo,' *Virg. Æn.* V. 491.

ib. Coronæ, "the ring of spectators," as in *Virg. Æn.* IX. 508—551; as also in *Ars P.* 381. Cp. *Pind. Ol.* IX. 93,—διήρχετο κύκλον ὅσσᾳ βοᾷ.

54. *Sævam militiam,* "real warfare," as opposed to the games of the Campus Martius *(prælia campestria.)*

57. *Siquid abest,* "if there is anything yet unconquered." Cp. *Ov. A. A.* I. 177,—

'Ecce parat Cæsar domito, *quod defuit,* orbi
'Addere.'

57. *Adjudicat, i. e.* "makes over to, reduces under, the power of Rome." The verb is more properly a synonym of *assigno*, *E.* II. 1. 8, and used of determining disputed territories. [O.] quotes *Cic. de Off.* I. x. 33.

58. *Ac, ne.* These two particles are closely and properly joined together. See *E.* I. 1. 13; I. XIX. 26; II. 1. 208. [*Obbar.*]

59. *Extra numerum...modumque;* lit. "out of time and tune," *i. e.* unbecoming. Cp. Gr. πλημμελὴς, πλημμελέω. Cp. the contrary phrase, *in numerum* (="keeping time,") as in *Virg. G.* IV. 175.

64. *Alterutrum. Hom. Il. v.* 303,—*ἑτέροισι δὲ κῦδος ἔδωκαν.*

66. *Utroque...pollice, i. e.* "heartily." Cp. *Juv.* III. 36,—'verso pollice;' the thumb being popularly used to express decision for or against: ('Pollices cum faveamus premere etiam proverbio jubemur.' *Plin. N. H.* XXVIII. II. 5.)

71. *Volat. ἔπεα πτερόεντα.* Cp. *Plaut. Amph.* I. 1, 169,—

'Vox mihi ad aures advolavit. Nae ego homo infelix fui,
'Qui non alas intervelli: volucrem vocem gestito.'

72. *Non...ulceret.* In this construction (cp. *non sileas*, in *S.* II. v. 91) *non* appears to differ from *ne* in direct prohibitive force. It is, in Obbar's words, 'lenior adhortatio, et veluti optantis non jubentis.' So in *Virg. Æn.* XII. 78,—'Non Teucros agat;' it expresses more of statement than dictation="he need not lead." Cp. *Geor.* I. 45.

78. *Tradimus.* Cp. the full phrase in *Cic. ad Fam.* VII. 5,—'Hominem tibi trado de 'manu, ut aiunt in manum tuam'....." Cp. *Theognis*, 963,—

Μὴ ποτ' ἐπαινέσσῃς πρὶν ἂν εἰδῇς ἄνδρα σαφηνῶς, κ.τ.λ.

82. *Dente Theonino, i. e.* 'maledico dente,' from one Theon, notorious for the virulence of his language.

84. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* II. 311,—'Proximus ardet Ucalegon.' The phrase became proverbial (as may be seen in *Juv.* III. 169.) Obbar quotes *Ov. R. Am.* 625,—'Proximus a tectis ignis defenditur ægre.'

87. *Tu dum, etc. Soph. Philoct.* 504, *sq.*

88. *Mutata aura.* Cp. the metaphor *Carm.* I. v. 6; and *Gray's Bard*,—

'Fair smiles the morn, and soft the zephyr blows,
'While, proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
'In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes.
. . . . . .
'Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,' &c.

91. The genuineness of this verse is more than doubtful. Many MSS. omit it. The Scholiasts either do not notice it, or supply a nominative case in place of it to *oderunt*. If genuine, *potores bibuli* is a rare phrase for "soakers." *De nocte* is not without its difficulty; the conjecture *de luce* would accord with *Sat.* II. VIII. 3.

ib. Media de nocte. Hand. Tursell. XI. *p.* 205,—'Significat *per mediæ noctis tempus.*' [O.] Is this accurate? Is not Bentley more correct when he says, 'Nimirum 'media de nocte fit, non quod eo usque producitur, sed quod tum primum 'incipitur?' Cp. *de luce*, Gr. *ἠῶθεν*, "from," *i. e.* "at daybreak." The phrase 'de nocte occurs *S.* II. III. 238; *E.* I. II. 32; I. VII. 88.

93. *Nocturnos...vapores*, "feverishness at night." See *Epod.* III. 15. *Tepores* is the reading of the majority of MSS., and, if genuine, must be explained *per litoten*. See *Obbar's note*. But Orelli is probably right in regarding it as a gloss upon *vapores*.

94. *Nubem, i. e.* "gloom," as in *Eur. Hippol.* 173,—*στυγνὸν δ' ὀφρύων νέφος ἀνέξεται.*

95. *Obscuri*, "designing," as in *Cic. de Off.* III. XIII. 12.

98. *Semper inops*, "never satisfied."

99. *Mediocriter utilium.* The ἀδιάφορα of the Stoics,—"things indifferent."

100. This was a frequent subject of argument,—*εἰ διδακτὸν ἡ ἀρετή*; Cp. *Eur. Suppl.* 913. See *Eur. Hipp.* 79,—*ὅστις διδακτὸν μηδὲν ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ φύσει τὸ σωφρονεῖν εἴληχεν* (and *Monk's note.*) *Ib. Suppl.* 913,—*ἡ δ' εὐανδρία διδακτόν, κ. τ. λ. Thucyd.* I. 121 affirms *ὃ ἔχομεν φύσει ἀγαθὸν ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο διδάχῃ.* But with the Greeks this question involved social and political considerations; for an account of which, as foreign to the mention of the subject here, see *Donaldson's* instructive *note on Soph. Antigone,* 714.

102. *Honos an...lucellum, i. e.* "rank or riches."

103. *Juv.* X. 363,— 'Semita certe
'Tranquillæ per virtutem patet unica vitæ.'

104. *Me reficit.* Cp. *Juv.* III. 319,—
'Et quotiens te
'Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino.'

105. *Mandela.* Supposed to be the same with the modern village *Bardela:* it stands in a bleak situation, between two valleys.

107. *Mihi vivam. Eur. Ion,* 658,—*ἔα δ' ἐμαυτῷ ζῆν.*

EPISTLE XIX.—AD MÆCENATEM.

A caustic reflection upon the faults of imitators, who as often copy the defects as the merits of those whom they profess to admire. Some who are authors fall into the drinking maxims of Cratinus. Others assume the garb of Cato, who are far from his manly force of character. Horace, now that he has become famous, is pestered with such blind admirers.

Far different had his own career been *(v. 21, sqq.)*: he had struck out for himself a fresh untrodden track, and introduced into Italy the great models of Grecian lyric poetry; but detraction pursued him, because he took no pains to win the popular ear or the favour of critics, and because he would not descend to public displays in competition with any rivals.

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3. *Aquæ potoribus.* Cp. the jest in *Dem. F. L.* II. *p.* 355,—*οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν μὴ ταὐτὰ ἐμοὶ καὶ Δημοσθένει δοκεῖν· οὗτος μὲν γὰρ ὕδωρ, ἐγὼ δὲ οἶνον πίνω.*

6. *e.g. Iliad, ξ.* 261, and the epithets, *μελίφρονα, μενοεικέα.*

8. *Puteal.* (Cp. *Ars P.* 471,—*bidental.*) It was the resort of money-changers,—'Qui Puteal, Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas.' *Ov. R. Am.* 561.

11. *Putere diurno.* Cp. *Lucian, D. Conc.* 4,—*ἀκράτου ἔωθεν ἀποπνέων.*

13. Cicero mentions Servilius as *Catonis æmulator (ad Att.* II. 1.*)* M. Favonius was nick-named (see *Biogr. Dict.*) "the ape" of Cato.

14. Cp. *Cic. de Off.* I. XXXIX. 9,—'Luculli virtutem quis? at quam multi villarum magnificentiam imitati sunt;' and *Tacit. Ann.* XVI. XXII. 2.

15. *Iarbitam.* A name (or nick-name) denoting one of Moorish descent; as if from the Iarbas of *Virg. Æn.* IV. 196. The Scholiast gives Cordus as the real name of the person intended; and this is conjecturally identified with the Codrus of *Virgil,*—'Invidia rumpantur ut ilia Codro.' *Ecl.* VII. 26.

ib. Rupit. This is understood by some of the bursting of a blood-vessel, followed by death. It may be more naturally taken in the same sense as *rumperis,*

Sat. I. III. 136; and Cicero's 'dirupi me pæne,' *ad Fam.* VII. 1. (quoted by Orelli); or even of "bursting with jealousy," as in Virgil's line. Cp. *Cic. ad Fam.* XII. 2,—'Plausu dirumpitur.'

15. *Timagenis.* The gen. case is governed by *æmula, i. e.* "his rivalry of Timagenes."

18. *Exsangue,* "making bloodless," *i. e.* "pale." Cp. 'pallentis grana cumini,' *Pers. S.* V. 55. See also *Juv.* VII. 97, and *Mayor's note.*

21. *Per vacuum. Call. Ep.* VIII. 1.—*καθαρὴν ὁδόν.* Cp. *Ib. Fragm.* 293.

28. *i. e.* The later poets, Sappho and Alcæus, retained the metre of Archilochus, though applying it to other subjects, and with a different order or form of verse.

32. *Hunc,* sc. *Alcæum.*

34. *Ingenuis.* Cp. *Sat.* I. X. 76, and the enumeration there, *vv.* 81—87. Compare Milton's—'Fit audience find, though few.' *P. L.* VII. 31.

37. *Non ego, i. e.* "I flatter neither *plebs* nor *nobiles.*"

ib. Ventosæ. Cp. *Cic. ad Fam.* II. 6,—'*Ventorum (i. e.* "the fickle elements") quos proposui moderator...'

38. *Impensis.* Cp. *Pers.* I. 53.

39. *Ultor, i. e.* "revenging myself, by reciting in my turn." Cp. *impune, Ep.* II. II. 105; and *Juv.* I. 1,—'Semper ego auditor tantum? *numquamne reponam?*' Orelli cp. *Cic. pro Cluent.* 51, (141.)

41. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ,*—a proverb. *Ter. And.* I. I. 99.

42. *Nugis addere pondus.* Cp. *Pers.* V. 19,—

'Bullatis ut mihi nugis
'Pagina turgescat dare pondus idonea fumo.'

43. *Jovis, i. e. Augusti. (Sat.* II. VI. 52.)

44. *Manare,* with acc. case, as in *Ov. Met.* VI. 312; *Lucr.* V. 262.

ib. Mella. Cp. *Lucret.* I. 947,—'quasi Musæo...melle.'

EPISTLE XX.—AD LIBRUM SUUM.

With this epistle the poet closes his first book, and sends forth the volume into the world, addressing it allegorically as a person stirred by ambition, and wearied of the calm retirement and security of home. Yet he prophesies for it a wide reception, and bids it finally take forth and publish, to many a gathering concourse, the outlines of his likeness and character.

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1. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* I. 1, *sqq.*,—'Parve, nec invideo, sine me, liber, ibis in urbem.'

ib. Vertumnum Janumque, i. e. one of the bookselling vicinities.

2. *Ut prostes,* "that you may be exposed for sale."

ib. Pumice. Cp. *Catull.* I. 1,—

'Libellum
'Arida modo pumice expolitum.'

Ib. XXII. 6; and *Mart.* I. CXVII. 14. The parchments on the outer side were polished by the booksellers, for the sake of ornament and of smoothness to the touch.

5. *Descendere, sc.* 'in Forum loco humili situm.' Cp. *Cic. de Pet. Cons.* I. 2. [O.] See *E.* II. I. 269,—'deferar in vicum,' where the same street *(Tuscus vicus)* is intended, as in *v.* 1 here, by the reference to the statue of Vertumnus.

11. *Contrectatus.* Cp. *Mart.* VIII. III. 4,—'Teritur noster ubique liber.' 'Verbo per dilogiam utitur, cf. *Tac. Ann.* XIV. 35.' [O.]

17. Cp. *Juv.* VII. 225,—

'Totidem olfecisse lucernas
'Quot stabant pueri, cum totus decolor esset
'Flaccus, et hæreret nigro fuligo Maroni.'

19. *i. e.* "When the evening sun has collected an audience for you." It is implied that evening was the time for poetic readings. Orelli compares *Mart.* IV. VIII. 7; X. XIX. 18.

24. *Præcanum, i. e.* 'ante tempus canum.' *Schol.*

26. The double accusative after *percontor* is a rare usage, and noticed as such in *Madvig, Gr.* 228, 1.

Q. HORATI FLACCI EPISTOLARUM

LIBER SECUNDUS.

The opening address is to Augustus, who is said by Suetonius to have complained that he was not mentioned in the Satires. He is classed with heroes, benefactors of antiquity, and contrasted with them in having his merits rightly judged, and in receiving homage due, even in his life-time. This introduces the proper subject of the epistle, in which complaint is made of the unreasoning eulogies passed on ancient poets, and of the neglect of contemporary and modern authors *(v.* 21, *sqq.)* These old favourites are enumerated, and the fashionable opinion of them severally is cited (*vv.* 50—62); the depreciation of the new generation is reasoned on, and traced to jealousy *(vv.* 63—89.*)* The love of novelty is then examined as a principle *(vv.* 90—113*)*; the turn it has taken at Rome in favour of literary habits is described; its harmlessness *(v.* 119, *sqq.)*, and its services to education *(vv.* 126–130*)* and to religion *(vv.* 132—138*)* are set forth, and then an outline of the rise of satiric and scenic composition *(v.* 139, *sqq.)*

Next, in scanning the defects of Roman authorship, these are traced, not to a want of spirit or invention, but of study and finish *(v.* 165*)*; sometimes to a mercenary haste *(v.* 175.*)* But even the more ambitious poets meet with poor encouragement *(vv.* 182—207*)* from the public. For poets who are contented to be simply read *(v.* 214*)* there is patronage, and that as deservedly *(v.* 229) as freely and judiciously bestowed *(v.* 245.*)* But upon this they are foolish to presume *(vv.* 219—228*)*; and if they claim it without merit, they are ridiculous, and their trash, as it must be unacceptable, deserves only to be thrown away.

(This Epistle and the next are included in the *Imitations of Horace by Pope*.)

EPISTLE I.—AD AUGUSTUM.

3, 5, 10, 16. With this opening eulogy, and its continuation in *vv.* 251—256, compare generally the *Odes* V. *and* XV. *of lib.* IV, adding III. III. 9—16, where these same heroes are celebrated in a like connection or comparison with Augustus.

5. Cp. *Ov. Am.* III. VIII. 51,—

'Qua licet, affectas *(sc. hominum Natura)* cælum quoque; templa Quirinus,
'Liber et Alcides, et modo Cæsar, habent.'

7. *Colunt, i. e.* "improve and civilize." The growth of civilization is here attributed to human benefactors, subsequently deified; to bards, inspired interpreters of the gods, in *A. P.* 391—400; to the introduction of language, in *Sat.* I. III. 103; as by Cicero to Eloquence and to Philosophy (see the references and quotations there made.)

8. *Componunt...condunt.* These verbs are joined together in *E.* I. I. 12. This passage may serve to distinguish them; the first means chiefly "to combine, adjust, reconcile;" the second, "to found and build up."

11. *Portenta. Lucret.* V. 37.

13. *Urit...prægravat,* "dazzles and depresses." This mixture of metaphors has caused difficulty here, as in *Ars P.* 441.

ib. Artes infra se, i. e. "inferior excellence." Cp. *Eur. Fr. Beller.* 5,—*εἰς τἀπίσημα δ' ὁ φθόνος πηδᾶν φιλεῖ.*

14. With the sentiment, comp *Carm.* III. XXIV. 31; and *Ov. Am.* I. XV. 39; and *Thucyd.* II. 45,—*φθόνος γὰρ τοῖς ζῶσι πρὸς τὸ ἀντίπαλον· τὸ δὲ μὴ ἐμποδὼν ἀνανταγωνίστῳ εὐνοίᾳ τετίμηται.*

15. *Præsenti, etc. Ov. Trist.* IV. 10,—'Tu mihi, *quod rarum est vivo,* sublime 'dedisti Nomen.'

24. *Bis quinque viri,* "the Decemvirs."

26. *Volumina vatum.* Livy, XXV. 12, quotes two specimens of these ancient prophecies, composed by the seer Marcius. The extracts are said to be in Saturnian metre, and slightly modernised in form ('paulum immutata,' *Or.*) The Delphin Ed. ingeniously transmutes them into hexameters.

27. "That the Latin Muses dictated them;" *i. e.* that they have the spirit of true poetry. Cp. 'Musas ipsas Latine loqui credas,' *Plin. Epis.* II. 13.

31. The sense is,—"To argue that what is true of the Greeks must be true of the "Romans, is as absurd as to say that, if an olive is the hardest inside, so is the "nut; if the nut has a shell, so has the olive." (Some take it merely as a proverb, expressing the denial of a manifest truth.)

32. *Venimus, etc.* So 'venit ad summum,' *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* III. (speaking of eloquence.) Cp. the Greek phrase, *ἐπὶ τὸ πλέον ἵκεο, Theocr.* I. 20. The sense is,—"We "must go on to assert that we have reached the height of perfection."

33. *Unctis.* Hurd interprets this to mean "assiduous:" in its common sense, it may simply answer to *luctamur.*

38. *Excludat jurgia finis.* Cp. *Pers. Sat.* VI. 80,—

'Depunge ubi sistam
'Inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor acervi.'

Here the arguer 'venit ad soritas' (*Cic. Acad.* II. 28), 'lubricum sane et 'periculosum locum' (*i. e.* the mode of argument called *sorites,* a slippery treacherous ground for an arguer to take.) For (*Ib. cap.* XXIX, 'rerum na-'tura nullam nobis dedit cognitionem finium, ut ulla in re statuere possimus 'quatenus;' (*i. e.* reasonings upon things, in their nature relative, admit of no determinate standard, as in questions whether a person 'dives, pauper, clarus, obscurus sit; multa, pauca,' *etc.*) Therefore, when Horace's opponent consents to lay down a *finis,* or fixed absolute standard, 'cadit ratione acervi,' (*v.* 47) his reasoning fails, baffled by the soritic process; or, falls to pieces, like the heap from which successive grains are withdrawn. (The *sorites* is thus defined, *cap.* XVI,—'Cum aliquid minutatim et gradatim additur aut 'demitur, soritas hoc vocant.')

45. *Caudæ...equinæ.* There is thought to be an allusion here to the story of Sertorius in *Plutarch's Life,* XVI.

46. *Et item unum.* This is Orelli's reading, after Bentley: he says, 'Videtur sermonis quotidiani esse.' *Etiam unum* (a phrase found in *Terence,* and *Pers. Sat.* VI. 58) he supposes to be 'ex glossemate corruptela.'

51. *Leviter curare videtur*, "praised as he is, he cares little whether his works sustain his character;' *i. e.* he is a careless composer.

52. *Somnia Pyth.* Ennius dreamed that the soul of Homer had (according to the Pythagorean doctrine of transmigration) passed into him. So *Pers.* VI. 10,—

> 'Cor jubet hoc Enni postquam destertuit esse,
> (*i. e.* "left off dreaming that he was," *etc.*)
> 'Mæonides, Quintus pavone ex Pythagoreo.'

56. *Docti...alti*, "one has repute for learning, one for lofty thought." So *Quintilian*, X. I. 97,—'Virium Accio plus tribuitur, Pacuvium videri doctiorem...volunt.' Persius, I. 76, mentions these two with the satiric epithets of *venosus* and *verrucosus*. Ovid calls Accius 'animosique Accius oris,' *Am.* I. XV. 19; and 'atrox,' *Trist.* II. 359. (*Docti, alti*, have been interpreted of Sophocles and Euripides, oddly enough.)

58. *Properare.* Cp. *Ars P.* 148,—'Semper ad eventum festinat.' It is thought to express a liveliness of plot and style, by which the interest is kept up throughout.

Orelli doubts if there could have been any other point of comparison or resemblance between these two poets. Plautus no doubt took, as his avowed models, the writers of the New Comedy; see his *Prologue to the Asinaria*,—'Demophilus scripsit, Maccius vortit barbare;' and his *Prologue to the Trinummus*,—'Philemo scripsit,' *etc.* Compare the (spurious) *Prol. Bacchides, Casina*, 32; and *Terence's Prologue to the Adelphi*.

But the general character of the New Comedy was perhaps traceable and traced to Epicharmus. The cast of his satire, unlike the Aristophanic, was moral, social, non-political, often mythological: it was also noted for the introduction of a new character, regularly adopted in the Latin drama,—the Parasite. It is a suggestive fact, that the rise of the Latin drama followed hard upon the first acquaintance of the Romans with Sicily. The plot of the *Menæchmei* (*Prol. v.* 12,) *Sicilicissitat:* Ennius wrote a poem entitled *Epicharmus:* from these indications we may infer in what direction this early Roman literature was drawn; and the judgment of the critics here referred to by Horace may mean simply that Epicharmus first (to use Dunlop's words, *History of R. Literature, vol.* I. *p.* 65) 'composed dramas on 'that regular, elaborate plan, which was reckoned worthy of imitation by 'Plautus.'

ib. Epicharmus of Cos, born B. C 540, died 450: he resided in Sicily, at Megara, and, after the destruction of that city, at Syracuse, in the courts of Gelon and Hiero. His plays are supposed to have combined the character of the old Megarian comedy (see *Arist. Vesp.* 57, *sqq.*) with gnomic and philosophical discourses.

61. *Habet hos numeratque:*

	B. C.
Livius Andronicus first exhibited	240
Nævius flourished	235
Plautus	220
Ennius was brought to Rome	204
Pacuvius and Cæcilius flourished	200–170
Terence was born	195
Accius „	170
Lucilius „	148
Afranius flourished	100
Atta (*v.* 79) died	78

62. *Livi ...ab ævo.* Cicero (*Tusc. Qu.* I. 1) says, 'Serius poeticam nos accepimus. 'Annis enim DX. A.U.C. Livius fabulam dedit...anno ante natum Ennium.'

68. *Jove ...æquo. i. e.* "with sound judgment." 'Jove irato fit ut errent homines.' *Schol.*

71. *Orbilium.* Orbilius Pupillus, of Beneventum; he had served in the army, and with distinction: 'corniculo, mox equo meruit,' (*Sueton. de Gramm.* 9.) He settled in Rome B. C. 63, as a professor of literature, and obtained reputation and influence. He seems to have entered keenly into literary contests, as well as vindications of his profession. He published a book, the title of which is corrupt in Suetonius, but is given by Walckn. as Περιαλγής, *le souffre-douleur*, in which he brought forward the injustice of parents towards school-masters. After his death a marble statue was raised to him in his native town.

73. *Decorum*, appropriate." Cp. *decor, Ars P.* 157.

75. *Ducit venditque*, "makes way and sale for." For *vendit*, comp. *Juv.* VII. 156,—

'Purpura vendit
'Causidicum, vendunt amethystina.'

(*i. e.* "A showy appearance makes him go off=recommends him.")

79. *i. e.* "Whether it deserves to be brought on the stage."

ib. Crocum. Lucret. II. 416; *Ov. Art. Am.* I. 104.

80. *Clament periisse. Pers.* V. 103,—

'Exclamet Melicerta perisse
'Frontem de rebus'.....

82. *Gravis, i. e.* "the tragic actor." *Doctus.* Cp. Cicero's eulogy of Roscius, *de Orat.* I. 28, (130); and *pro Archia*, 8, (17.)

86. *Jam*, "again." *Saliare...carmen.* 'Saliorum carmina vix sacerdotibus suis 'satis intellecta.'—*Quintil.* I. VI. 40. For the *Salii*, see *Carm.* I. XXXVI. 12. Their institution by Numa is related in *Livy*, I. 20.

93. Cp. *Virg. Æn.* I. 291,—'Aspera tum positis mitescent sæcula bellis.'

ib. Nugari ..in vitium...labier, i. e. "to allow of lighter studies and relaxation of ancient strictness." *Obs.* the correspondence of metaphor in *labi* with *æquus*.

95. *Athletarum.* These are denounced by Euripides, *Fr. Autolyc.* I.

97. *Suspendit.* The same metaphor is used for *attentive listening*,—

'Pendet...narrantis ab ore,' *Virg. Æn.* IV. 79.

100. *Mature plena*, "soon satisfied." Cp. *Eurip. Hipp.* 184,—

ταχὺ γὰρ σφάλλει κοὐδενὶ χαίρεις,
οὐδέ σ' ἀρέσκει τὸ παρὸν, τὸ δ' ἀπὸν
φίλτερον ἡγεῖ.

103. *Romæ dulce...et sollemne, i. e.* the favourite and regular habits of the Romans were those of business.

105. *Cautos...rectis, i. e.* "guarded by good security." These are technical and legal terms, In *Pliny. Ep.* X. LXII. 2,—'Ut *recte* reipublicæ *caveant*' is, "they must give full security to the state." *Cavere* with acc. is "to guarantee;" *cautio*, "a bond, or security." The use of *rectis* may be illustrated from *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven. Act* I. *Sc.* III.: '*Shylock.* Antonio is a *good* man. *Bass.* 'Have you heard any imputation to the contrary? *Shylock.* Oh, no, no! my 'meaning, in saying he is a *good* man, is, to have you understand me that he is 'sufficient.' A word of opposite meaning is *levis*, see A. P. 423. *Certis* is a various reading, but only worth notice for a caution against confounding it in meaning with this phrase. *Cic. pro P. Quinctio*, XI,—'*Certis nominibus*, 'grandem pecuniam debuit;' *sc.* 'propter certas causas.'

110. *Dictant.* This should mean, as in *v.* 71, and *S.* I. X. 75, "recite or dictate, as a lesson to be learnt." And so [O.],—'Tam graviter alta voce recitant quasi 'a convivis calamo excipienda essent.' Dillenburger and others interpret it simply and plausibly, "dictate to their amanuenses," *i. e.* "compose." So the verb is used by *Persius*, I. 51,—

'Non si qua elegidia crudi
'Dictarunt proceres? non quidquid denique lectis
'Scribitur in citreis'? Also by *Ovid, Trist.* III. III. 86.

114. Cp. *Xen. Mem.* III. V 21,—οὐχ ὁρᾷς ὅτι κιθαριστῶν μὲν καὶ...οὐδὲ εἷς ἐπιχειρεῖ ἄρχειν μὴ ἐπιστάμενος...τῶν δὲ στρατηγῶν οἱ πλεῖστοι αὐτοσχεδιάζουσι.

Persius goes into this argument, *Sat.* v. 97,—

'Ne liceat facere hoc quod quis vitiabit agendo.
'Publica lex hominum naturaque continet hoc fas,
'Ut teneat vetitos inscitia debilis actus.
'Diluis elleborum certo compescere puncto
'Nescius examen? Vetat hoc natura medendi.
'Navem si poscat sibi peronatus arator
'Luciferi rudis, exclamet,' *etc.*

114. *Abrotonum*, "southernwood." I have marked *habrotonum* among the various readings, on the authority of *Hl. B.* and *C.* Compare *habrotoni* in *Lucret.* IV. 125. (The word has both a masculine and a neuter form.)

120. *Hoc studet.* Observe the pronominal construction, as in *Cic. Phil.* VI. VII. 18, 'unum studetis.' [O.] quotes one passage from Plautus, *Mil. Gl.* v. 44, where *studeo* governs a noun in the acc. case,—'minus has res studeant.'

122. *Incogitat*='intendit. Apud solum Horat. nunc reperitur. Est fortasse ex 'illis quæ *Græco fonte parce detorsit, ἐννοεῖ, ἐπιβουλεύει.*' *Orelli.*

126. *Os...figurat.* Gr. *πλάσσει τὸ στόμα.* "Shapes the mouth in teaching elocution," 'ore rotundo loqui.' Poetry teaches elocution, refinement of language, good principles, good examples.

132, *sqq.* *Carm.* I. XXI. and the *Carmen Sæculare* are examples of this application of poetry.

135. In times of drought, rites *(Aquælicium)* were celebrated at Rome to *Jupiter Pluvius.*

144. Comp. *Pers.* II. 3,—'Funde merum Genio.'

ib. Memorem. This epithet more properly belongs to the *Agricolæ* themselves, but they ascribed their own feelings to the Genius.

145. *Fescennina...licentia*, "the Fescennine musical dialogue" (I take the phrase from *Niebuhr, in Hare and Thirlwall's translation, vol.* I. *p.* 112) was introduced from *Fescennia*, a town of the Falisci (Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VII. 695,) in Etruria. This was the received opinion (for which Orelli cites Catullus and Seneca.) Modern critics advance another theory, connecting the word with *βασκαίνω.* See the article '*Fescennina,*' in the *Dict. of Antiqq.* The argument there drawn from the frequency of such improvisings in Italy seems little worth. 'The music of the Romans was derived from Etruria, and their 'scenic singers also;' and if this usage was so too, it was likely enough to retain its first local name, no matter how prevalent it was elsewhere, or how indigenous to the soil.

152. *Lex.* This sketch of early Roman poetry, and its restrictions, corresponds in a general way to that of the Greek comedy in *A. P.* 281. [O.] calls it 'historiam poeticam,' *i. e.* 'talem qualem ipse sibi conjectura informarat.' He cites, however, Cicero's mention *(de Rep.* I. 4) of a law in the XII. Tables, 'si quis occentavisset' *(occentare*="to libel, *or* lampoon,") making it a capital offence: from which he infers that *fustis* here means not simply "beating," but "beating to death," *supplicium fustuarium.*

154. *Vertere modum.* Engl. "changed their note."

158. *Saturnius.* The old Italian metre used by Nævius. *Virus*, not "malignancy," but "coarseness, rudeness," as may be seen from the contrast of *munditiæ*, "elegance."

167. *Pope, Imitation,*—

'Even copious Dryden wanted or forgo
'The last and greatest art, the art to blot.'

168. *Ex medio*, "from common life," 'communia sectatur.' *Schol. Ov. Ars Am.* III. 479, illustrates the phrase,—'E medio consuetaque verba;' and the idea, *Rem. Am.* 376,—'Usibus e mediis soccus habendus erit.'

170. *Veniæ minus,* "less indulgence;" every one being able to criticise such characters as the young lover, the miserly old man, the parasite, *etc.*

171—4. *Quo pacto, i. e.* "how ill." *Quantus sit, i. e.* "how exaggerated." *Quam non adstricto, i. e.* "how negligent he is." *Dossennus,* a comic poet, or perhaps merely a comic character.

176. See *Pers.* v. 104,—'recto vivere talo.' *Stet* is used of the success of a play in *Terent. Phorm. Prol.* 10.

186. Compare the prologues to the *Hecyra of Terence.*

189. *Aulæa premuntur.* The stage-curtain did not drop, or draw up from above, (as with us,) but was raised from beneath. Cp. *Virg. Geor.* III. 25,—'Purpurea 'intexti tollant aulæa Britanni.' Comp. *Ov. Met.* III. 111,—

'Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris
'Surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultum,
'Cetera paulatim: placidoque educta tenore
'Tota patent imoque pedes in margine ponunt.'

191. *Regum fortuna,* "unfortunate *(i. e.* captive) kings." All this *(vv.* 190—193) is the scenic representation of victories and triumphs.

192. *Esseda,* the Gaulish "war-chariots."

ib. *Pilenta,* "women's chariots" (ἁρμάμαξαι.) *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 666. The *petorrita* had four wheels. The name is derived from τέσσαρες, in its Æolic form of πίσυρες, πέτορες.

195. The camelopard, or giraffe, was first exhibited at Rome in the circus games by Julius Cæsar. See *Plin. N. H.* VIII. XVIII. 27.

204. *Oblitus.* Cp. 'illitum,' *Carm.* IV. IX. 14. Milton has the phrase (a sarcastic one) 'besmeared with gold,' *Par. Lost,* v. 356. So *Luc. Nec.* XVI,—χρυσόπαστον ἐσθῆτα. Cp. *Juv.* X. 212,—'Quibus aurata mos est fulgere lacerna' (said of public performers.) Comp. also *Lucian, Nigrin.* 11.

210. *Per extentum funem....ire, i. e.* "to achieve things marvellous and admirable."

213. *Ut magus.* So *Plato, Menex.* 2,—γυητεύουσιν ἡμῶν τὰς ψυχάς (of orators.)

223. *Irrevocati.* Comp. (*e contr.*) *revocatus,* "encored." *Cic. pro Archia,* 8, (17.)

230. *Ædituos.* Poets, the panegyrists of Virtue, are here, by a fine figure, made the guardians in charge of her temple (qui *ædem tuentur.)*

234. *Rettulit acceptos.* This is prop. a commercial term,="to make an entry of payment;" then, "to owe, or ascribe, to." See an instance in *Cic. ad Fam.* XV. 5; and *Ov. Trist.* II. 10,—'Acceptum refero versibus, esse nocens;' *(i. e.* "I owe my treatment as a criminal to my poetry.")

239. Comp. *Cic. ad Fam.* V. 12,—'Nec enim Alexander ille gratiæ causa ab Apelle 'potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat'.....

244. *Bœotum.* The Bœotians were reproached as a dull race: *Pindar, Ol.* VI. 152, quotes as a proverb Βοιωτίαν ὗν; and this was ascribed to the heaviness of their atmosphere. Cp. συοβοιωτοί from Cratinus, quoted in *Porson's Preface, p.* 55. *C. Nepos,* in *Alcib.* 11, speaks of their bodily strength, 'magis firmitati corporis quam ingenii acumini inserviunt.' Cicero reasons on it, *de Div.* I. 36; *Nat. D.* II. 16; *de Fato,* IV,—'Athenis tenue cælum, ex quo acutiores..... 'Attici; crassum Thebis, itaque pingues Thebani.' Comp. *Eurip. Med.* 829,—'Ερεχθείδαι...ἀεὶ διὰ λαμπροτάτου βαίνοντες ἁβρῶς αἰθέρος. Cp. *Juv.* X. 50,

264. Cp. *Eur. Troad.* 466,—οὗτοι φίλα τὰ μὴ φίλα.

266. Comp. *Cic. ad Fam.* V. 12,—'Neque.....me sempiternæ gloriæ per eum com-'mendari velim, qui non ipse quoque in me commendando propriam ingenii 'gloriam consequatur.'

270. *Chartis...ineptis, i. e.* "waste paper." Compare *Pers.* I. 43,—'Nec scombros 'metuentia carmina, nec thus;' and *Martial,* IV. LXXXVII. 8.

EPISTLE II.—AD JULIUM FLORUM.

This Epistle turns mainly on the poet's own literary habits, his pursuit and subsequent neglect of poetry. He puts a case *(vv.* 1—20,) and tells an anecdote *(vv.* 25—40,) in self-defence; sketches his education and adventures (41—52,) and pleads decay of taste and activity. Then he enlarges upon the hindrances to study, the calls of society, the din of towns. Poets require *(v.* 81, *sqq.)* a world to themselves, and even *(vv.* 87—101) make one, living in mutual compliment. With these self-flatterers, however, he is unwilling to be classed: he has a higher conception of the dignity and the powers of a true poet *(vv.* 109—125,) and likens the scribbler's vanity to a monomania (*vv.* 126—140.) Finally, he declares himself a votary of philosophy; giving up trifling or child's play *(v.* 142) for manlier studies, and leaving the harmonies of words or music for the deeper harmony of wisdom and life *(v.* 143,) and so closes with meditation *(v.* 145, *ad finem.)*

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3. *Hic et, etc.* Cp. the description of the Eunuch for sale in Terence, *Eun.* III. II. 19, *sqq.*

8. *Argilla...uda. Pers.* III. 23,—'Udum et molle lutum es;' and *Ars P.* 163,—'cereus flecti;' and *Juv.* VII. 237.

10. *Æsch. Fr. Inc.* 276,—*οὐκ ἄνδρος ὅρκοι πίστις, ἀλλ' ὅρκων ἄνηρ.*

15. *In scalis latuit,* an extenuating phrase for "ran away." The "stairs" seem to have been a frequent hiding place. Cp. *Cic. pro Milone,* 15, (40); *Philip.* II. IX. (21.)

16. *Des nummos.* This is made by some Edd. a part of the dealer's speech, but it is more properly to be taken as the apodosis to *v.* 3.

ib. Excepta, i. e. "made an exception to his general character."

17. *Ille ferat,* "you would pay; he would receive payment, without fear of any "action for false warranty." Comp. *Sat.* II. III. 285, —'Nisi litigiosus, exci-'peret;' and *note.*

21. *Mea.* The position of *mea,* in marked separation from its noun, suggests that it *may* be construed independently, as a neut. pl. for *me,* after the Greek idiom; *e g. τοὐμὸν ψέγεις, Eur. Ion,* 1022.

24. *Super hoc. πρὸς τούτοις.* Cp. *Sat.* II. VI. 3; *Virg. Æn.* II. 348.

28. *Post hoc.* With this story compare the beginning of *Plutarch's Life of Pelopidas.*

40. *Zonam, i. e.* "his purse." So *ζώνη,* as in *Xen. Anab.* I. IV. 9.

44. *Rectum...curvo.* To be understood figuratively of "right and wrong." So *Pers.* IV. 11,—

'Rectum discernis, ubi inter
'Curva subit,' (speaking of moral perception.)

45. *Silvas Academi. ἐν εὐσκίοις δρόμοισιν Ἀκαδήμου θεοῦ. Eupolis in Fragm.* 'The 'olive grove of Academe,' *Milton, P. R.* IV. 244. The leading Academician of that day was Theomnestus.

48. *Responsura*="to be a match for." A rare usage, but comp. *Cic. Catil.* II. XI. 24,—'Urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinæ tumulis 'silvestribus.'

50. *Decisis...pennis.* Compare *Cic. ad Att.* IV. II. 5,—'Iidem illi qui mihi pinnas 'inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci.' *Lucian, Gall.* 22,—*περιτετιλμένος τὰ πτερά.*

52. *Quod non desit*, i. e. *quod satis sit*, "enough to free me from want." Cp. *Cic. ad Fam.* XIV. 1,—'Cui si aliquid erit, ne egeat.'

53. *Cicutæ*, "hemlock," used for hellebore; as in *Pers.* V. 145.

55. *Prædantur.* Cp. *Soph. Antig.* 681,—τῷ χρόνῳ κεκλέμμεθα. With the sentiment, cp. *Wordsworth, in the Fountain*,—

'Thus fares it still in our decay,
'And yet the wiser mind
'Mourns less for what age takes away
'Than what it leaves behind.'

Virg. Ecl. IX. 51,—'Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque.

59. *Carmine*, "lyric poetry." *Iambis, e.g.* "epodes." See *Ep.* I. XIX. 23.

60. *Bioneis.* Bion, a Scythian philosopher, famous for caustic wit: a saying of his is quoted in *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* III. 26.

66—75. Compare *Juv.* III. 239–248.

70. ἄδ' ὁδὸς ἄτρυτος, τύ δ' ἑκαστοτέρω ἔμ' ἀποικεῖς. *Theocr.* XV. 7.

ib. Humane commoda, (ironical) "very convenient!"

71. *Puræ.* Cp. *Liv.* XXIV. 14,—'Puro ac patenti campo.' So *Virg. Æn.* XII. 771. So καθαρός in *Hom. Il.* θ. 491.

72. *Mulis, etc.* Is *cum* understood? or is not the abl. governed by *calidus*, with its implied sense of effort? *i. e.* "in hot haste, with mules and men." Such a construction would fairly be classed with that of *Carm.* III. V. 5,—'Conjuge barbara turpis.'

73. *i. e.* "A crane is swinging aloft a stone," &c.

74. For the waggons in Rome, and their size, see *Juv.* III. 254, *sqq.*; and *Tibull.* II. III. 65,—

...'Urbique tumultus
'Portatur validis mille columna jugis.'

77. *Juv.* VII. 57; *Ov. Trist.* I. I. 41,—'Carmina secessum scribentis et otia quærunt.'

80. *Contracta* seems to be a metaphor from a pathway,—if broad, easy; if narrow, difficult to follow. So *e contr. Propert.* III. I. 14,—'Non datur ad Musas 'currere lata via.'

81. *Ingenium sibi, etc.* Cp. *Cic. pro Archia*, 6, (12),—'Ita se litteris abdiderunt, ut 'nihil possint ex his, neque ad communem afferre fructum, neque in aspectum 'lucemque proferre.'

83. *Pope's Imitation*,—

'So stiff, so mute! a statue, you would swear,
'Stept from its pedestal to take the air.'

84. *Hic ego...?* The sense is—"If genius, to be successful, must be so absorbed by "study, and so unfitted for public life, how should I make attempts at poetry "here?"

87. *Frater erat...*"there were two brothers at Rome ('fratres et fraternis animis,' *Ep.* I. X. 4), "so full of mutual admiration, that each heard from the other "nothing but compliments."

93. *Molimine, i. e.* "with what an air of importance!" The meaning of *molimine* is explained and defined by its combination with *fastu*,—a species of hendiadys, which may be illustrated from *Virg. Æn.* I. 341,—'Longa injuria, longæ ambages;' or XI. 801,—'Neque auræ nec sonitus memor;' where the second noun explains the first; and XI. 896, where *implet* is connected with the interpretative 'ingentem fert tumultum.' Compare in *Plato, Apol.* 17,—εἰς σοφίαν καὶ ἰσχύν, where the latter noun, by its dependence on the former, is restrained to an unusual meaning, *viz. strength of mind.* This principle may perhaps be a key to Greek usage in the combination of epithets; *e.g.* in *Æsch. Agam.* 1122, πτώσιμος may be held to define καιρία; in *Eur. Her. F.* 1274, ἀμφίκρανον καὶ παλιμβλαστῆ, the second adj. is made intelligible by the first.

97. *Cædimur, etc.* "we, like gladiators, who give blow for blow, give compliment "for compliment.

100. 'Haud inscita fuit Torrentii conjectura,' [O.]; that Horace here refers covertly to Propertius, and his line (*El.* IV. i. 64) descriptive of himself, 'Umbria Romani patria Callimachi.'

Critics have observed, that neither Horace nor Propertius ever mention each other, though they must have moved in the same circle. It has been argued that Propertius is the unnamed of *Sat.* I. IX.

105. *Impune.* Cp. *Juv.* I. III. 4.

107. *Gaudent scribentes. Catull.* XXII. 14; *Ars P.* 444; and compare the context with the following lines. Cp. *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* I. 3,—'Suos libros ipsi legunt cum suis.

108. Cp. *Ov. Pont.* III. IX. 9,—'Auctor opus laudat.'

111. *Splendoris.* Cp. *Cic. Brut.* LXXXVIII. 303,—'In verborum splendore elegans' (*sc.* Hortensius.)

112. *Ferentur=proferentur;* much as *feret, Ars P.* 138; or, as claimants of rank before the Roman Censor, whom, if unworthy of the position, he would proceed (*movere loco,*) "to reject." Others interpret it as=*judicabuntur.* Gesner and Orelli quote 'fluit lutulentus,' *Sat.* I. IV. 11, and derive the metaphor 'a turbida torrentis aqua, quæ rapido cursu fertur.'

114. *i. e.* 'Quamvis sacrosancta videantur.' *Schol.* The metaphor corresponds to the old English phrase "taking sanctuary."

120. *Liquidus puroque, etc.* Cp. *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 79, (274),—'Ita *pura* erat, ut 'nihil *liquidius*; ita libere *fluebat*, ut nusquam adhæresceret.'

122. *Luxuriantia compescet=recidet, Ars P.* 447. The metaphor may be seen in *Ov. Met.* XIV. 629,—

.....'Luxuriem premit et spatiantia passim
'Brachia *compescit.*' (A description of Pomona pruning the trees.)

123. *Virtute carentia. v.* 112, '*sine pondere* refertur potius ad singula verba, hoc 'ad sententias.' *Orelli.*

ib. Tollet. Orelli says, 'Equidem explico *ex Quintil.* X. IV. 1,—Sequitur emendatio ...premere tumentia, *humilia extollere*, luxuriantia astringere...*Id.* VIII. VI. 11.' Cp. *Cic. de Orat.* III. XXVI. 104. So Dillenburger, who quotes *Cic. Tusc.* V. XIII. 37. To construe it as=*delebit*, makes a tautology.

124. *Torquebitur, i. e.* 'fiet quod ipse voluerit,' (*Zeun,*) or rather, with antithesis to *ludentis*, thus,—"his corrections will seem easy, yet (*et=et tamen, torquebitur*) "will be really the result of much effort and constant practice." So *Orelli;* and *ringi* in *v.* 128 seems to answer to and confirm this sense.

125. Cp. *Virg. Eclog.* V. 73,—'Saltantes Satyros imitabitur Alphesibæus.' *Pers.* v. 123,—

'Nec cum sis cetera fossor
'Tres tantum ad numeros Satyri moveare Bathylli.'

So *Aristoph. Plut.* 290.

128. *Ringi*, "to show the teeth and growl as a dog;" here, "to chafe and fret." ('Cum...norim artis regulas, nec tamen iis satisfacere queam.' *Orelli.*) So Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV. 260,—

'What is it to be wise?
''Tis but to know how little can be known;
'To see all other's faults, and feel our own.'

So Cicero, speaking of the orator M. Antonius,—'Vir acerrimo ingenio... 'multa et in se et in aliis desiderans.'—*Orat.* 5, (18.)

136. *Opibus.* 'In prosa oratione *ope, auxilio*, ut *E.* I. X. 36; *C.* III. III. 28.' [O.] This is denied by Obbar (see his *note on E.* I. X. 36); and though the plural comes very near the singular in meaning, it is more accurate to distinguish

them. *Opes* in the other two passages may be translated "power, might;" in this one, perhaps, "resources." Or *opibus curisque* may be a double phrase for a single idea="the care and attendance their means provided for him." (Obbar has another explanation, *viz.* '*cognatorum opibus* ex lege linguæ bene 'dici, *cognati opibus* non item.') Compare 'hominum opibus et studiis,' *Cic. de Off.* II. VI. 20. In *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 171,—'Auxilio lætos dimittam opibusque juvabo,' the sense is clearly distinguished. Cicero contrasts the plural with the singular, *ad Att.* IX. 16,—'Cæsar jam opes meas, non ut superioribus 'litteris, opem expectat.'

137. *Meraco.* 'Anticyras sorbere meracas.' *Pers.* IV. 16.

139. *Extorta.* (Cp. *v.* 127.) *Cic. de Senect.* 23,—'Quod si in hoc erro.....lubenter 'erro; nec mihi hunc errorem, quo *delector*...*extorqueri* volo.'

144. Comp. *Cic. de Off.* I. XL. 12,—'Ut in fidibus.....sic videndum est in vita ne 'forte quid discrepet; vel multo etiam magis, quo major et melior actionum 'quam sonorum concentus est.'

149. *Monstrata,* "prescribed." Cp. 'monstrata piacula,' *Virg. Æn.* IV. 636. So, 'monstra quod bibam,' *Plaut. Men.* V. I. Compare *Æsch. P. V.* 490,—ἔδειξα κράσεις ἡπίων ἀκεσμάτων (though the verb is there used *properly* of the *discovery* of medicinal herbs.)

152. *Donarent. Donarint,* a conjecture of Bentley, admitted in some edd., is a solecism.

158. *Libra...et æra.* 'Verba sunt Juris' (*i. e.* "the technical law-term,") *Schol.*

159. *Mancipat,* "gives a title to;" *i. e.* in law the right by possession (=prescriptive title) is equal to that of purchase. (The line is properly parenthetical.) Lord Plunkett defined the nature of prescriptive title as follows (see *Lord Brougham, in his Life of Chief Justice Bushe,* who calls it 'an application of 'figure to argument absolutely magical:') 'If Time destroys the evidence of 'title, the laws have wisely and humanely made length of possession a sub-'stitute for that which has been destroyed. He comes with his scythe in one 'hand to mow down the muniments of our rights; but in his other hand the 'lawgiver has placed an hour-glass, by which he metes out incessantly those 'portions of duration which render needless the evidence that he has swept 'away.'

163. *Lachmann,* on *Lucr.* III. 954, reads *modo sto* (=*isto.*)

166. *Vivas numerato.* Cp. *Sat.* I. IV. 79; *A. P.* 104. In these passages the idiom differs from the English by making the verb unimportant, and subordinate to the participle; *vivas numerato* is=*numeraveris.* In *A. P.* 104 the literal translation in English would not only be unidiomatic, but contrary to the meaning; which is not, "if you speak your part ill," but, "if the part which you have to speak is ill set." This idiom is of constant recurrence in Greek: *e. g. Thuc.* I. 20,—τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν (*i. e.* "that he was tyrant when he was slain;" the question was not whether he died, but whether he reigned): and in the same chapter, βουλόμενοι.....δράσαντές τι καὶ κινδυνεῦσαι (where the English idiom would put δράσαντες in the infinitive, as "wishing to effect something in their peril," or, "not to run into such peril without achieving something.") Cp. *Xen. Cyrop.* V. VII. 9,—σαφηνίσαντα καταλιπεῖν. Cp. *Lucian, Timon,* 33,—οὐ γὰρ ἀνθρώπους ὄντας βαλεῖς.

ib. Nuper...olim...quondam. Nuper (as distinguished from *modo,* which expresses the very shortest time preceding) denotes time absolutely distinct from the present, and (it may be) relatively long gone by. So 'nuper, *i. e.* paucis ante 'sæculis,' *Cic. N. D.* II. 50; 'quid dico nuper? immo vero modo,' *Ib. Ven.* IV. 3. *Olim* (properly the locative of *ille,*) "at that time, another time, sometimes," refers to indefinitely distant time, whether past or future, and is opposed to *nuper. Quondam* (properly the locative of *quidam*) refers only to the past, and is opposed to *nunc.* See *Donaldson, Lat. Gr. p.* 166.

170. *Usque...qua,* "up to the limit, where".....

178. *Melit.* *Soph. Antig.* 602,—κατ' αὖ νιν...νερτέρων ἀμᾷ κοπίς.

183. *Alter fratrum.* 'Geminos, horoscope (*i. e.* "ascendant planet") varo Producis 'genio.' *Pers.* VI. 18. (For a refined application of this sentiment, see the opening of the poem on St. Luke, in the *Christian Year.*)

184. *Herodis,* Herod the Great. *Virgil, Geor.* III. 12, mentions *Idumæas palmas.*

186. *Silvestrem* is the proper opposite of *cultus, Ibid.* 60,—'Omni materia et culta et silvestri.' So *Virg. Geor.* II. 51.

ib. Mitiget agrum. Cp. *Cic. de Nat. D.* II. 52, (speaking of the river Indus) 'Non 'aqua solum agros lætificat et *mitigat,* sed eos etiam conserit.'

187. Compare *Spenser, F. Qu.* II. XII. 47,—

'Genius . . . . .
'That celestiall powre to whom the care
'Of life, and generation of all
'That lives, perteines in charge particulare,
'Who wondrous things concerning our welfare,
'And strange phantomes doth lett us ofte foresee,
'And ofte of secret ills bids us beware;
'That is ourselfe, whom though we do not see,
'Yet each doth in himselfe it well perceive to bee:

'Therefore a god him sage Antiquity
'Did wisely make, and good Agdistes call.'

189. *Mutabilis,* "variable in aspect, bright and dark," *i. e.* subject to and reflecting the vicissitudes of life.

195. "There is a difference between prodigal waste, and an expenditure ('neque 'invitus neque plura parans') liberal without hoarding."

199. *Domus.* Compare *Carm.* II. X. 6,—

'Tutus caret obsoleti
'Sordibus tecti.'

The reading here is uncertain. *Orelli* supposes 'cum Meinekio....antiquitus 'excidisse verbum...varieque suppletum esse a grammaticis, ut factum vide- 'tur *Carm.* IV. VI. 17, *(captis.)*'

ib. Utrum magna an parva. Observe *utrum.....an* for *sive.....sive.* There is an analogous construction in *Ov. Rem. A.* 797,—

'Daunius, *an* Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris
'*An* veniat Megaris, noxius omnis erit.'

That passage as well as this may be explained by supposing anacolutha: *ferar unus* and *noxius erit* may be looked on as substitutions for *nihil refert. Hl. A.* supplies the gloss *non curo* to *utrum.* In some cases, *an* may stand for *dubium an,* e. g. *Liv.* XXVIII. 43,—'Vitio orationis an rei.' Also *an* often stands in connection with *seu* or *sive.* (Donaldson, *Lat. Gr. p.* 195—6, refers to *Tac. Ann.* XIV. 59; XI. 26; Cp. II. 22, 38, 42; III. 3; *Ov. Fast.* III, 773.) In *Virg. Æn.* II. 738, we have *ne...ne...seu* with an indicative mood,—

'Fatone erepta Creusa
'Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit.'

212. *Quid te.....*"*otherwise* what good is it.....?"

214. Comp. *Pope's Essay on Man,* III. 70,—'Thou too must perish, when thy feast 'is o'er.'

EPISTOLA AD PISONES,

SIVE

DE ARTE POETICA LIBER.

The title, Art of Poetry, is of very early date, but creates a somewhat improper distinction between this Poem and those which immediately precede it. All three may be classed together as kindred in style and character, and having a common subject. The first Epistle contains a review of the earlier and later schools of Roman poetry, and a comparison of Roman and Grecian studies in literature. The second dwells upon Horace's own personal tastes and experience, and upon the foibles and fashion prevailing with the poet-asters of the day. The Epistle to the Pisos contains rules of composition. These rules are so far from exhausting the general subject, that they do not touch upon any kind of poetry except the Dramatic; and the supposition has been favourably received, that, as far as they go, they are not so much didactic as dissuasive; and that, whatever hints they might supply to the public, they were primarily intended, by a timely raillery and a remonstrance intelligible to those to whom it was addressed, to check their poetic vanity, and to divert them from attempts in which they had not genius to succeed. Hurd divides the Poem into three parts. The first (*vv.* 1–89) is preparatory to the main subject, containing general reflections and rules.

The main body of the Epistle (*vv.* 90—295) is taken up with regulations for the Roman stage, and especially for tragedy, both as the higher species of poetry, and, as it should seem, the less cultivated and understood. The third part (*vv.* 296—476) insists upon the necessity of correctness in language and style.

The first and opening precept (down to *v.* 23) regards uniformity of design in the composition of a poem. The next relates to beauties or faults of style (*vv.* 24—37);

v. 38, *sqq.* to the author's own capacity;

v. 42, to method and order of ideas;

v. 46, to order of words;

v. 49, to coinage of new words;

v. 73 proceeds to classify the various styles of poetry, the discrimination between which is essential to correctness, and also to the power of awakening interest and sympathy (*vv.* 92—118);

v. 119 gives a rule for the conception and portraiture of characters, which may be either original or traditionary;

v. 136 begins rules for the plan and the embellishment of a poem;

v. 154, for the correct marking of natural varieties of age and temper;

v. 179 speaks of scenic representation, and the subjects fit or unfit for it;
v. 189, of the length of a drama;
v. 193, of the chorus, with its musical accompaniments;
v. 220, of the Satyric drama;
v. 234, of its appropriate language;
v. 251, of metre;
v. 275, of the invention and improvements of tragedy;
v. 281, of comedy, and its changes;
v. 285, of the Roman drama;
v. 309, of the elements and basis of success in poetry;
v. 323, of the contrast between the Greek and Roman character;
v. 335, of didactic or instructive passages;
v. 347, of venial mistakes, as distinguished from inexcusable carelessness;
v. 366, of aiming at perfection;
v. 391, of the power of true poetry;
v. 408, of joining industry with genius;
v. 416, of self-deception and flattery;
v. 438, of true criticism;
v. 453, of fanaticism in poetry.

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3. *Undique collatis.* Cp., for phrase, 'undique desectam,' *Carm.* I. XVI. 14; for description, Virgil's Scylla, *Æn.* III. 426.

8. *Uni...formæ, i. e.* the ideal of the poet. All that harmonises with that conception must be *(uniûs formæ)* "uniform."

16. Cp. *Pers.* I. 69,—

> ....'Heroas sensus afferre videmus
> 'Nugari solitos Græce, nec *ponere lucum*
> 'Artifices.'

(i. e. They attempt the expression of heroic character, without having even skill enough *for common subjects.)* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* III. 681,—'Silva alta Jovis 'lucusve Dianæ.'

19. *Non erat.* The imperfect, idiomatically used for the present tense. The sense is,—"You find now there is no place for these flourishes; and if you still will "have them, you act as the painter, who wished to introduce a cypress, when "his subject was a sea-piece."

21. *Qui pingitur.* Cp. *Juv.* XIV. 301,—

> ....'Mersa rate naufragus assem
> 'Dum rogat, et picta se tempestate tuetur.'

And *Pers.* I. 89,—

> 'Cantas cum fracta te in trabe pictum
> 'Ex humero portes.'

Ib. VI. 32,— 'Largire inopi ne pictus oberret
'Cærulea in tabula.'

22. *Currente rota,* the potter's "wheel," mentioned by *Homer, Il.* σ. 601,—

> τροχὸν ἄρμενον ἐν παλάμῃσιν
> ἑζόμενος κεραμεὺς πειρήσεται αἴ κε θέῃσιν.

Cp. *Mart.* XIV. 102,—'Surrentinæ leve toreuma rotæ.'

23. *Dumtaxat* (provided one estimates it, *i. e. dum aliquis taxat)* denotes "only," as expressing a limitation in the judgment of the speaker=not less than, *i. e.* "at least;" or, not more than, *i. e.* "at most." Here the sense is, "let any "poem, whatever be its merits, at least have those of simplicity and uniformity."

25. *Decipimur specie.* 'Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra.' *Juv.* XIV. 109.

28. Compare *Pope's Essay on Criticism,* 240:

> 'In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
> 'Correctly cold and regularly low,
> 'That, shunning faults, one quiet tenor keep;
> 'We cannot blame indeed, but we may sleep.

(With *vv.* 32, 34, compare the succeeding lines),—
'"Tis not a lip or eye we beauty call,
'But the joint force and full result of all.'

29. *Prodigialiter*, "in a marvellous way," *i. e.* "by introducing prodigies."

30. *Delphinum.* Cp. *Archiloch. Fr.* LXIX. 7.

32. *Æmilium...ludum*, said by the Scholiast to be an old gladiatorial school of Æmilius Lepidus. It stood in the *Forum Romanum.*

ib. Unus. See *Bentley's note* for proving and illustrating this reading. The word is again confounded with *imus* by MSS. at *v.* 152.

40. *Potenter.* 'Secundum quod potest.' *Schol.*

45, 46. These two verses are transposed in some editions.

46. *Serendis.* '*Serere.* εἴρειν, connectere, unde *sermo.*'—*Gesn.*

49. *Abdita rerum, e. g.* "modern, or new, discoveries." *Abdita fata* is used of future time in *Tibull.* II. 5.

50. *Cinctutis, i. e.* ancient; who wore the rude undress of former times: "bare-armed." Lucan has in the same sense '*exserti* Cethegi,'—*(Phars.* II. 543.*)* The word is only found here and in *Ov. Fast.* V. 101, of the *Luperci*, who stripped themselves to the mere *cinctus*, a band over the loins.

55. *Ego...invideor*, instead of the usual construction, *mihi invidetur.* Cp. *imperor, Ep.* I. v. 21. So in *Ov. Trist.* IV. II. 49, *circumplaudere;* in *Ov. Met.* VII. 98,—'creditus accepit,' (*sc.* Jason.) (See *Cic. Tusc.* III. 9,—'Ut *videre*, sic *invi-*'*dere florem* rectius quam *flori.*')

59. *Signatum præsente nota*, "stamped with the current mark;" *i. e.* such as will give it present currency. The same metaphor is used by *Juv.* VII. 55,—
'Vatem.....
'Qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, nec qui
'Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta.'

ib. Producere, "to bring out, into use." Bentley suggests *procudere;* exhausting the metaphor, and introducing a tautology.

60. *Hom. Il.* ζ. 146,—οἵη περ φύλλων γενεὴ τοιήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VI. 309,—
'Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo
'Lapsa cadunt folia.'

60. *Pronos...in annos*, "at the fall of the year; as the years pass." Cp. 'pronos menses,' *Carm.* IV. VI. 39.

61. *Prima, i. e.* 'quæ in arboribus sunt ineunte vere, defluunt autumno.'—*Fisch.*

63. *Debemur.* Θανάτῳ πάντες ὀφειλόμεθα. *Simonides, Fr.* 123. So *Ov. Met.* X. 32.

ib. Receptus...Neptunus, i. e. the formation of the *Portus Julius.* This was done B. C. 37, by connecting the *Lucrinus lacus* with the *Avernus*, and making a cut for ships through part of the seaward bank of the Lucrine, while the rest of the bar was strengthened. The work is described in *Virg. Georg.* II. 161,—
.....'Portus Lucrinoque addita claustra,
'Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
'Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernis.'

65—68. *Sterilisve...iter melius.* What works are here meant? The Scholiasts say, a drainage, first, of the Pomptine Marsh; secondly, of the swamps of the Velabrum. Of the first alleged work there is no record. Orelli understands the second 'de cursu Tiberis aggeribus correcto;' after, possibly, the inundation mentioned *Carm.* I. II. But if *cursum mutavit* could be applied to such a work, *iniquus frugibus* seems a strange epithet for a flood which came 'de-'jectum monumenta Regis Templaque Vestæ.' May not the fact be, that the *Portus Julius* alone was completed—the other two works merely projected?

It is known that J. Cæsar planned the draining of the Pomptine Marsh, and a canal to Tarracina; and if Augustus proposed or commenced in earnest the completion of those plans, the panegyrical allusion here made would be both natural and naturally expressed.

65. *Palus.* The shortening of the last syllable is a singular licence; but it is recognised and attested by Servius on *Virg. Æn.* II. 69; VI. 107.

70. *Cecidere, cadentque,* a phrase from *Lucret.* III. 969.

75. *Impariter junctis.* See *Ov. Am.* I. I. 27,—

'Sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat:

. . . . . .

'Musa, per undenos emodulanda pedes.'

76. *Voti sententia compos,* "successful love."

80. *Cothurni.* Cp. *Ov. Am.* III. I. 11—14:

'Venit et ingenti violenta Tragœdia passu;

. . . . . .

'Lydius alta pedum vincla cothurnus erat.'

81, 82. *Aristotle on Poetry* (see the translation in *Theatre of the Greeks)* describes the iambic metre as *μάλιστα λεκτικὸν* (colloquial) *τῶν μέτρων, ch.* IV. and *πρακτικὸν* (adapted to action and business), *ch.* XXIV.

83, 84. See the description of Pindar's poems, and their varieties, in *Carm.* IV. II. 10—24. Cp. *Carm.* I. XII. 1.

86. *Colores,* metaphor for "character or cast of poetry;" and so, in speaking of orators, Cicero says,—'Habitum orationis et quasi colorem.' *De Orat.* III. 52, (199); and III. 25, (96, 100.) Again, 'Sentio orationem...quasi colorari.' *Ib.* II. 14, (60.)

91. *Cena Thyestæ:*—*Θυέστου δαῖτα παιδείων κρεῶν. Æsch. Agam.* 1242. Cassandra sees it (in her mind's eye), *Ibid. vv.* 1096, 1217. Cp. *Cic. de Off.* I. 28—'Natis sepulchro ipse est parens.' A line spoken by Atreus in a play (supposed) of Attius.

94. *Delitigat,* "gives full vent to his wrath." *De,* properly "down from," passes into the sense of "going forward, right on to the end."

97. *Ampullas.* Cp. *Ep.* I. III. 14,—"inflated, affected phrases." (*Ampulla* was literally "a flask or cruet, of protuberant shape.") So Cicero (*ad Att.* I. XIV. 3) uses *λήκυθους* of his own rhetorical flourishes. The verb *pingere,* there used in connection with it, and the *Scholium* quoted by Orelli, 'quasi ex colorum ac pigmentorum vase *λήκυθῳ,*' seem to point to another origin for the metaphor, *viz.,* the contents, rather than the shape of the lecythus, as a *colouring or cosmetic vase.* The sense would then be rather *fine* than *swelling* language, but would express Cicero's *λήκυθος* more correctly than Horace's *ampulla.*

98. Cp. *Pers.* I. 91,—

'Verum nec nocte paratum
'Plorabit qui me volet incurvasse querella.'

100. *Quocumque volent.* Cp. *Cicero de Oratore,* I. 8, (30),—'Voluntates impellere 'quo velit, unde autem velit deducere.'

104. *Male...mandata.* Some edd. construe *male* with *loqueris;* forgetting that the rules here given are designed for the poet, not for the players. (So *v.* 112.) One is reminded of Hamlet's rule, though that is addressed to actors,—'Suit 'the action to the word, the word to the action.'

105. *Dormitabo.* Cp. *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 80, (278),—'Somnum isto loco vix tenebamus.' (There, we may observe, the fault imputed lay in the delivery, not the diction of the speaker, Calidius.)

111. *Animi...interprete lingua.* A phrase of *Lucretius*, VI. 1149.

113. *Equites peditesque, i. e.* "all ranks." Cp. the proverbial phrase, *equis virisque*, "horse and foot." So *Liv.* I. 44; and *Soph. Œd. Col.* 898,—πάντ' ἀναγκάσει λεὼν ἄνιππον ἱππότην τε. So *Thuc.* VII. 87, *ult.*

114. *Divusne.* Al. *Davusne, i. e.* "a slave;" a reading out of place, where the subject is the delineation of *tragic* characters. *Divus* and *heros* are properly contrasted, as in *vv.* 83 and 227; and *Carm.* I. XII. 1—3.

116. *Matrona potens*, the lady or mistress of the house; in tragedy, δέσποινα: but *potens* connects itself with the Homeric πότνια, which *matrona* also seems to represent in *Carm.* III. IV. 59.

ib. Sedula nutrix. Homerice, ὀτρηρὴ ταμίη.

131. *Publica materies, etc.* There is some difficulty in determining whether *communia (v.* 128*)* is the same with *publica materies*, and *proprie* equivalent to *privati juris*. Those who so understand the passage construe thus: "It is "not easy so to treat common subjects (τὰ ἐν μέσῳ="open to all") as to make "them your own;" *proprie dicere* being=*propria facere dicendo*. But it seems safer to consider them as separate in signification; to connect *v.* 128 more closely with the preceding, and to oppose it to the subsequent context. Thus *(si quid inexpertum, v.* 125),—"in attempting an original subject, clearness "and consistency must be maintained. But it is difficult to give general ideas "a character *of their own (proprie, i. e.* to individualise abstractions): there- "fore you will do better to adopt a work like the Iliad, and draw out further, "or develop anew, the materials it will supply." *Communia* will then be= notions of character, such as courage, cowardice, passion, *etc. Publica materies* will be=the mythic and epic stories, from which materials have been, and yet may be, drawn for poetry.

132. *i. e.* "If you do not keep to a beaten and vague round of sentiment." The contrast seems to be between platitudes and precision of thought and expression.

134. *Desilies.* A phrase founded apparently on Æsop's fable, *the Goat in the Well.*

136. *Cyclicus.* For an account of the poets of the Cycle, see *Thirlwall's Greece, Vol.* II. *ch.* XII. Amongst their number, Arctinus and Lesches may be mentioned as most famous.

138. *Hiatu, i. e.* "mouthing." 'Fabula seu mæsto ponatur *hianda* tragœdo.' *Pers.* V. 3.

141, 142. The opening lines of the Odyssey,—ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, κ.τ.λ.

143. The meaning is, that Genius, beginning simply rather than showily, works out its subject into clearness and beauty. The metaphor may be referred to the proverb in *Plautus (Curc.* I. I. 53) 'flamma fumo proxima.' A verbal correspondence is found in *Lucian, Timon* I,—λῆρος καὶ καπνὸς ποιητικός. *Euripides, Hippol.* 954, has the phrase γραμμάτων καπνούς.

144. *Speciosa.* Cp. *Ep.* II. II. 116; and below, *v.* 319; *i. e.* striking episodes to embellish the argument.

145. *Antiphaten.* The cannibal Læstrygonian chief in *Odyss.* κ. 114, *sqq.* The story of *Scylla* is in μ. 85, *sqq.*; of the *Cyclops*, in ι. 187, *sqq.*

Cp. *Juv.* XV. 16,—

'In mare nemo
'Hunc abicit sæva dignum veraque Charybdi
'Fingentem immanes Læstrygonas atque Cyclopas?'

146. Œneus was father of Meleager: afterwards he married Peribœa, and became father of Tydeus.

151. Cp. *Hesiod, Theog.* 27.

152. *Discrepet*, "be out of harmony with." The same metaphor as *absona*, in *v.* 112. The figurative use of this verb is illustrated by contrast in *Cic. N. D.* 1,—'Re concinere, verbo discrepare.' Its literal and its figurative meanings are brought out in *Cic. de Off.* I. XL. 12,—'Sic videndum est in vita ne forte quid 'discrepet, vel multo etiam magis quo major et melior actionum quam sonorum 'concentus est.'

157. *Decor, etc. Cic. de Off.* I. 28,—'Tum servare illud poetas dicimus quod deceat, cum id quod quaque persona dignum est, et fit et dicitur.'

158. *Ov. Met.* XV. 221,—

'Editus in lucem jacuit sine viribus infans;
'Mox quadrupes, rituque tulit sua membra ferarum:
'Paulatimque tremens et nondum poplite firmo
'Constitit adjutis aliquo conamine nervis.
'Inde valens veloxque fuit; spatiumque juventæ
'Transit, et emensis medii quoque temporis annis
'Labitur occiduæ per iter declive senectæ.'

161. Cp. *Ter. Andr.* I. 1. 28.

163. *Cereus.* Cp. *Shakespeare, K. Hen.* VI. *Part* III. *Act* II. *sc.* 1,—

'The proud, insulting queen, with Clifford.....
'*Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax.*'

168. Cp. *Eur. Fr. Cresph.* 8,—

κέρδη τοιαῦτα χρὴ τινα κτᾶσθαι βροτῶν
ἐφ' οἷσι μέλλει μή ποθ' ὕστερον στένειν.

180. *Segnius, etc.* So it is said in *Soph. Œd. Tyr.* 1238,—

τῶν δὲ πραχθέντων τὰ μὲν
ἄλγιστ' ἄπεστιν· ἡ γὰρ ὄψις οὐ πάρα·

Cp. *Ov. Heroid.* IX. 120.

191. *Nec deus. Cic. de Nat. D.* I. 20, (53),—'Ut tragici poetæ, cum explicare 'argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deos.' (From *Plato, Cratylus, p.* 425.)

ib. Vindice, "some interposing power." Cp. the phrase *nullo vindice, Ov. Met.* I. 89; *Rem. Am.* 145.

193. *Officium virile, i. e.* "the single part;" not that *virile* could bear this sense, unless the context supported it, as here *actoris* does. Gesner quotes 'vultumque virilem perfudit,' *(sc.* 'viri, Actæonis.') *Ov. Met.* III. 189.

197. *Tumentes.* Cp. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 40,—'*Tumor* omnis et iræ;' and VI. 407,—'*Tumida* ex ira corda;' and above, *Sat.* II. III. 213.

202. *Orichalco.* Gr. *ὀρείχαλκος*="mountain-ore." It seems to have been a composite substance, differing in kinds and processes of combination, and in colour. Virgil calls it "white," 'auro squalentem alboque orichalco,' *Æn.* XII. 87, where Forbiger refers the epithet *ad splendorem:* it may, however, mark the kind. Some kinds resembled gold, see *Cic. de Off.* III. 23; and cp. *Plautus, Curc* I. III. 46. (Servius asserts its high value, but *Lambinus on Plaut. l. c.* infers that he confounded it with *æs.)*

211. *Numerisque modisque*, "measures and music." See *Ep.* II. II. 144; I. XVIII. 59.

212. *Indoctus quid.....*"how could the rude and jovial multitude have an exact "or severe (cp the adj. in *v.* 216), *i. e.* simple taste? They could not; they "required variety in the music, new notes *(voces crevere)* in the instruments."

214. *Motum...luxuriem*, "quicker movement and richer modulation." *Hurd. Motum* may apply to the character of the music, or the movements and dancing. *Luxuriem.* Cp. *Plin. H. N.* XVI. XXXVI. (66),—'Varietas accessit, 'et cantus quoque *luxuria.*'

215. *Vestem*, "a train." 'Syrma-tragicum. Cp. *Ep.* II. I. 207.' *Or.*

217. *Et tulit*, etc. *i. e.* "and the language also assumed a greater flow and solemnity."

220. *Qui.* 'Non dicit Thespin invenisse drama satyricum, sed hoc; non ita multo 'post inventam tragœdiam illud quoque genus inventum esse.' [O.] Pratinas of Phlius, contemporary with Æschylus, was reputed the inventor of it: it was in fact a sub-division of Tragedy.

ib. Hircum. ἆθλον ἐτέθη ὁ τράγος. *Arundel Marble.* So *Virg. Geor.* II. 380,—

'Baccho caper omnibus aris
'Cæditur, et veteres ineunt proscenia ludi,
'Præmiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
'Thesidæ posuere.'

So *Tibull.* II. I. 51—58. Donaldson (in *Theatre of the Greeks, ed.* VII. *p.* 40) contends that τραγῳδία meant the song of the τράγοι, *i. e.* of the chorus of Satyrs.

221. *Mox etiam,* "presently also." 'Utrumque genus antiquissimum fuisse ait 'Horatius. Redde igitur *alsbald auch.*' *Hand.* in [O.]

ib. Satyros nudavit, i. e. "introduced also the Satyric drama."

222. *Incolumi gravitate, i. e.* "bidding farewell to seriousness." So Hurd, ingeniously and plausibly, quoting *Carm.* III. v. 12; and *Mart.* V. x. 7,—

'Ennius est lectus *salvo* tibi, Roma, Marone.'

Others take it, "without compromising their dignity, or their epic character."

224. *Exlex,* "with a perfect feeling of liberty."

225. *Commendare.* The sense is,—"The utmost taste is required in introducing "these farcical characters, nor is any *deus* or *heros* so introduced to adapt him- "self to the level of the vulgar by adopting low language, nor to show his "superiority to them by bombast."

226. *Vertere...ludo, i. e.* "to travestio." [O.] gives the Syleus of Euripides as an illustration.

228. Cp. *Lucian, Necyom.* 16.

ib. Conspectus in...ostro. Virg. Geor. III. 17,—'Victor ego et Tyrio conspectus in ostro.'

233. *Paulum pudibunda, i. e.* "with something of reserve and reluctance."

234. *Inornata et dominantia,* i. e. *pura,* as in *Sat.* I. IV. 54: "bald and literal terms." Cp. 'Non propria verba rerum sed pleraque translata.'—*Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 79, (274); and, 'Verbis...quæ propria sunt et certa, quasi vocabula 'rerum pæne una nata cum rebus ipsis;'—(opp. to 'iis quæ transferuntur,' *i. e.* "metaphors.")—*Cic. de Orat.* III. 37, (149.)

238. *Emuncto,* "cheated." As in *Terent. Phorm.* IV. IV. 1,—'Emunxi argento senes.' (Used differently in *Sat.* I. IV. 8.)

240. *Ex noto fictum, etc.* This is sometimes explained of "the plot of a drama," but the context refers wholly to the language: "So made up of (=composed "in such) familiar terms, that any one may think he could write as well." *Noto* is the same as *de medio sumptis.* Orelli quotes *Cic. Orat.* 49, (163)—'Non, ut poetæ, *exquisita* ad sonum, sed *sumpta de medio.*'

242. *Junctura.* See above, *v.* 48. Comp. *Pers.* v. 14, (see *Gifford's edit.*),—'Verba 'togæ sequeris, junctura callidus acri.'

245—247. The general sense is,—"They must not affect too great a nicety or "polish of tone, nor, on the other hand, offend by coarseness." Comp. *Arist. Ran.* 906,—

ὅπως ἐρεῖτον
ἀστεῖα καὶ μήτ' εἰκόνας μήθ' οἷ' ἂν ἄλλος εἴποι.

(*i. e.* no slang or vulgar terms.)

245. *Forenses.* Quintilian (X. I. 55), characterising the style of Theocritus, opposes the *forum* to *urbem,* and both words to *Musa rustica et pastoralis,* 'quæ 'non *forum* modo, verum ipsum etiam urbem reformidat.' *Innati triviis* will therefore be="civilised;" *forenses,* "highly educated and refined." Compare *Juv.* IX. 11,—'Salibus vehemens intra pomœria natis.'

246. *Juvenari*, "to play a youthful, sportive, or fanciful part." Gr. μειρακιεύεσθαι. 'Cum nescio qua leporis perpetui affectatione colloqui.' *Orelli*. Cp. the usage of ὑποκορίζεσθαι.

ib. *Teneris...versibus*="mincing poetry," (a Shakspearian phrase.)

248. *Quibus est...pater=ingenui*. See *Liv.* x. 8.

252. *Trimeter* (Lat. *trimetrus*) was the name given to the verse, though it was (*senarius*) of six feet. Comp. *Sat.* I. x. 43.

253. *Iambeis*, Gr. ἰαμβεῖα.

258. *Hic, i. e.* the pure iambic foot. 259. *Nobilibus. Ironice*, "the much-admired."

265. *An omnes...veniæ cautus*, to *v.* 264. "Shall I write carelessly, because readers "have no ear, or because they are indifferent and will excuse it."

267. *Vitavi.. merui. Plaut. Trin.* V. II. 5.

270. *At*, "but (it is objected) your ancestors were as indifferent to defects." "Yes, '*nimium patienter*;' "the Greek models must be the standard."

277. *Peruncti fœcibus*. See *Tibullus*, as referred to on *v.* 220,—'Verum hæc potius 'ad primas comœdiæ origines pertinet, nisi omnia ficta sunt ex voce τρυγῳδία.' *Orelli*.

278. See *Thirlwall's Hist. of Greece, vol.* III. *ch.* XVIII. *pp.* 31—34 (8vo. *ed.*)

280. *Magnum loqui*. Cp. *Arist. Ran.* 1034,—ὦ πρῶτος τῶν Ἑλλήνων πυργώσας ῥήματα σεμνά.

283. *Thirlwall, ch.* XVIII,—'In the time of Pericles, B. C. 440, a law was passed at 'Athens to restrain the exhibition of Comedy.....All that is certain is, that it 'remained in force no more than two or three years.'

288. *Prætextas*, sc. *fabulas*; tragedies or tragi-comedies, representing the deeds of Roman kings and generals: historical, like Shakespeare's plays.

ib. *Togatas*; comedies represented in Latin costume, and with Latin subjects and scenery; as contrasted with *fabulæ palliatæ*, which were exhibited in Greek costume.

292. *Pompilius sanguis*. The *Gens Calpurnia*, to which the Pisones belonged, traced its name and descent from Calpus, the third son of Numa Pompilius.

294. *Perfectum*. 'Ita ut perfectum sit.' *Orelli*.

ib. *Ad unguem*, as the Gr. εἰς ὄνυχα, "to a nicety;" or as our metaphor, "to a hair." So,— '*In unguem*

'Arboribus positis secto via limite quadret.' *Virg. Geor.* II. 278.

(*i. e.* let the planting be in an exact row.) Comp. *Pers.* I. 63,—

'Quis populi sermo est? Quis enim, nisi carmina molli
'Nunc demum numero fluere, ut *per leve severos*
'*Effundat junctura ungues?*'

The origin of the phrase is the testing the smoothness of a model, by passing the nail along it.

295. The truth of this aphorism is touched on below, *v.* 498.

296. *Excludit sanos*. 'Negat *sine furore* Democritus quemquam poetam magnum 'esse posse.' *Cic. de Divin.* I. 37, (80.) So again *de Orat.* II. 46, (194.) Cp. *Plato, Phædr. p.* 245,—ὃς ἂν ἄνευ μανίας Μουσῶν ἐπὶ ποιητικὰς θύρας ἀφίκηται πεισθεὶς ὡς ἄρα ἐκ τέχνης ἱκανῶς ποιητὴς ἐσόμενος, ἀτελὴς.....ἠφανίσθη. And the opening of *Shakesp. Mids. Night's Dream, Act* V. (Both passages are quoted in *Keble, Prælect.* IV. *p.* 43.)

307. *Opes*, sc. *poetæ*, and the source 'unde parantur' is (*v.* 309) 'sapere.'

309. *Sapere*, "knowledge," especially of men and manners, (as explained in *vv.* 312—315.)

310. *Rem*, "the subject matter." The general sense is, that there can be no true poetry without philosophy.

319. *Speciosa.....etc.* 'Striking in its moral topics, and expressing manners 'correctly.' *Hurd.*

320. *i. e.* "With no artificial beauty, or good versification."

326. *Dicat.* This, and the following lines, have been variously explained. Some understand the question to be a school-question put by the master. I would rather suppose Albinus to be examining his son at home as to his proficiency; and I would assign to him the words *poteras dixisse*="you must be able to, "you surely can, tell me." But this clause has been assigned to the poet in the sense of "suppose you answer, Triens." This method involves what Gesner calls 'festiva personarum enallage;' and it is hardly tenable, unless the reading *poterat* is adopted.

330. *Peculi.* A contemptuous term for "money;" as much as saying that the money-seeker is a slave. 'Cura peculi,' *Virg. Ecl.* I. 33. 'Cultis augere peculia 'servis,' *Juv.* III. 189. The same ironical or figurative sense is to be seen in *Cic. Paradox.* V. 39,—'Cupiditate peculii nullam condicionem recusant duris- 'simæ servitutis.' But Mr. Conington, on *Virg. Ecl.* I. 33, suggests a different explanation.

332. *Linenda cedro.* Cp. *Pers.* I. 42,—'Cedro digna locutus.' Cp. *Ov. Trist.* III. I. 13. Cedar oil was a preservative against moths, and so was cypress wood, which was used for cases.

333. Compare the three points of an orator, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 275,—'Ut doceret, ut 'delectaret, ut moveret.'

337. *Omne.* Not quite the same as *omnia:* thus, *omnia pulchra*="everything "beautiful;" *omne pulchrum*="every individual thing that is beautiful." (See *Madv. Gr.* 301, *b.*)

352. *Fudit, i. e.* "has let fall," μεθῆκε. As in *Eur. Ion*, 256,—μεθῆκα τόξα="I "spoke thoughtlessly."

354. *Scriptor...librarius*, "a transcriber."

371. *Cascellius Aulus.* Famous for his opposition to the triumvirs.

374. Compare Sydney Smith, *Moral Philos. lect.* X,—'Mankind are always more 'fastidious about that which is pleasing, than they are about that which is 'useful,'

375. *Sardo melle.* The honey from Corsica and Sardinia 'pessimi saporis est.' *Schol.* Comp. *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 41; and IX. 30.

385. *Cic. de Off.* I. 31,—'Neque enim attinet naturæ repugnare, nec quicquam 'sequi quod assequi non queas.....ideo quia nihil decet *invita Minerva*, ut 'aiunt, id est, *adversante et repugnante natura.*'

388. *Prematur.* Cp. 'Hæc inclusa habebam,' *Cic. Acad.* I. 3.

391. *Silvestres homines, etc.* Cp. *Cic. de Invent.* I. 3.

392. *Cædibus..Orpheus. Arist. Ran.* 1032,—
'Ορφεὺς μὲν γὰρ τελετάς θ' ἡμῖν κατέδειξε φόνων τ' ἀπέχεσθαι.

ib. Victu fœdo='glandibus et ferina cruda.' [O.] Compare *Ovid, Fast.* IV. 401,—
'Prima Ceres homini ad meliora alimenta vocato
'Mutavit glandes utiliore cibo.'

393. *Rabidos.* An epithet of *furious* wild beasts, and properly defended by [O.] against the corruption, *rapidos.* So it is used in *Ov. A. A.* III. 8. Cp. *ventris rabies*, in *Virg. Æn.* II. 356.

399. *Leges incidere ligno.* Plutarch, in the *Life of Solon (c.* 25*)*, describes the wooden tablets (κύρβεις and ἄξονες) on which they were graven. Ovid speaks of 'verba minacia fixo ære,' *Met.* I. 91.

400. *Divinis vatibus.* Cp. *Ov. Am.* III. IX. 17,—

'At sacri vates et Divum cura vocamur,
'Sunt etiam qui nos numen habere putent.'

402. *Mares,* "manly." *Ep.* I. I. 64. So ἄρσενάς τοι τῆσδε γῆς οἰκήτορας εὑρήσετ', *Æsch. Suppl.* 952. ἄρσενι δ' Ὀθρυάδαο φόνῳ, *Simon. Epigr.*

404. *Vitæ monstrata via, i. e.* these were didactic poems, ὑποθῆκαι.

408. Ovid's character of Ennius *(Trist.* II. 424*)*, and of Callimachus *(Am.* I. XV. 14*)*, may supply examples of the point in question here.

409. οὔτε φύσις ἱκανὴ γίνεται τέχνης ἄτερ
. . . . .
οὔτ' αὖτε τέχνη μὴ φύσιν κεκτημένη.

Simylus, Fragm. Meineke, vol. I. *p.* XIII.

422. *Unctum...ponere.* Some interpret *unctum* of "a person" (as in *Ep.* I. XVII. 12), "to entertain a guest:" others, of "a rich dinner," as in *Ep.* I. XV. 44, which seems better.

423. *Levi,* "of light (*i. e.* insufficient) credit."

431. The commentators quote here some verses of Lucilius,—

'Mercede quæ
'Conductæ flent alieno in funere præficæ,
'Multo et capillos scindunt et clamant magis.'

437. *Sub volpe. Pers.* V. 117,—

'Fronte politus
'Astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem.'

441. *Male tornatos.* So *Propert.* II. XXXIV. 43,—'Angusto versus includere torno.'

ib. Incudi. So *Pind. Pyth.* I. 86,—ἀψευδεῖ δὲ πρὸς ἄκμονι χάλκευε γλῶσσαν, *(i. e.* "speak truth.") To get rid of the mixture of metaphors, Bentley reads *ter natos,* 'satis inconcinne;' and indeed the two ideas are not incompatible, since the lathe *(tornus)* seems to have been used in working metals.

444. *Cic. ad Q. Fratrem,* III. VIII. 4,—'Quam ineptus quam se ipse amans sine rivali.' Cp. *Ep.* II. II. 108.

447. *Ambitiosa.* Perhaps in its first signification, as derived from *ambio,*= *luxuriantia.* Cp. *Carm.* I. XXXVI. 20.

452. *Derisum...exceptum sinistre,* "flattered and treated uncandidly." Orelli has a different int.,—'derisum, a popularibus suis explosum.' *Sinistre* has been thought to be adopted from Menander, Μισογ. I. (in a different sense),—ἐπαριστέρως γὰρ αὐτὸ λαμβάνεις, *i. e.* "You take matters the wrong way, observing "only the evil, not the good points."

453. *Morbus regius=morbus arquatus,* "jaundice."

454. *Fanaticus.* 'Fanaticum errorem pati dicuntur qui a Faunis percutiuntur.' *Schol.* But the word seems to belong more properly to *fanum. Fanatici* is used of the servants of a temple, and so of those under the influence of the presiding, or any, divinity; especially in the case of Cybele and Bellona; as 'fanatici Galli,' *Liv.* XXXVII. 9; and 'vaticinantes fanatico carmine,' *Ib.* XXXVIII. 18. Cp. *Juv.* IV. 123 (quoted in note on *S.* II. III. 223.) Hence it is figuratively used for "wild, frantic," 'superstitiosi et pæne fanatici,' *Cic. Div.* LVII. 118.

456. *Secuntur* is found in the old *Montpellier MS.* (*Orelli, vol.* II. *p.* 923) as well as the *Bernese, c.* This and the like forms are explained in *Munro's Preface to Lucr. p.* 27; also in *Madvig's Gr.* § 8. Or see *White's larger Dict.*; *letter Q.*

459. *Longum.* See *Virg. Ecl.* III. 79, and *Conington's note.*

460. *Non sit.* [O.] refers to *S.* II. v. 91, *non sileas;* and quotes *Hand. on Tursell.* IV. *p.* 266,—'Conjunctivus pro futuro est positus.' Yet, according to the sequence of tenses, *sit,* answering to *clamet,* is properly used,—'Si decidit; 'licet clamet, non sit'="supposing he has fallen; then, if he should cry out "ever so loudly, no one would attend to him."

464. 'He, who to be deemed
'A god, leaped fondly into Ætna flames,
'Empedocles.' *Milton, P. L.* III. 469.

465. *Frigidus.* In this adjective the Scholiast sees a reference to the philosopher's own dogma, that "cold blood" implied or caused dulness of intellect. Cp. *Virg. Geor.* II. 484, with *Conington's note.*

466. I cannot better close than with Burke's quotation and application of this passage. (It occurs in his *Reflections on the Revolution, p.* 127 of the 8*vo edit.*) He is arguing against the confusion of *right* with *power:* 'Men have no right 'to what is not reasonable, and to what is not for their benefit; for though a 'pleasant writer said 'Liceat perire poetis' when one of them, in cold blood, 'is said to have leaped into the flames of a volcanic revolution, 'Ardentem 'frigidus Ætnam insiluit,' I consider such a frolic rather as an unjustifiable 'poetic licence, than as one of the franchises of Parnassus: and whether he 'were poet, or divine, or politician, that chose to exercise this kind of right, 'I think that more wise, because more charitable, thoughts would urge me 'rather to save the man, than to preserve his brazen slippers as the monu-'ments of his folly.'

END OF THE NOTES.

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